

MUTUAL LIFE

POLICIES FOR PROTECTION

POLICIES FOR INVESTMENT

POLICIES FOR ANNUITIES

POLICIES FOR INCOME

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IN THIS SOCIETY are combined the advantages of

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of £1,200 or £1,250 may generally be secured from the first for the yearly payment which usually would be charged (with profits) for £1,000 only—equivalent to an immediate Bonus of 20 to 25 per cent.

The WHOLE PROFITS go to the Policyholders, on a system at once safe and equitable—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss. Large additions have thus been, and will be, made to the policies of those who participate, notwithstanding the lowness of the premiums.

The SURPLUS at the 7th Septennial Investigation, with Division of Profits (1894), amounted to £1,423,018, or deducting amount already paid as Intermediate Bonuses, £1,362,186—of which £970,390 was divided among 13,220 Policies entitled to participate, and £391,796 reserved for future accumulation and division.

More than one-half of the Members who died were entitled to Bonuses which, notwithstanding that the premiums do not as a rule exceed the non-profit rates of other Offices, were on the average equal to an addition of about 50 per cent. to the Policies which participated.

Examples of Premium for £100 at death—with Profits.

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
During Life ...	1 18 0	2 1 6*	2 6 10	2 14 9†	3 5 9	4 1 7
21 Payments ...	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

[The usual non-participating rates differ very little from these Premiums.]

* Thus a person of 30 may secure £1,000 at Death by a yearly payment, during life, of £20 15s., which would generally elsewhere secure £800 only. OR, he may secure the same sum by 21 payments of £27 13s. 4d.—being thus free of payment after age 50.

† At age 40 the Premium, ceasing at 60, is, for £1,000, £33 14s. 2d.,—being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life. Before these Premiums have ceased, the Policy will have shared in at least one division of profits, and, while in force, will continue to share.

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £9,250,000.

Endowment Assurances.—Rates for these, with or without guaranteed fixed additions, may be had on application.

ALL POLICIES (not seafaring or military risks, for which special arrangements are made) are WORLD-WIDE after five years—provided the Assured has attained the age of 30.

REPORTS, with full information and TABLES of RATES, may be had on application.

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which are also purchased at favourable prices.

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[To face Half-title.]

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1896

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK

1896

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION

J. F. A. BENWICK, M.A., LL.B.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION

EDITED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

London

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

NEW YORK: MACMILLAN & CO.

1896



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EDITED BY

J. SCOTT KELTIE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

I. P. A. RENWICK, M.A., LL.B.

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NEW YORK: MACMILLAN & CO.

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37493
28/3/96

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51
57
1896
cop. 3

Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

37
12/10/96

London

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

NEW YORK · MACMILLAN & CO.

1896

PREFACE

It is hoped that the four maps which are prefixed to this year's edition of the YEAR-BOOK will serve to elucidate more clearly than words can do the questions which they are intended to illustrate. The sections relating to the navies have been thoroughly revised by Mr. S. W. Barnaby, so that it should be easy to ascertain the comparative naval strength of the different Powers. Other improvements and additions will be discovered by those who are in the habit of consulting the book.

Once again I return my most hearty thanks to the many collaborators all over the world, without whose assistance it would be impossible to make the book what it is.

J. S. K.

OFFICE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,'

29 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.

February 20, 1896.

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J. S. K.

Editor of 'The Statesman's Year-Book',
29 Abchurch Lane, Strand,
London, W.C.
February 20, 1896.

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- 1.—To illustrate the Anglo-Russian Delimitation of the Pamirs.
- 2.—To illustrate the Anglo-French Arrangement, 1896, with respect to Siam.
- 3.—To illustrate the British Guiana and Venezuela boundary dispute.
- 4.—To illustrate recent arrangements in Bechuanaland.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION BELONGING TO VARIOUS STATES.

The following table gives a general view of the area, population, and density of population of the States of the world and of the Dependencies, including Protectorates and spheres of influence, belonging to each :—

	Area. Square miles.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
EUROPEAN—			
Austria	115,900	23,895,400	206
Hungary	125,000	17,463,000	139
Austria-Hungary ...	240,900	41,358,400	171
Belgium	11,370	6,262,300	551
Bulgaria	37,800	3,310,000	88
Denmark	14,800	2,172,000	147
Possessions	87,000	127,280	—
Total Denmark ...	101,800	2,299,200	—
France	204,100	38,343,000	188
Asia	276,600	23,700,000	—
Africa	2,151,100	20,000,000	—
America	48,040	378,000	8
Oceania	9,170	93,000	10
Total France	2,689,010	82,514,000	—
German Empire—			
Prussia	134,500	29,957,000	223
Bavaria	29,280	5,595,000	191
Saxony	5,790	3,503,000	605
Württemberg	7,530	2,037,000	271
Other States	31,600	8,336,000	264
Total	208,700	49,428,000	237
Africa	920,920	8,370,000	—
Pacific	102,150	400,000	—
Total German Empire	1,231,770	58,198,000	—
Greece	25,000	2,187,000	87
Italy	110,620	30,725,000	278
Africa	546,100	6,259,000	—
Total Italy	656,720	36,984,000	—
Montenegro	3,630	200,000	55
Netherlands	12,600	4,733,000	374
Asia	736,400	32,617,000	—
America	46,500	107,900	—
Total Netherlands ...	795,500	37,457,900	—
Portugal	35,800	5,050,000	141
Asia	7,900	939,300	—
Africa	735,300	4,432,000	—
Total Portugal	779,000	10,421,300	—
Roumania	48,300	5,800,000	120
Russia, European ...	2,095,000	99,553,000	47
„ Asiatic	6,565,000	18,049,000	3
Total Russia	8,660,000	117,602,000	13

AREA AND POPULATION, &c.—*continued.*

	Area. Square miles.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
EUROPEAN—			
Servia... ..	19,050	2,256,000	118
Spain	197,700	17,565,600	88
Asia	116,260	7,121,000	—
Africa	243,900	136,000	—
America	45,200	2,439,000	56
Total Spain	603,060	27,261,600	—
Sweden	172,800	4,824,000	28
Norway	124,000	2,001,000	16
Switzerland	15,900	2,918,000	183
Turkey ¹ —			
European	61,200	4,780,000	78
Asiatic	687,640	21,608,000	31
African	398,740	1,300,000	3
Total Turkey	1,147,580	27,688,000	24
United Kingdom	121,000	38,105,000	315
India	1,800,000	287,223,000	160
Rest of Asia	150,400	4,902,000	—
Africa	2,477,600	39,425,000	—
America	3,614,400	6,780,600	2
Australasia	3,174,000	4,297,900	1
Total United Kingdom	11,337,400	380,733,500	—
ASIATIC—			
Afghanistan	—	4,000,000	—
China Proper	1,320,000	386,000,000	292
Dependencies	2,898,000	16,680,000	5
Total China	4,218,000	402,680,000	95
Corea	82,000	10,500,000	128
Japan	147,700	41,100,000	278
Persia	628,000	7,654,000	12
Siam	200,000	5,000,000	25
AFRICAN—			
Congo Independent State...	900,000	30,000,000	—
Egypt Proper	10,700	6,818,000	638
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	—
Orange Free State	48,300	207,500 ²	4
South African Republic ...	119,140	490,000 ²	—
Liberia	14,360	1,068,000	74
NORTH AMERICAN—			
Mexico	767,000	12,056,000	15
United States	2,939,000 ³	62,622,250	21
CENTRAL AMERICAN	170,000	3,033,000	18
SOUTH AMERICAN—			
Argentine Republic	1,125,000	3,963,600	4
Bolivia	567,400	2,020,000	4
Brazil	3,209,900	14,002,000	4
Chili	294,000	2,915,000	10
Colombia	505,000	3,879,000	8
Ecuador	120,000	1,270,000	10
Paraguay	98,000	459,645 ⁴	4
Peru	464,000	2,621,000	6
Uruguay	72,100	728,000	10
Venezuela	593,900 ⁵	2,323,500	4

¹ Immediate Possessions. ² Including Natives. ³ Exclusive of 562,000 square miles in Indian territory and Alaska. ⁴ Including Indians. ⁵ Venezuelan figures.

II.—THE WORLD'S WINE PRODUCTION.

The following table, published by the *Moniteur vinicole*, gives the estimated wine production of the world in 1895, compared with the produce of 1894 or with averages of earlier years :—

Countries.	1895.	1894.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
France	587,127,000	859,160,000
Algeria	83,549,000	80,124,000
Tunis	3,955,600	3,935,800
Italy	469,554,800	539,000,000
Spain	379,500,000	528,000,000
Portugal	43,890,000	33,000,000
Azores, Canaries, Madeira	4,620,000	2,640,000
Austria	66,000,000	88,000,000
Hungary	63,030,000	46,103,200
Germany	80,190,000	110,000,000
		Average.
Russia	15,840,000	77,000,000
Turkey, Cyprus	52,800,000	39,600,000
Bulgaria	26,400,000	33,000,000
Servia	17,600,000	39,600,000
Greece	35,200,000	28,600,000
Roumania	68,640,000	24,200,000
Switzerland	27,500,000	39,600,000
United States	18,700,000	20,900,000
Mexico	1,980,000	—
Argentina	29,700,000	26,400,000
Chili	33,000,000	19,800,000
Brazil	7,700,000	8,800,000
Cape Colony	2,420,000	2,024,000
Persia	594,000	638,000
Australia	3,300,000	2,640,000

III.—THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

The mercantile marine of the countries possessing steam-vessels of an aggregate gross tonnage of 100,000 tons, or sailing vessels of an aggregate net tonnage of 100,000 tons, in 1895, arranged in order of steam tonnage, was, according to the *Bureau Veritas*, as follows:—

Flag	Steam Vessels		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Net Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
English .	5,771	9,984,280	8,793	3,333,607	14,564	13,317,887
German .	826	1,306,771	1,105	507,862	1,931	1,814,633
French .	501	864,598	1,459	253,075	1,960	1,117,673
American .	447	703,399	2,824	1,362,317	3,271	2,065,716
Spanish .	355	488,955	1,017	163,165	1,372	652,120
Norwegian .	530	455,317	2,929	1,240,159	3,459	1,695,476
Dutch .	208	336,593	657	158,734	865	495,327
Italian .	207	318,750	1,777	500,731	1,984	819,481
Japanese .	242	274,659	—	—	242	274,659
Russian .	297	234,982	1,764	359,693	2,061	594,675
Swedish .	436	229,678	1,516	308,043	1,952	537,721
Danish .	250	226,695	820	156,646	1,070	383,341
Austro-Hun- garian }	140	223,207	—	—	140	223,207
Greek .	102	134,128	1,160	249,638	1,262	383,766
Brazilian .	190	126,645	—	—	190	126,645
Belgian .	66	125,146	—	—	66	125,146

IV.—THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The great importance of being able to establish a comparison between the navies of the different powers, has led to an attempt being made in this volume to devise a system of classification of warships which should make such a comparison possible. At the present time almost every country has a classification of its own ; and therefore the estimates of naval strength inserted in the several sections of this volume are given irrespective of formal systems, and are based upon one uniform plan. Great simplicity has been aimed at. The results in regard to all but the least important navies are here brought together. In classifying battleships, three factors have been taken into consideration—displacement, age, and speed—displacement because it implies offensive or defensive power, age as indicating efficiency, and speed as determining mobility. No vessel is admitted as a battleship which has less than 13 knots nominal speed. First-class battleships are of 6,000 tons at least, and are not more than 12 years old (1895), the date of launch being taken ; second-class battleships (not more than 20 years old), and third-class battleships (not more than 27 years old) are admitted down to 5,000 tons displacement. Port and local defence vessels are a miscellaneous group of older and slower battleships, armoured gun-boats, &c. First-class cruisers, *a*, are all of 5,000 tons or more, armoured or protected, with a nominal speed of 17 knots at least ; cruisers of the same class, *b*, are another miscellaneous group, all armoured or protected, but of smaller displacement or speed than the *a* ships, some being old vessels excluded on the ground of age from the battleship list. These *b* ships are admitted as cruisers largely for convoying purposes. Second-class cruisers are of 2,000 tons or more, with a nominal speed of at least 14 knots. With the view of simplification all other vessels of the cruising character—sloops, unarmoured gunvessels, torpedo gunboats, &c., are grouped as third-class cruisers ; those indicated by the letter *a*, have a nominal speed of at least 12 knots ; the *b* vessels are slower. Torpedo-boats are divided into three classes—first-class (including destroyers and division boats) not less than 115 feet in length ; second-class, from 100·1 feet to 114·9 feet ; third-class, from 86 feet to 100 feet ; smaller boats, considered as useful only for harbour purposes, not counted. Vessels building or projected, but which were not launched by December, 1895, are given in separate columns.

NAVIES	BATTLE SHIPS.				PORT DEFENCE VESSELS				CRUISERS.						TORPEDO CRAFT			
	1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class		3rd Class		1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class		1st Class		2nd Class	
	Not less than 6,000 tons and 12 years old		Not less than 5,000 tons and 20 years old		Not less than 5,000 tons and 27 years old		Not less than 5,000 tons and 20 years old		Armoured or protected		2nd Class		3rd Class		Including destroyers and division boats		2nd Class	
	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	a	b	Not less than 2,000 tons and 14 knots speed	Not less than 2,000 tons and 14 knots speed	a	b	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	Launched Dec. 1895	Building
Great Britain	19	10	5	—	8	—	19	18	11	54	2	102	2	77	94	94	4	20
France	16	4	10	—	4	—	3	5	11	26	11	41	3	69	100	9	80	86
Russia	13	4	—	—	1	—	3	3	9	2	2	29	—	27	63	15	1	37
Italy	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	5	—	17	1	26	2	13	98	12	4	—
Germany	4	1	5	—	4	—	1	1	8	11	3	19	1	4	128	8	4	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	6	3	5	2	54	15	13	3	2
Spain	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	6	26	6	52	14	22	5	26
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	4	—	12	—	6	24	6	14	3
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	16	7	3
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	3
Denmark	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	—	11	7	—	3	2
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	8	24	19	12	5	1
Turkey	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	29	19	11	7	—
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	14	6	—	—	11
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	9	4	19	16	2	—	1
Brazil	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	5	—	11	8	6	—	6
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	5	8	6	2	4
Chile	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	8	1	4	—	8
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	2	—	33	3	4	25	2
Japan	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	2	10	—	6	4	—	17	20

	Area. Sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure
			£	£
United Kingdom	120,979	39,134,166	94,683,762	93,918,421
India :—British India ^{1,2}	1,068,314	221,172,952	50,000,954	50,855,162
Feudatory States	731,944	66,050,479	—	—
Total India	1,800,258	287,223,431	50,000,954	50,855,162
COLONIES—				
Europe :—Gibraltar	2	20,416	63,216	60,655
Malta and Gozo	119	170,265	301,859	291,682
Total Europe	121	190,681	365,075	352,337
Asia :—Aden and Perim	80	41,910	—	—
Ceylon ²	25,365	3,008,466	1,075,751	1,123,098
Hong Kong ³	29	221,441	476,501	478,978
Labuan ³	30	5,853	4,004	4,550
Straits Settlements ⁴	1,472	540,000	406,747	386,940
Total Asia	26,976	3,817,670	1,963,003	1,993,575
Africa :—Ascension	35	140	—	—
Basutoland	10,293	218,900	44,627	43,064
Cape Colony	292,000	1,772,000	5,321,352	5,310,231
Mauritius ²	705	376,220	471,186	474,090
Natal	20,460	544,000	1,011,017	1,082,373
St. Helena	47	3,900	11,066	9,778
West African Colonies :—Gambia	2,700	13,060	23,798	31,640
Gold Coast	15,000	1,507,000	218,261	226,932
Lagos	1,071	100,000	137,017	124,829
Sierra Leone	15,000	74,000	98,838	93,100
Total Africa	357,311	4,603,120	7,337,162	7,396,037
America :—Bermudas	20	15,640	32,475	34,216
Canada ⁵	3,315,647	4,833,240	7,474,252	7,722,951
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7,500	1,900	13,758	12,395
British Guiana	109,000	280,900	588,245	586,482
British Honduras ⁶	7,562	32,000	34,973	42,339
Newfoundland and Labrador ³	162,200 ⁷	207,000	341,886	402,126
West Indies :—Bahamas	4,466	50,700	57,955	57,645
Jamaica and Turks Islands	4,424	686,200	811,915	818,326
Barbados	166	186,000	160,624	161,279
Leeward Islands ⁶	701	127,800	137,010	138,260
Windward Islands	784	146,800	148,186	144,539
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	243,000	549,217	494,245
Total America	3,614,338	6,812,080	10,350,496	10,614,803
Australasia :—Fiji	8,045	121,900	80,054	72,204
New Guinea	88,460	350,000	5,109	15,000
New South Wales	310,700	1,251,500	9,459,235	9,337,230
New Zealand	104,471	686,100	4,330,099	4,234,383
Queensland	668,497	445,200	3,343,069	3,351,536
South Australia	903,690	348,000	2,559,416	2,647,570
Tasmania	26,385	157,500	696,795	789,806
Victoria	87,884	1,179,000	6,716,814	7,310,246
Western Australia	975,876	82,100	863,680	755,564
Total Australasia	3,174,008	4,621,300	28,054,271	28,513,539
Total Colonies	7,172,064	20,044,851	48,070,007	48,870,291
Total U. K., India, and Colonies	9,093,991	346,402,448	192,754,723	193,643,874
PROTECTORATES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE—				
Asia	120,400	1,200,000	—	—
Africa	2,120,000	35,000,000	—	—
Pacific	—	10,000	—	—
Total Protectorates	2,240,400	36,210,000	—	—
Total British Empire	11,334,391	382,612,448	—	—

¹ Including Upper Burmah. ² Rupee at 1s. 1½d. ³ Dollar at 4s. 2d. ⁴ Dollar at 2s. 1d.

⁵ Dollar at 4s. 1½d.

⁶ Figures of 1893.

⁷ The area of Newfoundland alone is 42,000 square miles.

Debt	Total Imports ¹	Total Exports ¹	Imports from U.K. ¹	Exports to U.K. ¹	Registered Tonnage	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railway open. Miles
£	£	£	£	£			
660,160,607	446,922,574	243,636,933	—	—	8,956,181	80,536,359	20,908
125,522,363	45,878,247	64,681,375	36,333,766	20,520,082	52,503	8,255,822	18,855
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125,522,363	45,878,247	64,681,375	36,333,766	20,520,082	52,503	8,255,822	18,855
—	520,324 ³	43,112 ³	520,324 ³	43,112 ³	6,329	9,742,442	—
79,168	13,773,800 ²	13,086,800 ²	775,595 ³	81,841 ³	8,280	7,015,899	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79,168	14,294,124	13,129,912	1,295,919	124,953	14,609	16,758,841	8
—	2,550,427	2,112,864	—	—	—	2,530,435	—
3,746,877	4,312,493	3,976,500	1,058,128	2,956,852	12,637	6,365,853	230
343,200	1,980,227 ³	630,818 ³	1,980,227 ³	630,818 ³	27,768	10,469,182	—
—	92,395	52,301	—	—	—	114,036	—
—	21,807,732	18,114,616	2,901,288	3,308,280	48,554	10,003,525	—
4,090,077	27,742,464	24,887,099	5,939,643	6,895,950	88,959	29,483,031	230
—	3,976	222	3,976	222	—	—	—
—	68,674	83,407	—	—	—	—	—
27,675,178	11,588,096	13,129,912	9,098,783	13,418,082	3,431	3,439,334	2,441
1,369,850	1,835,373	1,763,144	417,306	158,479	7,246	641,098	104
8,060,354	2,239,165	1,118,895	1,630,709	745,032	1,440	1,302,057	400
—	31,777	5,052	18,994	4,280	—	80,320	—
—	130,349	149,143	72,893	24,630	—	229,702	—
—	688,467	850,344	504,255	603,258	2,298	1,006,053	—
—	744,561	821,682	486,896	302,018	—	685,573	—
50,000	478,025	426,499	381,248	196,171	—	962,046	—
37,154,382	17,808,463	19,030,450	12,615,060	15,457,172	14,415	8,346,183	2,945
47,100	310,847	98,377	90,703	2,003	5,954	293,808	—
63,359,183	25,371,563	24,148,962	7,955,608	14,083,327	869,624 ⁴	11,230,536	15,768
—	62,270	131,801	54,500	131,801	249	71,297	—
856,579	1,668,750	2,039,901	882,389	1,273,947	7,645	650,547	23
35,458	149,352	244,335	60,926	114,264	5,361	309,329	—
1,899,278	1,492,654	1,210,660	528,946	280,714	108,063	876,703	400
120,126	174,969	119,378	45,040	16,301	—	341,883	—
2,151,882	2,220,271	1,954,196	1,109,351	512,769	—	1,815,955	119
30,100	1,279,335	984,512	507,534	127,444	56,406	1,232,412	24
121,571	460,885	564,289	224,623	59,361	—	1,906,543	—
294,759	478,549	468,610	232,946	255,202	—	1,666,648	—
587,177	2,168,286	2,016,620	844,364	832,464	—	1,273,455	54
69,503,213	35,837,731	33,981,641	12,536,925	17,689,597	1,053,302	21,719,116	16,388
224,677	285,981	581,652	—	10,809	492	238,913	—
—	28,367	16,215	—	—	—	5,093	—
53,701,369	15,801,941	20,577,673	5,983,489	7,956,377	109,372	5,738,554	2,531
40,386,964	6,788,020	9,231,047	3,948,770	7,903,493	73,482	1,262,350	2,168
30,639,534	4,337,400	8,795,559	2,088,983	3,039,044	23,011	928,025	2,379
21,752,590	6,325,635	7,528,783	1,907,168	2,908,834	39,192	2,908,585	1,810
6,374,650	979,676	1,489,041	326,393	223,789	18,284	898,367	475
46,547,708	12,470,599	14,026,546	4,830,956	8,484,840	90,897	4,291,459	3,020
3,252,254	2,114,414	1,251,406	611,308	330,216	5,376	1,329,078	1,184
202,859,746	49,132,033	63,497,922	19,697,067	30,857,402	360,106	17,600,424	13,567
313,686,586	144,815,815	154,527,024	52,084,614	71,025,074	1,531,391	93,907,095	33,138
1,099,369,556	637,616,636	462,845,332	88,418,380	91,545,156	10,540,075	182,699,276	72,901
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including bullion and specie. Exports from U.K. are exclusive of exports of foreign and colonial goods. ² The trade of Malta is mainly transit.

³ Board of Trade figures. There are no returns from Hong Kong.

⁴ Including inland navigation.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

ROYAL FAMILY.—Albert Frederick Arthur George, son of the Duke of York; born December 14, 1895.

BRITISH NAVY.—The vessels on foreign service were thus distributed, January 18, 1896: Mediterranean and Red Sea, 35; Channel Squadron, 17; Particular Service Squadron, 12; North America and West Indies, 12; East Indies, 10; China, 24; Cape of Good Hope and West Africa, 15; Pacific, 7; Australia, 12; South-East Coast of America, 4; Particular Service, 11; Surveying Service, 7; Training Squadron, 4; total, 170.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Resident-General* for the Federation of Protected States, F. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.

BECHUANALAND.—In February, 1896, the territories of Montsioa and Ikanning were withdrawn from the administration of the British South Africa Company, and placed under the direct administration of the High Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner being appointed for these territories.

CAPE COLONY.—*Agent-General* in London: SIR DAVID TENNANT, K.C.M.G., appointed February, 1896.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES (Gold Coast).—King Prempeh has placed Ashanti definitely under British protection.

NEW ZEALAND.—The following changes have been made in the New Zealand Cabinet, February 20, 1896: The Hon. R. J. Seddon (Premier) takes the Portfolio of Labour, Mr. W. Hall-Jones that of Justice, and the Hon. J. Carroll that of Customs. The Hon. W. C. Walker joins the Ministry without Portfolio.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments were announced, February 20, 1896: The Hon. W. A. C. Barrington to be Minister to the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Paraguay; Mr. Ralph Milbanke, C.B., to be Secretary to the Embassy in Vienna; Mr. A. S. Raikes to be Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and Mr. George Greville, C.M.G., to be Consul-General at Budapest.

GREECE.

The Greek Budget for 1896 puts the revenue at 90,894,541 drachmas, and expenditure at 90,222,350 drachmas. It was stated, February 8, that negotiations for a satisfactory arrangement as to the Foreign Debt would shortly be resumed in Paris.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Budget for 1896-97 puts the effective income for the year at 46,101,825 dollars, and effective expenditure at 46,015,162 dollars.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

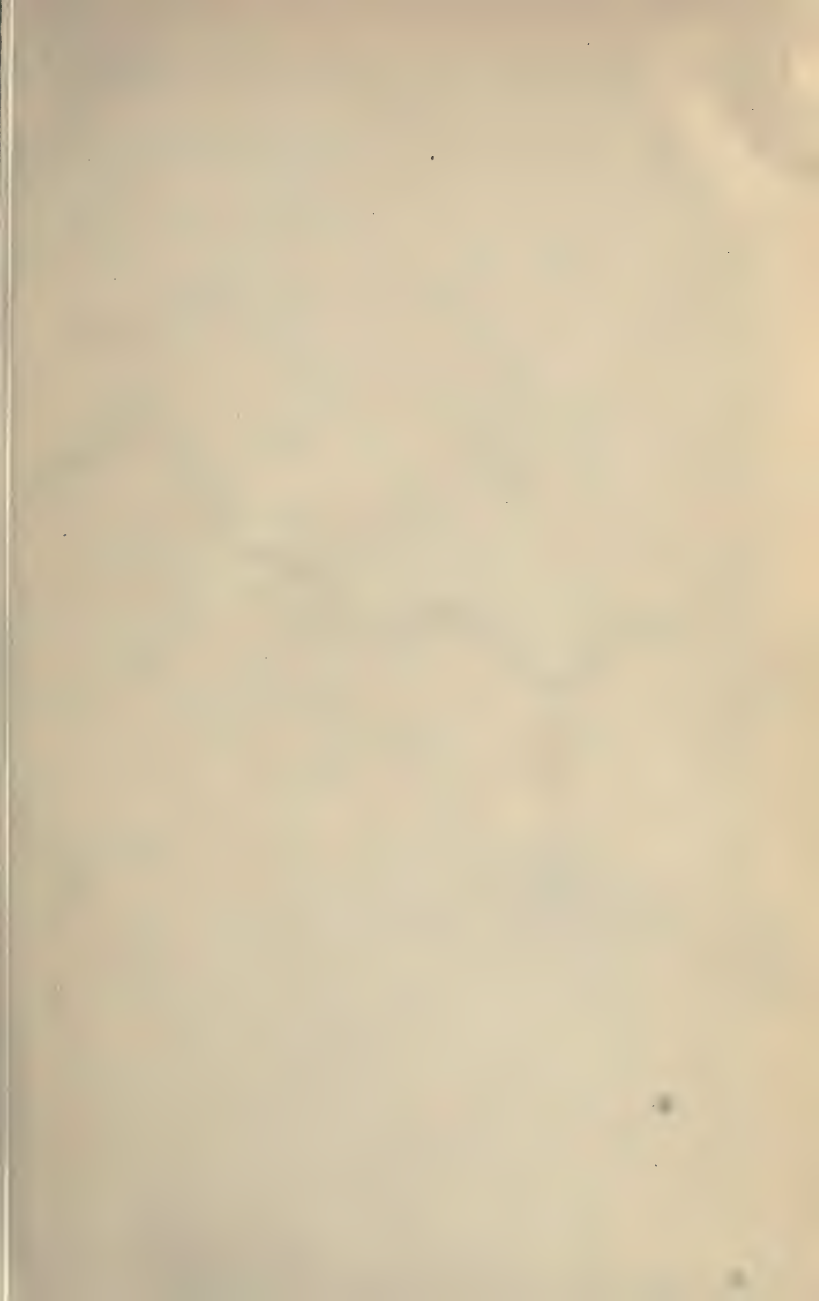
Judge Steyn has, February 21, 1896, been elected President of the Orange Free State.

PORTUGAL AND BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

It is stated that the agreement between Great Britain and Portugal of May 31, 1893 (providing that the Portuguese frontier should be the course of the Zambesi from the east of Angola to the Katima cataracts, thence to the confluence with the Kabompo, and finally the course of the Kabompo), will be continued until July, 1898.

BULGARIA.

The British Government is stated to have assented to the election of Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria, who has now therefore been formally recognised by all the Powers.



68

70

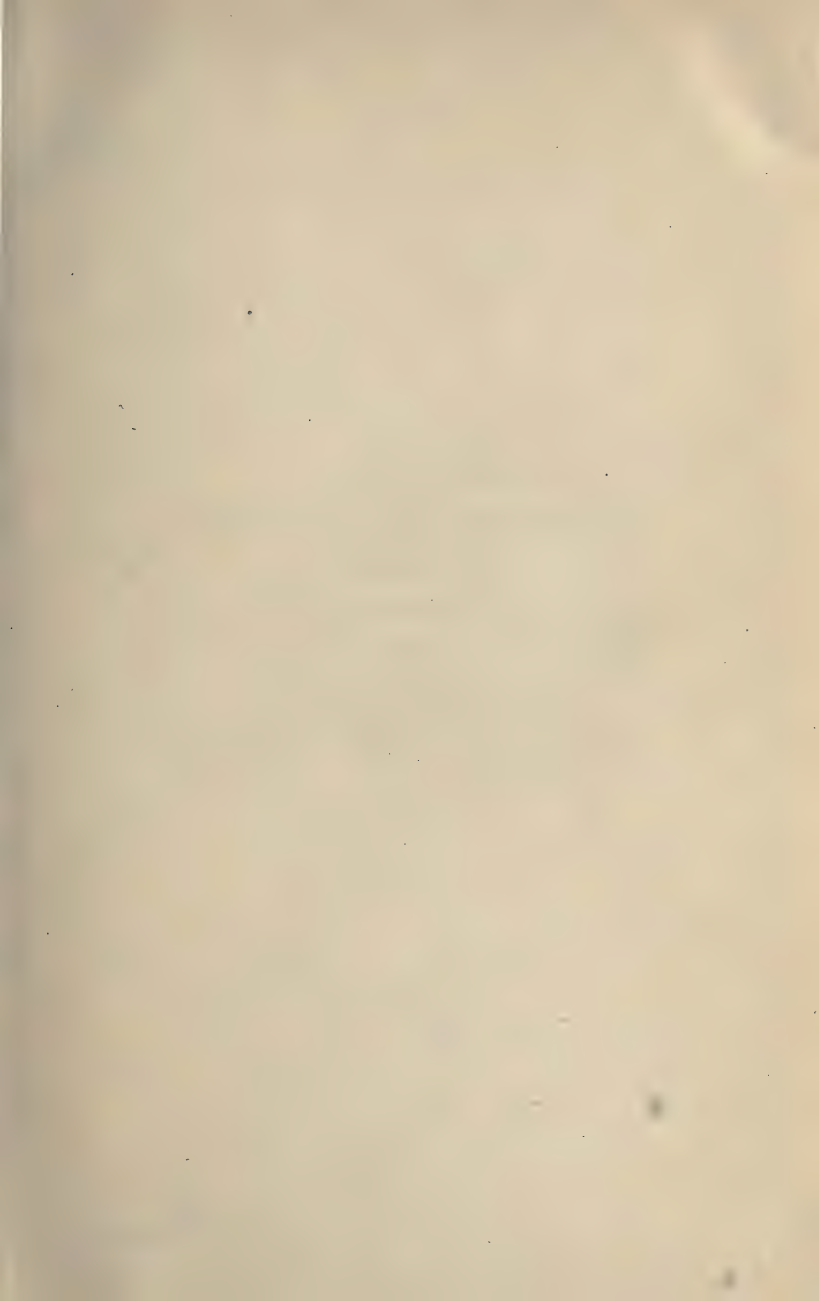















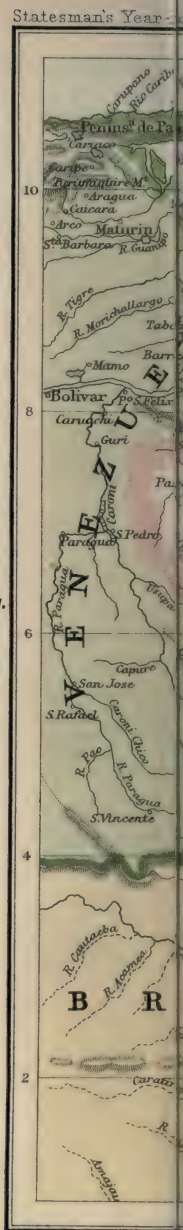


EXPLANATION.

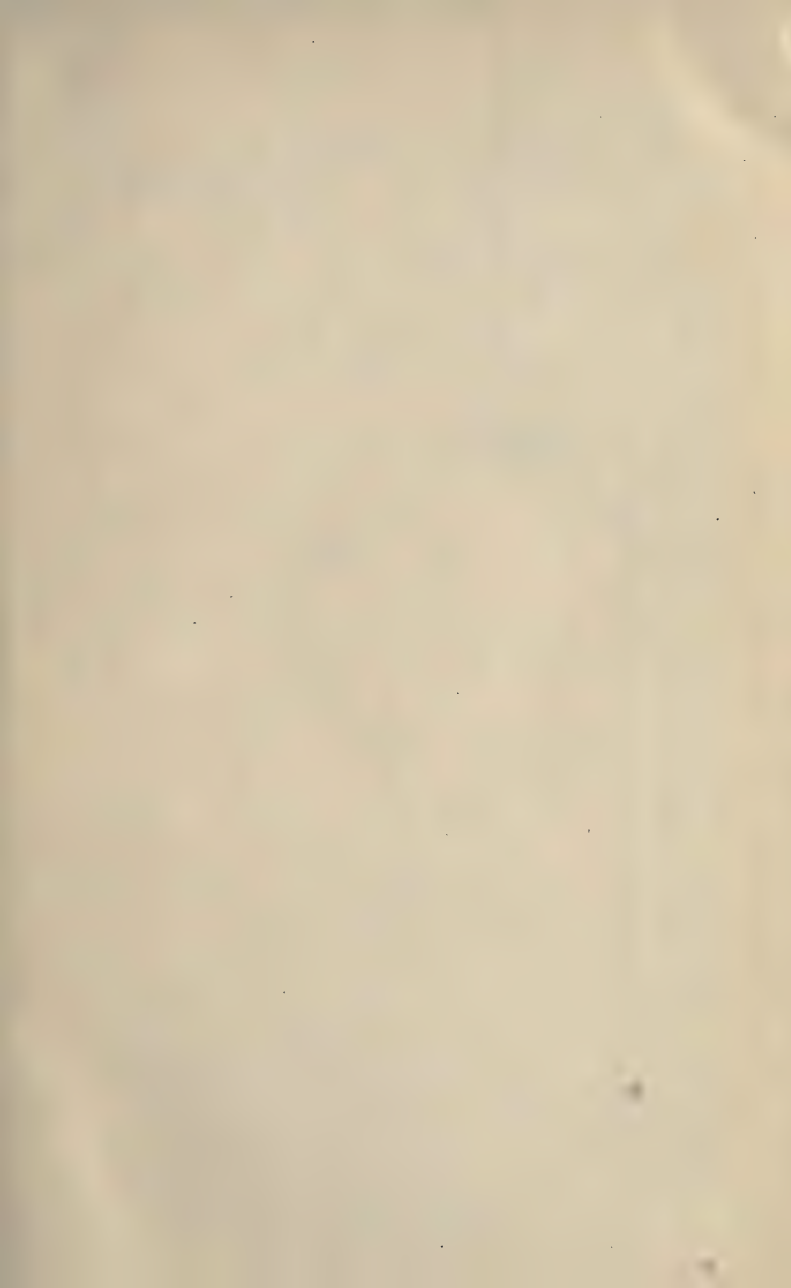
The Disputed Territories are left White.

The Claims are shown as follows

-  *Extreme Limit claimed by Lord Salisbury.*
-  *Extreme Limit claimed by Venezuela.*
-  *Modified Schomburgk Line, within which Lord Salisbury objects to arbitrate.*
-  *Original Schomburgk Line (1840).*
-  *Brazil's Claim.*









Territories under Native Chiefs

Territory under British S

English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

PART THE FIRST
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of :—

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning Queen and Empress.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich Karl of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess *Victoria* (Empress Frederick), born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Friedrich I. of Germany), eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia; widow, June 15, 1888.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring¹:—(1) George, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck,—offspring, Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894; a son, born December 14, 1895; (2) Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867, married to the Duke of Fife, July 27, 1889,—offspring, Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891; Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893; (3) Victoria, born July 6, 1868; (4) Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869.

III. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh (Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893), born Aug. 6, 1844; married, Jan. 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring:—(1) Alfred, born Oct. 15, 1874; (2) Marie, born Oct. 29, 1875; married Jan. 10,

¹ Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Crown Prince of Roumania. Offspring:—Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893; Elizabeth, born October 11, 1894; (3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. Offspring:—Elizabeth, born March 11, 1895; (4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; (5) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

IV. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Offspring:—(1) Christian, born April 14, 1867; (2) Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; (3) Victoria, born May 3, 1870; (4) Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, July 6, 1891.

V. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

VI. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring:—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

VII. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married, December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Six children.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal in the British army (commander-in-chief till 1895).

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Würtemberg. Four children:—1. Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867; married, July 6, 1893, to George, Duke of York. 2. Adolphus, born Aug. 13, 1868; married to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, 1894,—offspring a son, born October 11, 1895. 3. Franz Josef, born Jan. 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

The Queen reigns in her own right, holding the Crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.'

The civil list of the Queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary

grant, and amounts to much less than the incomes of previous sovereigns. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, but in 1777 the civil list of the King was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.*

It is established by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 2, that during her Majesty's reign all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the Queen. In virtue of this Act, the Queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* of which the Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.*, into her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants; and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of her Majesty's Court. The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1894 amounted to 82,727*l.*, and the payment made to her Majesty for the year was 48,000*l.*

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh (reduced from £25,000 on the Duke's accession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1893); 25,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to the Empress Victoria of Germany; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess of Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; 12,000*l.* to George, Duke of Cambridge; and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The heir-apparent to the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.*, and by an Act passed in 1889 receives 37,000*l.* annually in addition for the support and maintenance of his children. The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the year 1894 were 100,861*l.*, the sum paid to the Prince being 57,734*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring in the House of Commons whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the end of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being seven years. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise.'

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses

of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office—English bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; 503 in 1877; and 571 in 1895. About two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the 4 oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, while 5 go back to the fourteenth and 7 to the fifteenth century. There are besides 7 peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right, and 2 Scotch peeresses, and 21 Scotch and 64 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom vote together. To the House of Commons, in the reign of Edward I., 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII. the total number of constituencies was only 147. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. At the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, 45 representatives of Scotland were added; and at the union of the British and Irish Parliaments in 1801, 100 representatives of Ireland. The average number of members was then about 650.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, the number of English county constituencies was increased from 52 to 82; 56 boroughs, containing a population of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised, and 31 other boroughs, of less than 4,000 each, were required to send one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs acquired the right to return two members, and 24 to return one member. In Scotland the town members were increased from 15 to 23—making 53 in all; while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 103.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. By this

Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered, and household suffrage was conferred on boroughs in England and Scotland. A still greater reform was effected by the Representation of the People Act 1884, and the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. The former introduced a 'service franchise,' extending to householders and lodgers in *counties* the suffrages which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in *boroughs*, and placed the three Kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications; while the latter made a new division of the United Kingdom into county and borough constituencies, and raised the total number of members to 670, England receiving 6 new members, and Scotland 12.

The number of members and of registered electors for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively, in 1895 was as follows :—

	COUNTIES.		BOROUGHES.		UNIVERSITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England.	253	2,820,374	237	2,122,730	5	16,701	495	4,959,805
Scotland.	39	349,604	31	268,509	2	17,984	72	636,097
Ireland.	85	622,991	16	109,055	2	4,506	103	736,552
	377	3,792,969	284	2,500,294	9	39,191	670	6,332,454

Thus about one-sixth of the population are electors.

The number of those voting as 'Illiterates,' and the total votes recorded in 1892, were as follows :—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Illiterates	46,109	4,577	84,919	135,605
Total votes polled being	3,725,972	466,040	395,024	4,587,036

All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote by ballot, an Act being passed annually to this effect.

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom from the accession of George IV. :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y.	M.	D.
George IV.	1st	21 April 1820	2 June 1826	6	1	12
"	2nd	25 July 1826	24 July 1830	3	11	29
William IV.	1st	14 Sept. 1830	23 April 1831	0	7	9
"	2nd	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1	5	19
"	3rd	29 Jan. 1833	29 Dec. 1834	1	11	0
"	4th	19 Feb. 1835	17 July 1837	2	4	28
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	3	9	12
"	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
"	3rd	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4	9	10
"	4th	20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	4	7	1
"	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
"	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
"	7th	15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	3	2	27
"	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5	1	16
"	9th	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6	0	19
"	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5	6	20
"	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
"	12th	5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	5	10	23
"	13th	4 Aug. 1892	24 July 1895	2	11	20
"	14th	12 Aug. 1895				

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown ; but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry. It is on the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed ; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members :

1. *Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Right Hon. the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., born 1830, younger son of the second Marquis ; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford ; M.P. for Stamford, 1853–68 ; succeeded to the title, 1868 ; Secretary of State for India, July, 1866, to March, 1867, and again, 1874–1878 ; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1878–1880 ; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June, 1885, to February, 1886 ; Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, August 3, 1886, to January 14, 1887 ; Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs till August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

2. *Lord President of the Council*.—Right Hon. the Duke of *Devonshire*, born 1833 ; succeeded to the title, 1891 ; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge ; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857 ; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1863 ; Postmaster-General, 1868 ; M.P. for Radnor, 1869 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871 ; M.P. for North-East Lancashire, 1880 ; Secretary of State for India, 1880 ; Secretary of State for War, 1882 ; M.P. for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, 1885. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

3. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Right Hon. Lord *Halsbury* (formerly Sir Hardinge S. Giffard), born 1825 ; educated at Merton College, Oxford ; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1850 ; Solicitor-General, 1875 ; M.P. for Launceston, 1877 ; Lord Chancellor, November, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Right Hon. Viscount *Cross* (formerly Sir Richard Cross), G.C.B., born 1823; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1849; M.P. for Preston, 1857; for South-West Lancashire, 1868; for Newton division, 1885; Secretary of State for Home Department, 1885; created Viscount, 1886; Secretary of State for India, 1886 to 1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

5. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. Lord *James of Hereford* (formerly Sir Henry James), born 1828; educated at Cheltenham College; called to the Bar, 1852; M.P. for Taunton, 1869; Solicitor-General, September to November, 1873; Attorney-General, 1873–1874, and 1880–1885; raised to Peerage, June, 1895. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

6. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. Arthur J. *Balfour*, born 1848; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Private Secretary to Marquis of Salisbury, 1878–80, at Berlin Congress; M.P. for Hertford, 1879; for Manchester East, 1885; President of Local Government Board, 1885; Secretary for Scotland, 1886; admitted to Cabinet, November, 1886; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887–1891; First Lord of the Treasury, November, 1891, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

7. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Sir M. White *Ridley*, Bart., born 1842; educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; M.P. for North Northumberland, 1868; Under-Secretary of State for Home Department, 1878–1880; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1885; M.P. for Blackpool division of Lancashire, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

8. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Sir Michael E. *Hicks-Beach*, Bart., born 1837; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for East Gloucestershire, 1864; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December, 1868; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1874; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1878; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1885; Chief Secretary for Ireland, August 3, 1886; resigned, March 5, 1887, but retained seat in Cabinet; President of the Board of Trade, 1888–1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

9. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Joseph *Chamberlain*, born 1836; educated at University College School, London; Mayor of Birmingham, 1873–1876; Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, 1874–1876; M.P. for Birmingham, 1876; for West Birmingham, 1885; President of the Board of Trade, 1880–1885; President of the Local Government Board, February to April, 1886; one of the Commissioners to Washington on North American Fisheries, 1887. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, born 1845; succeeded to title, 1866; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1868; Under-Secretary for War, 1872; Under-Secretary for India, May to July, 1880; Governor-General of Canada, 1883–1888; Governor-General of India, 1888–1893. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

11. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Lord George *Hamilton*, born 1845; educated at Harrow; M.P. for Middlesex, 1868; for Ealing, 1885; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1885–86; and again, 1886–1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

12. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. G. J. *Goschen*, born 1831; educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford; M.P. for City of London, 1863; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1865; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1866; President of the Poor Law Board, 1868; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1871; M.P. for Ripon, 1880; Special Envoy to Constantinople, 1880; M.P. for East Edinburgh, 1885; for St. George's, Hanover-square, London, 1887; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1887–1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

13. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, born 1840; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Mid Lincoln, 1866; for Sleaford division, 1885; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1885; President of the Board of Agriculture, 1889. Present appointment, June 27, 1895.

14. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, born 1838; M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, 1874; for the St. George's division of the Tower Hamlets, 1885; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1885; President of the Local Government Board, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

15. *Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Earl Cadogan, born 1840; succeeded to title, 1873; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Bath, 1873; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1878; Lord Privy Seal, 1886. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

16. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland*.—Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne (formerly Mr. Edward Gibson); born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1860; M.P. for Dublin University, 1875; Attorney-General for Ireland, 1877; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, June, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

17. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, born 1849; assumed restored title, 1869; educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford; is a Representative Peer for Scotland; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1888. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

18. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, born, 1851; educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1874; M.P. for East Kent, 1880 to 1885; and for the St. Augustine's division of Kent since 1885; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, 1885–1886, and again, 1886–1892. Present appointment, July 2, 1895.

19. *President of the Board of Agriculture*.—Right Hon. W. H. Long, born 1854; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for North Wilts, 1880; and for the Devizes division, 1885; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1886–1892; M.P. for West Derby division of Liverpool, 1893. Present appointment, July 2, 1895.

The following is a list of the heads of the Administrations of Great Britain, since the appointment of Addington in 1801:—

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment
Henry Addington	March 17, 1801	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec. 27, 1852
William Pitt	May 10, 1804	Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855
Lord Grenville	Jan. 26, 1806	Earl of Derby	Feb. 22, 1858
Duke of Portland	March 24, 1807	Viscount Palmerston	June 17, 1859
Spencer Perceval	Dec. 6, 1810	Earl Russell	Oct. , 1865
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812	Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
George Canning	April 10, 1827	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 28, 1868
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827	W. E. Gladstone	Dec. 9, 1868
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 8, 1828	Benjamin Disraeli	Feb. 21, 1874
Earl Grey	Nov. 16, 1830	W. E. Gladstone	April 28, 1880
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Sir Robert Peel	Dec. 26, 1834	W. E. Gladstone	Feb. 6, 1886
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Sir Robert Peel	Aug. 30, 1841	W. E. Gladstone	August 15, 1892
Lord John Russell	July 6, 1846	Earl of Rosebery	March 5, 1894
Earl of Derby	Feb. 26, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1895

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by a Lord-Lieutenant, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. He usually nominates persons whom he considers fit and proper persons to be justices of the peace for his county, to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. His duties however are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—is in the hands of the magistrates. For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-one administrative counties, including the county of London, which differ slightly in area from the geographical counties.

For each administrative county there is a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. The jurisdiction of the County Councils extend to (1) making of county and police rates; (2) borrowing of money; (3) supervision of county treasurer; (4) management of county halls and other buildings; (5) licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; (6) maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; (7) maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; (8) management of bridges and main roads; (9) regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; (10) control of officers paid out of the county rate; (11) coroner's salary, fees, and district; (12) Parliamentary polling districts and registration; (13) contagious diseases of animals, and various other matters. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London police are however under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or Rural, as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less closely populated, and a rural district takes in several county parishes. Women may be elected to District Councils, but may not sit on County Councils; and the chairman of a District Council is, unless a woman, a magistrate for the county by virtue of his office. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise some powers formerly exercised by the justices out of session.

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. To these latter bodies has been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts,

the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

In the County of London local government is carried on under the County Council by the Vestries, formed under the Metropolis Management Acts, and exercise powers similar but somewhat wider than urban district councils. These Vestries are elected on the same wide suffrage as district councillors. Married women, properly qualified, have votes, and may now sit on them, as well as single women. [See Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894.]

In all the great towns, including 'county boroughs,' local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. In 1835 the municipalities of the country were completely reorganised. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years, one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, in addition to the privilege of electing a mayor and corporation, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and School Board administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted, its President being the Secretary for Scotland. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, but instead of 'aldermen' there are 'bailies,' and instead of a 'mayor' there is a 'provost.' There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in Edinburgh, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs which by an Act passed in 1879 are enabled to send representatives to the convention; (5) Police Burghs, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners.

Ireland.—In the counties local affairs are not in the hands of a popularly elected body. The principal county authority for local government is the grand jury, which is appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116. Its powers end with each of the assizes. In Ireland the towns are partly corporate and partly governed by Commissioners. There are eleven boroughs with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. But in the majority of Irish towns, as they have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners, who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration.

The *Isle of Man* and the *Channel Islands* are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned. The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Council for Public

Affairs, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs, each by a Lieut.-Governor, with judicial and other functionaries; and a 'States' Assembly, partly elective. Jersey has a separate legal existence. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark have a Lieut.-Governor in common, but otherwise their governments are separate.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 5, 1891 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 5, 1891
England	50,867	13,291,402	14,192,088	27,483,490
Wales	7,442	761,499	757,536	1,519,035
Scotland	29,785	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
Ireland	32,583	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750
Isle of Man	227	26,329	29,279	55,608
Channel Islands	75	43,226	49,008	92,234
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad }	—	224,211	—	224,211
Total	120,979	18,608,337	19,496,638	38,104,975

The following table gives the population of those divisions at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1891 :—

Divisions	1851	1861	1871	1881
England	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926
Wales	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513
Scotland	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573
Ireland	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836
Isle of Man	52,387	52,469	54,042	53,558
Channel Islands	90,739	90,978	90,596	87,702
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad }	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374
Total, United Kingdom	27,745,942	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482

The decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent. at each of the last five censuses has been as follows:—

—	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England and Wales.	12·65	11·93	13·20	14·36	11·65
Scotland. . . .	10·25	6·01	9·72	11·18	7·76
Ireland	-19·85	-11·50	-6·65	-4·40	-9·1
The Islands . . .	—	0·22	0·83	-2·34	4·7
	2·5	5·7	8·6	10·75	8·17

If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1841 to 1891:—

Divisions	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England	55·4	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2
Wales	3·4	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8
Scotland	9·7	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7
Ireland	30·2	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1
Channel Islands . .	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant } Seamen abroad . }	·8	·8	·9	·6	·7	·5

In 1891, in Wales and Monmouthshire 508,036 persons or 28·6 per cent. of the population were returned as able to speak Welsh only, and 402,253, or 22·6 per cent., as able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 910,289, or 51·2 per cent., persons could speak Welsh. In 1881 the number returned was 950,000, or about 70 per cent. In 1891, in Scotland, 43,738, or 1·09 per cent., of the population of Scotland could speak Gaelic only, and 210,677, or 5·23 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 254,415, or 6·32 per cent., could speak Gaelic. In 1881 the number was 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. In 1891, in Ireland, 38,121, or ·81 per cent. of the population of Ireland, could speak Irish only, and 642,053, or 13·65 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 680,174, or 14·46 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,932, or 18·20 per cent.

The population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June, in each of the last ten years, was estimated as follows:—

Year	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1886	36,313,582	27,522,532	3,885,155	4,905,895
1887	36,599,143	27,827,706	3,914,318	4,857,119
1888	36,881,271	28,136,258	3,943,701	4,801,312
1889	37,178,929	28,448,239	3,973,305	4,757,385
1890	37,484,764	28,763,673	4,003,132	4,717,959
1891	37,797,013	29,082,585	4,033,180	4,681,248
1892	38,106,675	29,403,054	4,063,452	4,638,169
1893	38,440,249	29,731,100	4,093,959	4,615,196
1894	38,786,053	30,060,763	4,124,691	4,600,599
1895	39,134,166	30,394,078	4,155,654	4,584,434

1. *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales was as follows at the ten enumerations, 1801 to 1891:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . .	8,892,536	153	1851 . .	17,927,609	308
1811 . .	10,164,256	175	1861 . .	20,066,224	345
1821 . .	12,000,236	207	1871 . .	22,712,266	390
1831 . .	13,896,797	139	1881 . .	25,974,439	446
1841 . .	15,914,148	274	1891 . .	29,002,525	498

The following table shows the area in square miles, the total population, and the population per square mile in 1891, of the 62 administrative counties of England and Wales:—

Administrative Counties	Area. sq. miles	Population, 1891.			
		Males	Females	Total	Persq.mile
Bedford	466	75,477	85,227	160,704	344·9
Berks	712	86,647	89,462	176,109	247·3
Buckingham . .	743	91,195	94,089	185,284	249·3
Cambridge . . .	485	59,397	62,564	121,961	251·5
Isle of Ely . . .	374	31,563	32,298	63,861	170·8
Chester	1,009	260,387	276,257	536,644	531·8
Cornwall	1,357	149,259	173,312	322,571	237·7
Cumberland . .	1,516	132,080	134,469	266,549	175·8
Derby	1,022	216,269	210,499	426,768	417·6
Devon	2,597	213,390	241,963	455,353	175·3
Dorset	988	94,735	99,782	194,517	196·9
Durham	999	371,137	350,324	721,461	722·2
Essex	1,533	287,608	291,747	579,355	377·9
Gloucester . . .	1,236	182,985	201,567	384,552	311·1
Hereford	840	56,090	59,859	115,949	138·0
Hertford	636	108,471	116,079	224,550	353·1
Huntingdon . . .	366	27,061	27,908	54,969	150·2
Kent	1,519	383,849	401,825	785,674	517·2
Lancaster	1,757	848,459	919,814	1,768,273	1,006·4

Administrative Counties	Area sq. miles	Population, 1891			
		Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Leicester . . .	813	98,268	102,200	200,468	246·6
Lincoln—					
Parts of Holland .	399	36,749	38,728	75,522	189·3
„ Kesteven .	737	52,410	53,500	105,910	143·7
„ Lindsey .	1,502	98,746	100,309	199,055	132·5
London . . .	118	1,999,435	2,232,683	4,232,118	35,865·4
Middlesex . . .	233	260,920	299,092	560,012	2,403·5
Monmouth . . .	535	106,018	97,329	203,347	380·1
Norfolk . . .	2,037	156,535	161,448	317,983	156·1
Northampton . .	914	101,711	101,536	203,247	222·3
Soke of Peterborough	84	17,213	18,036	35,249	419·6
Northumberland .	2,007	160,435	159,295	319,730	159·3
Nottingham . . .	826	115,469	116,477	231,946	280·8
Oxford . . .	750	71,865	73,584	145,449	193·9
Rutland . . .	152	10,323	10,336	20,659	135·9
Salop . . .	1,343	116,736	119,603	236,339	175·9
Somerset . . .	1,624	182,370	204,496	386,866	238·2
Southampton . .	1,466	193,601	193,248	386,849	263·9
Isle of Wight . .	146	36,482	42,190	78,672	538·8
Stafford . . .	1,142	408,573	409,717	818,290	716·5
Suffolk (East) . .	859	89,994	93,484	183,478	213·5
„ (West) . . .	609	59,611	61,341	120,952	198·6
Surrey . . .	707	196,613	222,243	418,856	592·4
Sussex (East) . .	822	112,897	127,367	240,264	292·3
„ (West) . . .	629	68,369	72,250	140,619	223·5
Warwick . . .	879	146,937	160,256	307,193	349·5
Westmorland . . .	783	32,326	33,772	66,098	84·4
Wilts . . .	1,375	130,662	134,335	264,997	192·7
Worcester . . .	740	142,012	154,649	296,661	400·9
York (East Riding) .	1,159	70,057	71,459	141,516	122·1
„ (North Riding) .	2,122	140,771	144,066	284,837	134·2
„ (West Riding) .	2,658	666,419	685,151	1,351,570	508·5
Total of England .	50,325	9,756,631	10,363,225	20,119,856	399·8
Anglesey . . .	275	23,941	26,157	50,098	182·1
Brecknock . . .	734	25,633	25,760	51,393	70·0
Cardigan . . .	692	27,731	35,736	63,467	91·7
Carmarthen . . .	918	62,316	68,250	130,566	142·2
Carnarvon . . .	563	56,047	61,186	117,233	208·2
Denbigh . . .	663	60,018	58,825	118,843	179·2
Flint . . .	256	38,242	39,035	77,277	301·9
Glamorgan . . .	790	249,567	218,387	467,954	592·3
Merioneth . . .	668	24,035	25,177	49,212	73·6
Montgomery . . .	797	28,222	29,781	58,003	72·8
Pembroke . . .	614	41,319	46,977	88,296	143·8
Radnor . . .	471	10,869	10,922	21,791	46·3
Total of Wales . .	7,441	647,940	646,193	1,294,133	173·9
Total of England and Wales) .	57,766	10,404,571	11,009,418	21,413,989	370·7

The following table shows the area and the population of the 64 county boroughs of England and Wales in 1891, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of 32 large towns in the middle of 1895:—

County Boroughs	Area sq. miles	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1895	Population, 1891			
			Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Barrow-in-Furness	17.2	—	27,273	24,439	51,712	3,006.5
Bath	5.3	—	21,125	30,719	51,844	9,781.9
Birkenhead	6.0	107,469	48,354	51,503	99,857	16,642.8
Birmingham	19.8	496,751	231,861	246,752	478,113	24,147.1
Blackburn	10.9	127,615	56,114	63,950	120,064	11,015.0
Bolton	3.7	119,337	54,401	60,601	115,002	31,031.6
Bootle	2.5	—	24,750	24,467	49,217	19,686.8
Bradford	16.9	226,384	100,445	115,916	216,361	12,802.4
Brighton	4.0	119,604	50,726	65,147	115,873	28,968.2
Bristol	7.0	228,139	101,288	120,290	221,578	31,654.0
Burnley	6.1	99,591	41,307	45,709	87,016	14,265.0
Bury	9.4	—	26,351	30,361	57,212	6,086.4
Canterbury	6.2	—	11,439	11,623	23,062	3,719.7
Cardiff	9.5	155,637	65,745	63,170	128,915	13,570.0
Chester	4.6	—	17,570	19,535	37,105	8,066.3
Coventry	4.8	—	25,629	27,095	52,724	10,984.2
Croydon	14.1	114,923	45,453	57,242	102,695	7,283.3
Derby	5.4	100,272	46,260	47,886	94,146	17,484.4
Devonport	2.8	—	23,595	26,208	54,803	19,572.5
Dudley	5.6	—	22,432	23,308	45,740	8,167.9
Exeter	2.9	—	16,563	20,341	37,404	12,897.9
Gateshead	4.9	95,871	43,239	42,453	85,692	17,488.2
Gloucester	2.2	—	18,998	20,446	39,444	17,929.1
Grimsby	4.4	—	25,339	26,095	51,934	11,803.2
Halifax	13.3	93,813	41,921	47,911	89,832	6,754.3
Hanley	2.8	—	27,337	27,609	54,946	19,623.6
Hastings	2.3	—	20,945	31,278	52,223	18,651.1
Huddersfield	18.5	99,482	44,558	50,862	95,420	5,157.8
Ipswich	12.7	—	26,658	30,702	57,360	4,516.5
Kingston-upon-Hull	12.9	216,722	97,884	102,160	200,044	15,507.3
Leeds	33.7	395,546	117,027	190,478	367,505	10,905.2
Leicester	13.4	193,839	82,441	92,183	174,624	13,031.6
Lincoln	5.9	—	20,247	21,244	41,491	7,032.4
Liverpool	10.2	503,967	252,436	265,544	517,980	50,732.3
Manchester	20.2	524,865	243,879	261,489	505,368	25,018.2
Middlesbrough	4.4	—	39,385	36,147	75,532	17,166.4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	8.4	207,021	91,848	94,452	186,300	22,178.6
Newport (Mon.)	7.0	—	27,615	27,092	54,707	7,815.3
Northampton	2.0	—	29,620	31,392	61,012	30,506.0
Norwich	11.8	107,127	46,623	54,347	100,970	8,556.8
Nottingham	17.1	226,658	98,730	115,147	213,877	12,507.4
Oldham	7.4	141,079	62,862	68,601	131,463	17,765.3
Oxford	7.4	—	20,501	25,241	45,742	6,181.4
Plymouth	2.4	89,096	39,350	44,898	84,248	35,103.3
Portsmouth	6.8	174,751	76,537	82,714	159,251	23,419.3
Preston	6.4	112,638	49,305	58,268	107,573	16,808.3
Reading	9.2	—	29,315	30,739	60,054	6,527.6
Rochdale	6.5	—	33,193	38,208	71,401	10,984.8
St. Helens	10.3	—	37,203	34,085	71,288	6,921.2
Salford	8.1	208,253	95,597	102,542	198,139	24,461.6
Sheffield	30.7	342,768	160,304	163,939	324,243	10,561.7
Southampton	3.1	—	30,926	34,399	65,325	21,072.6
South Shields	2.9	—	39,381	39,010	78,391	27,031.4
Stockport	3.4	—	32,789	37,474	70,263	20,665.6
Sunderland	4.5	137,705	64,185	66,330	131,015	29,114.4
Swansea	8.0	97,008	44,938	45,411	90,349	11,293.6

County Boroughs	Area sq. miles	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1895	Population, 1891			
			Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Walsall	11·7	—	35,783	36,006	71,789	6,135·8
West Bromwich . .	9·1	—	30,026	29,448	59,474	6,535·6
West Ham	7·3	249,473	102,341	102,562	204,903	28,068·9
Wigan	3·4	.....	27,085	27,928	55,013	16,180·3
Wolverhampton . .	5·5	85,780	41,017	41,645	82,662	15,029·4
Worcester	5·0	—	19,736	23,172	42,908	8,581·6
Yarmouth, Great . .	5·6	—	22,494	26,840	49,334	8,809·6
York	5·6	—	32,551	34,453	67,004	11,965·0
Total County Boroughs	543·6	—	3,648,330	3,940,206	7,588,536	13,959·8
Total Counties and County Boroughs	58,310	—	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	497·4

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1891 was 5,451,497; uninhabited, 372,184; building, 38,387; against 4,831,519 inhabited; 386,676 uninhabited; and 46,414 building in 1881.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows, according to the figures of the preliminary census report, the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1891, and their percentage of increase during the decennium 1881-1891:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate pop. of districts, 1891	Percentage of entire pop. 1891	Percentage of increase, 1881-1891
250,000 and upwards . .	6	6,375,645	22·0	9·1
100,000—250,000	18	2,793,625	9·6	19·1
50,000—100,000	38	2,610,976	9·0	22·9
20,000—50,000	120	3,655,025	12·6	22·5
10,000—20,000	176	2,391,076	8·3	18·9
3,000—10,000	453	2,609,141	8·9	9·6
Under 3,000	195	367,282	1·3	2·6
Total Urban	1,006	20,802,770	71·7	15·3
Rural	—	8,198,248	28·3	3·4
Total Population	—	29,001,018	100·0	11·65

From these figures it appears that 22 per cent. of the population of England and Wales live in six towns of upwards of 250,000 inhabitants; 31·6 per cent. (in 1881, 29·6 per cent.) in 24 (in 1881, 20) towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; 40·6 per cent. in 62 towns of over 50,000 inhabitants; 53·2 per cent. in 182 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants; and 17,826,347, or 61·5 per cent. in 358 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. In 1881, 14,626,131, or 56·3 per cent. of the whole population, lived in 303 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.

More than one-fourth of the total urban population, and nearly one-seventh of the total population of England and Wales are concentrated in the metropolis. The limits of the metropolis were defined by the Registrar-General, in the census returns of 1891, as consisting of an 'Inner Ring' and an 'Outer Ring,' the former subdivided into a 'Central Area' and 'Rest of Inner Ring.' The following table gives the results of the censuses in 1881 and 1891 :—

Divisions of the Metropolis	Population		Rates of Increase (+) or Decrease (–) per cent.	
	1881	1891	1871-81	1881-91
Central Area	1,101,994	1,022,529	– 4·6	– 7·2
Rest of 'Inner Ring' . .	2,713,550	3,188,527	+ 29·3	+ 17·5
Inner or Registration London	3,815,544	4,211,056	+ 17·3	+ 10·4
'Outer Ring'	951,117	1,422,276	+ 50·5	+ 49·5
'Greater London' . . .	4,766,661	5,633,332	+ 22·7	+ 18·2

The population of registration London in the middle of 1895, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 4,392,346; of the 'outer ring,' 1,656,209; total (or 'greater London'), 6,048,555.

The night population of the City of London in 1891 was 37,694 (50,652 in 1881); the day population in 1891 was 301,384; in 1881 it was 261,061.

The following is the division of the population aged 10 years and upwards in England and Wales according to occupation in 1891 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	597,739	328,393	926,132
Domestic „	140,773	1,759,555	1,900,328
Commercial „	1,364,377	35,358	1,399,735
Agricultural and fishing class .	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945
Industrial class	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344
Unoccupied class	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373
Total	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1891, of 4,025,647 souls, giving 135 inhabitants to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the density per square mile :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1851	2,888,742	97
1811	1,805,864	60	1861	3,062,294	100
1821	2,091,521	70	1871	3,360,018	113
1831	2,364,386	79	1881	3,735,573	125
1841	2,620,184	88	1891	4,025,647	135

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census, excluding the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours, on April 5, 1891 :—

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
1. <i>Northern.</i>					
Shetland . . .	551	12,190	16,521	28,711	52·1
Orkney . . .	376	14,298	16,155	30,453	80·9
Caithness . . .	686	17,472	19,705	37,177	54·2
Sutherland . . .	2,028	10,395	11,501	21,896	10·8
2. <i>North-Western.</i>					
Ross and Cromarty	3,078	37,279	41,448	78,727	25·5
Inverness . . .	4,088	43,585	46,536	90,121	22·0
3. <i>North-Eastern.</i>					
Nairn . . .	195	4,284	4,871	9,155	46·9
Elgin . . .	476	20,368	23,103	43,471	91·3
Banff . . .	641	29,547	32,137	61,684	96·7
Aberdeen . . .	1,955	135,185	148,851	284,036	145·3
Kincardine . . .	383	17,524	17,968	35,492	92·7
4. <i>East-Midland.</i>					
Forfar . . .	875	125,414	152,321	277,735	317·4
Perth . . .	2,528	57,826	64,359	122,185	47·5
Fife . . .	492	90,527	99,838	190,365	386·9
Kinross . . .	73	3,160	3,513	6,673	91·4
Clackmannan . . .	48	15,834	17,806	33,140	690·4
5. <i>West-Midland.</i>					
Stirling . . .	447	59,478	58,543	118,021	264·0
Dumbarton . . .	241	48,683	49,331	98,014	406·7
Argyll . . .	3,213	36,292	37,793	74,085	23·0
Bute . . .	218	8,211	10,193	18,404	84·4
6. <i>South-Western.</i>					
Renfrew . . .	245	110,520	120,292	230,812	942·0
Ayr . . .	1,128	111,037	115,349	226,386	200·7
Lanark . . .	882	550,847	555,052	1,105,899	1 253·8

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
7. <i>South-Eastern.</i>					
Linlithgow	120	27,946	24,862	52,808	440·1
Edinburgh	362	205,765	228,511	434,276	1,199·7
Haddington	271	18,169	19,208	37,377	137·9
Berwick	461	15,383	16,967	32,290	70·0
Peebles	355	6,912	7,838	14,750	41·6
Selkirk	257	12,909	14,803	27,712	107·8
8. <i>Southern.</i>					
Roxburgh	665	25,901	28,599	53,500	80·4
Dumfries	1,063	34,898	39,347	74,245	69·8
Kirkcudbright	898	18,902	21,083	39,985	44·5
Wigtown	486	16,976	19,086	36,062	74·2
Total Scotland	29,785	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	135·1

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1891 was 817,568 ; uninhabited, 51,460 ; building, 5,618.

According to parliamentary or police burghs, the population of the larger towns in 1891 was distributed as follows :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	4	1,200,374	29·8
Between 50,000 and 100,000	3	198,555	4·9
„ 20,000 and 50,000	9	245,724	6·1
„ 10,000 and 20,000	18	278,002	6·9
Total	34	1,922,655	47·7

According to registration districts, the population of the principal towns of Scotland was as follows at the Census of 1891 and in the middle of 1895, as estimated in the Registrar-General's Report :—

Towns	Population 1891	Population 1895	Towns	Population 1891	Population 1895
Glasgow	618,471	695,876	Paisley	69,295	71,622
Edinburgh	264,796	273,535	Greenock	63,512	62,090
Dundee	155,675	160,163	Perth	30,768	30,328
Aberdeen	123,327	133,773	Kilmarnock	27,968	—
Leith	69,885	73,048			

At the Census of 1891 the population of Glasgow, parliamentary and suburban, was 658,198, and the increase (1881-1891) 13·9 per cent.

The total population of these nine towns represented nearly two-fifths of the population of Scotland. In 1881 the total town population was 2,306,852 ; in

the village population, 447,884 ; and the rural, 980,837. In 1891 the town population was 2,631,291, showing an increase of 14·06 per cent. ; the village population was 465,836, the increase being 4·01 per cent. ; and the rural 928,513, there being a decrease of 5·33 per cent.

The occupations of the people, according to the census of 1891, were as follows :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	75,532	35,787	111,319
Domestic „	13,102	190,051	203,153
Commercial „	170,676	10,276	180,952
Agricultural „	219,042	30,082	249,124
Industrial „	742,036	290,368	1,032,404
Unoccupied and non-productive class	722,329	1,526,363	2,248,695
Total	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1891, by 4,704,750 souls. The following table gives the population of Ireland at different census periods, with the density per square mile :—

Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1851	6,552,385	201
1811	5,937,856	186	1861	5,798,564	178
1821	6,801,827	209	1871	5,412,377	167
1831	7,767,401	239	1881	5,174,836	159
1841	8,175,124	251	1891	4,704,750	144

The subjoined tables give the results of the enumerations in the four provinces of April 3, 1881, and of April 5, 1891, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1881 and 1891 :—

Provinces	1881	1891	Decrease between 1881 and 1891	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster	1,278,989	1,187,760	91,229	7·13
Munster	1,331,115	1,172,402	158,713	11·92
Ulster	1,743,075	1,619,814	123,261	·07
Connaught	821,657	724,774	96,883	11·79
Total of Ireland	5,174,836	4,704,750	470,086	9·08

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland at the census of April 5, 1891, are given in the following table :—

Provinces and Counties	Population				Pop. per sq. mile
	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow County .	349	20,552	20,384	40,936	117·3
Dublin „ .	354	197,409	221,807	419,216	1,184·2
Kildare „ .	654	38,407	31,799	70,206	107·3
Kilkenny „ .	796	43,468	43,793	87,261	109·6
King's „ .	772	33,777	31,786	65,563	84·9
Longford „ .	421	26,681	25,966	52,647	125·0
Louth „ .	316	35,242	37,796	71,038	224·8
Meath „ .	906	39,224	37,763	76,987	84·9
Queen's „ .	664	33,171	31,712	64,883	97·7
Westmeath „ .	708	33,927	31,182	65,109	91·9
Wexford „ .	901	54,935	56,843	111,778	124·0
Wicklow „ .	781	31,054	31,082	62,136	79·5
Total of Leinster .	7,622	587,847	599,913	1,187,760	155·8
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare County .	1,294	63,138	61,345	124,483	96·2
Cork „ .	2,890	219,988	218,444	438,432	151·7
Kerry „ .	1,853	91,017	88,119	179,136	96·6
Limerick County .	1,064	78,607	80,305	158,912	149·3
Tipperary „ .	1,659	86,807	86,381	173,188	104·4
Waterford „ .	721	48,054	50,197	98,251	136·2
Total of Munster .	9,481	587,611	584,791	1,172,402	123·6
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim County .	1,237	220,514	227,614	428,128	346·1
Armagh „ .	512	68,370	74,919	143,289	279·8
Cavan „ .	746	56,772	55,145	111,917	150·0
Donegal „ .	1,870	91,478	94,157	185,635	99·2
Down „ .	957	126,268	140,791	267,059	279·1
Fermanagh „ .	715	37,344	36,826	74,170	103·7
Londonderry County .	816	73,260	78,749	152,009	186·2
Monaghan „ .	500	42,727	43,479	86,206	172·4
Tyrone „ .	1,260	84,596	86,805	171,401	136·0
Total of Ulster .	8,613	781,329	838,485	1,619,814	188·1
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway County .	2,452	108,283	106,429	214,712	87·5
Leitrim „ .	619	39,715	38,903	78,618	127·0
Mayo „ .	2,126	107,498	111,536	219,034	103·1
Roscommon County .	949	58,000	56,397	114,397	120·5
Sligo „ .	721	48,670	49,343	98,013	135·9
Total of Connaught	6,867	362,166	362,608	724,774	105·5
Total of Ireland .	32,583	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	144·4

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1891 was 870,578, against 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871. The decrease in the decennial period 1881-1891 amounted to 4·7 per cent.

Of uninhabited houses, there were 58,257 at the census of 1881, and 69,320 in 1891, representing an increase of 18·9 per cent. in uninhabited houses; in 1881 there were 1,710 houses building; in 1891 there were 2,602.

The population in 1891 was distributed as follows among the larger towns:—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	500,951	10·7
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	75,345	1·6
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	143,272	3·0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	10	124,983	2·6
Total	18	844,551	17·9

In Ireland, in 1891, there were only three cities with over 50,000 inhabitants—viz., Dublin, with 245,001, but 361,891 within the metropolitan police district (349,688 in 1881); Belfast, 255,950; Cork, 75,345; Limerick had 37,155 inhabitants; Londonderry, 33,200; Waterford, 20,852.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1891:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	138,971	75,272	214,243
Domestic „	34,490	220,654	255,144
Commercial „	81,012	2,161	83,173
Agricultural „	845,691	91,068	936,759
Industrial „	404,155	252,255	656,410
Indefinite and non-productive	814,634	1,744,387	2,559,021
Total	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750

4. Islands in the British Seas.

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 5, 1891:—

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent.
		1881	1891		
Isle of Man	220	53,558	55,608	252·7	3·8
Channel Islands	Acres				
Jersey	28,717	52,445	54,518	—	4·0
Guernsey, &c.	12,605	35,257	37,716	—	7·0
Total	182,122	141,260	147,842	—	4·7

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 :—

Islands	1861	1871	1881	1891
Isle of Man	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,608
Jersey	55,613	56,627	52,445	54,518
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	29,850	30,685	32,638	35,287
Alderney	4,932	2,738	2,048	1,857
Sark and Brechou . . .	583	546	571	572
Total	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	28,763,673	869,937	38,412	562,248	223,028
1891	29,082,585	914,157	38,781	587,925	226,526
1892	29,405,054	897,957	37,581	559,684	227,135
1893	29,731,100	914,542	38,858	569,958	218,689
1894	30,060,763	889,242	38,343	498,515	226,109

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1893 was 4·2 per cent. Having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845 ; the minimum rate was 2·8 per cent. in Essex (extra Metropolitan), and the maximum 7·4 in Shropshire. The percentage for London was 3·7. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

The proportion of male to female children born in England during 1893 was as 1,037 to 1,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 1,000 women, of all ages, to 949 men in England.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,003,132	121,526	9,167	79,004	27,469
1891	4,033,180	125,986	9,647	83,573	27,969
1892	4,063,452	125,043	9,183	75,545	28,670
1893	4,093,959	127,110	9,400	79,641	27,145
1894	4,142,691	124,337	9,058	71,112	27,561

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1894 was 7·28 per cent., the rate varying from 2·3 per cent. in Shetland, 4·4 in Ross and Cromarty, and 6·4 in Orkney to 14·6 per cent. in Wigtown and 14·9 per cent. in Elgin. The proportion of male to female births in Scotland in 1894 was 1,056 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1890	4,716,996	105,254	2,827	85,850	20,990
1891	4,681,173	108,116	2,900	85,999	21,475
1892	4,638,169	104,234	2,613	90,044	21,530
1893	4,615,312	106,082	2,756	82,821	21,714
1894	4,600,599	105,354	2,884	83,528	21,602

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1894 was 2·7 per cent., the rate varying from 0·7 in Connaught to 3·9 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1894 was 1,048 to 1,000.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years, 1825–29, the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Between 1815 and 1852 the total number of emigrants was 3,463,592; between 1853 and 1860 it was 1,582,475, of whom 1,312,683 were of British or Irish origin; between 1861 and 1870 it was 1,967,570, of whom 1,571,829 were of British or Irish origin; 1871–80, 2,228,396, of whom 1,678,919 were British or Irish; 1881–1890, 3,555,655, of whom, 2,558,535 were British or Irish; and the total from 1815 to 1894 was 13,988,088. The total emigration of persons of British or Irish origin only, 1853–1894, was 7,915,359; 5,298,931 went to the United States; of these, 2,329,537 were English, 436,426 Scotch, and 2,532,968 Irish.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations (32,658 in 1894)—in each of the last five years:—

Year	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1891	33,752	252,016	19,957	334,543
1892	41,866	235,221	16,183	321,397
1893	50,381	213,212	11,412	307,633
1894	23,633	159,431	11,151	226,827
1895	22,391	195,676	10,788	271,854

Of the total in 1894, 130,662 were males, and 96,165 females.

The following shows the number of British and Irish emigrants to places out of Europe in the last two years with the increase or decrease (—):—

Year	English	Scotch	Irish	Total United Kingdom
1894	99,590	14,432	42,008	156,030
1895	112,653	18,227	54,486	185,366
Increase or Decrease	+ 13,063	+ 3,795	+ 12,478	+ 29,336

In the year 1894 there were 185,799 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 226,827 emigrants, left an excess of 41,028 emigrants. The number of *immigrants* of British or Irish origin in 1894 was 118,309, which, deducted from the total of 156,030 emigrants of British or Irish origin, left an excess of 37,721. In 1894 there landed at British ports from the Continent 74,015 aliens, of whom 35,512 were stated to be *en route* to America.

Religion.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Protestant Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected ; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation ; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops in England and Wales. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 30 deans, 90 archdeacons, and 810 rural deans. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate ; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy ; so that their real power is extremely limited.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1891 was 14,684. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance, the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there were (1891) 13,780, exclusive of those of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. According to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons pos-

sess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the Queen, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The gross income from ancient endowments is returned at 5,469,171*l.*, and from benefactions since 1703, at 284,386*l.* Of the income from ancient endowments, 1,247,827*l.* is from property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The total annual income of the Church is estimated at about 7,250,000*l.* The number of clergy of all grades (including assistant curates) belonging to the Church of England actually doing duty in churches is returned in the census of 1891 at 24,232, and if those who fill other functions be added, the total number is probably about 27,000. In the theory of English law every Englishman is a member of the Church of England. On the basis of the marriage registers in 1893, 69·2 per cent. of the population belonged to the Established Church, 4·1 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church, and 26·7 per cent. to other bodies.

There are many Protestant Dissenting religious bodies, the most prominent being Methodists of various sects, the Independents or Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the English Presbyterians. The Methodist body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, possess over 15,000 chapels and 801,000 members; the Independents or Congregationalists 4,590 churches and stations, 2,800 ministers, and 360,000 members; the Baptists 3,790 chapels, 1,913 ministers, and 349,700 members, besides in each case the families of members and other adherents. There are altogether 280 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, the total number of registered chapels in 1891 being 27,253. According to the census of 1891 there were 10,057 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales (1891) is estimated at 1,500,000. There are fifteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England—namely, one archbishop and fourteen bishops (besides one coadjutor bishop), as many dioceses, united in the 'Province of Westminster.' In Wales there is a bishop, vicar-apostolic. In December 1895 there were 1,446 Roman Catholic chapels and stations. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 2,628 (1,620 in 1871).

The number of Jews in Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of London) was estimated in 1890 at 25,700, of those in London in 1891 at 67,500.

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is organised on the presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, who acts as president or moderator, and of a number of laymen called ruling elders. There are in all 84 presbyteries, meeting frequently throughout the year, and these again are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes, old and new (1895), is 1,357, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations, 1,734; the total number of clergy, with and without charges or appointments, exceeds 1,800. The parishioners are allowed, under certain regulations, to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including the annual value of the manse and glebes, amount to about 350,000*l.* per annum. Since 1845 members of the Church have erected and endowed churches for 393 new parishes, the value, with endowments, being about 2,250,000*l.* In 1894 voluntary gifts (independently of over 200,000*l.* derived from the interest of invested contributions, grants from two trusts, and pew rents levied in 450 churches) amounted to 363,251*l.* Exclusive of 'adherents,' the Established Church in 1878 had 515,786 members or communicants. In 1894 the number was 620,376.

The Presbyterians not members of the Established Church of Scotland have the same ecclesiastical organisation as that Church. Of these, the largest body is the Free Church of Scotland, formed from the 'Disruption' in 1843, with 1,260 ministers and missionaries, 1,050 churches, 344,273 members or adherents, and claiming as 'population connected with the Free Church, 1,400,000' in 1895. Its income in 1894-95 from all sources at home was 603,090*l.* The aggregate funds raised in Scotland for all purposes during the fifty-three years from the Disruption amount to 25,256,656*l.* Next is the United Presbyterian Church, formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, one dating as far

back as 1733, with 610 ministers, 578 churches, 42 home mission stations, 190,950 members (besides adherents), and an income in 1894 of 391,607*l*. There are also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland, which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, has 7 bishops, 268 churches and missions, and 266 clergy, and claims the adherence of about 80,000 of the population.

The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Roman Catholic Church had two archbishops, four bishops, and a bishop-auxiliary in Scotland in 1895, 386 priests, and 343 churches, chapels, and stations. The number of Roman Catholics is estimated at 365,000.

III. IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. In 1891 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,547,307, being 10·4 per cent. under the number returned in 1881.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly (1801–1870) in union with the Church of England, ceased to be ‘established by law’ by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has now (1896) two archbishops, eleven bishops, and 1,500 clergy. It possesses 1,450 churches, 600,000 members, and received in 1894 voluntary contributions amounting to 144,365*l*. Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l*., and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l*. By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000*l*. were allotted to it by way of commutation (charged with the payment of annuities amounting to 596,000*l*.), and 500,000*l*. in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod—bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods.

There were in Ireland, at the census of 1891, 444,974 Presby-

terians, 55,500 Methodists, 17,017 Independents, 5,111 Baptists, 3,032 Quakers, 1,798 Jews.

Instruction.

The following table proves progress in the diffusion of elementary education, by indicating the percentage of persons in England and Wales who signed by mark in the marriage register during each year specified :—

Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
1843	32·7	49·0	1883	12·6	15·5
1853	30·4	43·9	1891	6·4	7·3
1863	23·8	33·1	1892	5·6	6·6
1873	18·8	25·4	1893	5·0	5·7

In London the proportion of men who signed with marks in 1893 was 3·4 per cent., and of women 4·3. Over most of the South-eastern, South Midland, Eastern, South-western, and West Midland counties the proportion of males who signed with marks was greater than females. In the North Midland and Northern counties and in Wales the preponderance is much in favour of the males. The most illiterate counties for men in 1893 were Monmouth 8·8, Buckingham 8·4, Cornwall 8·4, North Wales 8·4, Cambridge 8·0, Suffolk 7·8 per cent. In Scotland, the proportion in 1893 was 2·70 per cent. of men and 4·44 of women. In 1857 the proportion was 12·11 per cent. males to 24·66 females. In Orkney, Nairn, and Kincardine, all males and all females, in Kinross all males, and in Berwick, Selkirk, and Kircudbright, all females signed their names. The most illiterate counties by this test are Sutherland, 4·35 per cent. males and 13·04 per cent. females, Inverness with 8·59 and 18·14 per cent., and Ross and Cromarty, 14·29 of males and 30·56 of females. In Ireland the proportion unable to sign the marriage register in 1894 was 17·1 men and 16·5 women. In 1874 the proportion was 30·1 men and 36·4 women. The proportions varied in the various provinces from 14·0 per cent. of the men and 13·1 per cent. of the women in Munster to 25·3 per cent. of the men and 21·4 per cent. of the women in Connaught.

The highest education is provided for in Great Britain and Ireland by a number of universities and detached colleges. With the exception of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Owens College, the Scotch Universities, and Trinity and Queen's Colleges, Ireland, most of the other institutions have been founded within the last ten years. The following table gives the statistics in most cases for the last term of 1895 :—

—	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students	—	No. of Col- leges	Teach- ing Staff	Students
ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
<i>Universities :—</i>				<i>Universities :—</i>			
Oxford . . .	23	91	812 ²	Aberdeen . . .	1	49	691 ¹²
Cambridge . .	19	107	918 ²	Edinburgh . .	1	98	2,836 ¹³
Durham . . .	1	13	171	Glasgow . . .	1	99	1,842 ¹⁴
<i>Colleges :—</i>				St. Andrews . .	2	28	204 ¹⁵
Aberystwith . .	1	29	352 ³	<i>College :—</i>			
Bangor . . .	1	30	214 ⁴	University,			
Manchester . .	1	99	1,213 ⁵	Dundee . . .			
Newcastle . .	2	68	1,581 ⁶	1	19	107	
Nottingham . .	1	51	1,580 ⁵	IRELAND.			
Sheffield . . .	1	18	325 ⁷	<i>University :—</i>			
Birmingham . .	1	53	940 ⁸	Dublin . . .			
Bristol . . .	1	49	562 ⁹	1	64	1,123	
Cardiff . . .	1	31	1,731 ⁵	<i>Colleges :—</i>			
Lampeter . . .	1	9	129	Queen's, Belfast			
Leeds . . .	1	83	1,089 ⁵	1	20	353	
Liverpool . . .	1	50	482	„ Cork . . .	1	26	224
<i>London :—</i>				„ Galway . . .	1	23	108
University . .	1	47	1,100 ¹⁰	Total United			
King's . . .	1	140	480 ¹¹	Kingdom . . .			
				68	1,394	21,167	

¹ Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds, are associated together as the Victoria University; and a charter has been granted similarly associating together the Welsh colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor, and Cardiff.

² Matriculations, Oxford, 1894; Cambridge, 1895. ³ 150 women. ⁴ 64 women. ⁵ Including evening students. ⁶ The College of Medicine has teaching staff of 25, and 211 students. ⁷ Including evening students. ⁸ Firth College, the Sheffield Technical School, and the School of Medicine are amalgamating to form Sheffield University College. ⁹ 226 women; the numbers include evening students. ¹⁰ Exclusive of school. ¹¹ Exclusive of evening classes. ¹² 35 women. ¹³ 162 women. ¹⁴ 245 women. ¹⁵ 32 women.

London University is only an examining body, with power to grant degrees to all candidates who pass its examinations: in 1895 it had 81 examiners, and in 1895, 6,219 candidates underwent its various examinations. The Royal University of Ireland holds a similar position in Ireland: in 1894 it had 66 fellows and examiners; in 1894, out of 2,795 who entered its various examinations, 1,578 passed. The Catholic University of Ireland includes, besides University College, Dublin, seven other Catholic colleges. It grants degrees in theology and philosophy, and sends up its students for other degrees to the examinations of the Royal University.

For medical education, besides the faculties attached to some of the universities and colleges, there are medical schools attached to the hospitals of most of the large towns in England. In a few of the colleges female students are admitted. There are, besides, 4 university colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, a staff of 15, and 159 students in 1895; Girton College, Cambridge, with 7 resident and 30 outside lecturers, and 111 students; and Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, the former with 43 students and the latter with 66 students. There is a similar College (Bedford) for ladies in London with 22 lecturers and 190 students, and another in Edinburgh.

The City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has a Central College with 28 professors, teachers, &c., and 784 students in 1896; an Intermediate College with 30 professors, &c., and 1,136 students (926 evening). There is also a School of Technical Art with 7 teachers and 136 students, and a Leather Trades School with 11 teachers and 300 students. Out of the amount received from local taxation duties in the four years ended March 31, 1894, the sum of 27,246*l.* had been expended by the London County Council, and 1,481,712*l.* by other county councils in England and Wales on technical and intermediate education.

Middle-class education in England is entirely unorganised, and is mainly left to private enterprise; no complete, trustworthy statistics are available. There are a number of endowed public and grammar schools but over the conduct of these schools Government has no control.

In Scotland, the burgh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1895 73 schools were under inspection, 30 of them being under school boards, 24 endowed schools, and the remainder under private management. There were 13,173 candidates for leaving certificates, 5,000 being from 68 higher class schools, and the remainder from higher departments of state-aided schools. The total receipts of the higher class public schools in the year ended 15 May, 1894, amounted to 67,536*l.*; this included income from endowments, school fees (33,456*l.*), loans (12,750*l.*) and contributions from burgh or other funds. The grant for secondary education in 1894-95 amounted to 57,000*l.*, expended mainly in subsidies, bursaries, and capitation grants.

For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with a yearly income (original endowment account) of 35,592*l.* in 1894, besides local taxation revenues. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1894 7,682 students (5,816 boys and 1,866 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 6,974 in the previous year, and 6,952 in 1881. In 1894 results fees, amounting to 45,780*l.*, were paid to the managers of 306 schools.

In connection with the Government Science and Art Department there were in 1894, in addition to classes in ordinary schools for science and art education, 2,602 science schools, with 183,120 pupils. The number of art schools and classes was 1,758, and the number of students 136,324. The Parliamentary vote to the Science and Art Department for 1895-96 was 719,155*l.*, against 64,675*l.* for 1856-57.

Up to the beginning of this century elementary education in England was left almost entirely to the care of the clergy of the Established Church. In 1808 the British and Foreign School Society was founded, and in 1811 the National School Society, the latter being under the authority of the Church. In 1833 Parliament for the first time voted money to aid in the building of schools. In 1839 a Committee of Council on Education was appointed to watch over the distribution of these subventions. In the same year normal schools began to be built and received aid from the Committee of Council. In 1846 subventions were first given to increase the salaries of teachers, and in 1847 Catholic schools were admitted to these benefits. In 1853 grants began to be given to schools according to the number of pupils in attendance, and in 1862 the grants were made to depend on examination results.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 and subsequent amending Acts now regulate elementary education in England and Wales. The central administrative authority resides in the Education Department or Committee of Council on Education, consisting of Lords of the Privy Council with the President of the Privy Council as President, and a member of the Privy

Council as Vice-President who represents the department in the House of Commons. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. The boroughs and parishes are, unless the educational requirements are otherwise supplied, formed or grouped into school districts each with its elected school board which may compel parents to send their children to school. In boroughs and parishes where school boards are not required school attendance committees are appointed to enforce the attendance of children. On April 1, 1895, there were in England and Wales 2,452 school boards embracing a population of 19,760,433, and 771 school attendance committees embracing a population of 9,242,092. The obligatory subjects are reading, writing, arithmetic, and (for boys) drawing, or (for girls) needlework. Optional subjects are singing, geography, science, algebra, modern languages, cookery, &c. In board schools unsectarian religious instruction is given; in voluntary schools sectarian doctrines may be inculcated. There are 7 standards and each pupil should pass one standard every year. The minimum age for exemption from school attendance is 11. A "code" providing in detail for the regulation of schools is annually prepared by the department and submitted to Parliament. In 1891, by a fee grant of ten shillings for each child between 3 and 15 years of age in average attendance, to be paid on certain conditions to managers of public elementary schools, education was rendered practically free in England and Wales.

The following table includes the total number of Voluntary and Board day-schools under inspection during the last 5 years;—

Years ended August 31	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children of School Age (5—14)
1890 . .	19,419	5,539,285	3,717,917	6,124,519
1891 . .	19,508	5,628,201	3,749,956	6,636,984 ¹
1892 . .	19,515	5,692,975	3,870,774	6,070,202
1893 . .	19,577	5,762,617	4,100,030	6,130,903
1894 . .	19,709	5,831,944	4,225,834	6,838,130

¹ Age 5—15. The numbers for 1891-93 are calculated from census results of 1891; the earlier estimates being from census results of 1881.

On August 31, 1894, there were in England and Wales 5,151 Board schools; 11,897 National Society Schools; 503 Wesleyan; 985 Roman Catholic; 1,229 British, Undenominational, and others. In the same year there were 50,689 certificated teachers, 26,067 assistant teachers, 28,379 pupil teachers. In 1894 there were 44 residential and 14 day training colleges with 4,281 students. The School Inspectors are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Education Department.

In Scotland from 1595 to 1872 elementary education was regulated by the Act of James VI. which ordained that every parish should have a school supported by revenues derived from the land, the teachers being appointed on the recommendation of the Presbyterian ministers. By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted, and each burgh and parish or group of parishes was required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools, and to enforce the attendance of children from 5 to 14 years of age. In 1889, by a capitulation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards; in 1891 an age limit, 5 to 14, was introduced. The following table includes the total number of day schools inspected in Scotland during the last 5 years:—

Years ended 30 September	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children of School Age (5—14)
1890 . .	3,076	714,865	516,046	850,949
1891 . .	3,105	732,735	538,365	835,175 ¹
1892 . .	3,030	736,511	538,678	846,582
1893 . .	3,004	737,797	542,851	853,354
1894 . .	3,054	770,244	567,442	860,181

¹ The numbers for 1891-93 are calculated from census results of 1891, earlier years from census of 1881.

In 1894 there were, in all, 3,119 schools, of which 2,700 were public schools, 44 Church of Scotland, 15 Free Church, 74 Episcopal, 179 Roman Catholic, and 107 Undenominational. In the same year there were 8,706 certificated teachers, 1,947 assistant teachers, and 3,932 pupil teachers. In 1894 there were 7 training colleges with 939 students.

Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for five years :—

Year ended Dec. 31	Schools in Operation	Average on Rolls	Average Attendance	Children of School Age (5-13) Census 1891
1890	8,298	828,520	489,144	—
1891	8,346	824,818	506,336	939,694
1892	8,403	815,972	495,254	939,694
1893	8,459	832,545	527,060	939,694
1894	8,505	832,821	525,547	939,694

In 1894, 7,997 of the schools were free. Of 8,458 schools, 3,769 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant; 3,531 were Roman Catholic; and 1,158 were Protestant. On December 31, 1894, there were 8,280 teachers and 3,513 assistants, with 688 students in the 5 training colleges.

The sums expended in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants for primary schools, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, amounted in five years to :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£	£	£
England . .	3,422,628	4,280,026	5,652,139	5,989,658	6,227,696
Scotland . .	536,511	558,170	872,924	886,710	948,420
Gt. Britain (var.)	432,987	453,389	471,848	491,678	515,047
Ireland . .	955,976	969,445	1,108,753	1,194,129	1,220,660
United Kingdom	5,348,102	6,261,030	8,105,664	8,562,175	8,911,823

In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources. The total income of the elementary schools inspected in England and Wales in 1894 was 8,780,368*l.*; in Scotland, 1,346,284*l.*; and in Ireland that of the schools under the Commissioners of National Education was (1895) 1,244,400*l.*

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessional court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners are generally judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes Queen's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Except on some highly technical point of procedure there is no appeal in criminal cases. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. This Court is formed by five or more judges of the High Court, and can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the Queen, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) and the Lord Chief Justice are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in

cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

IRELAND.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are first brought before the petty sessions court, which must consist of at least two ordinary justices of the peace, one of whom *may be* a stipendiary—commonly called a resident magistrate. Then if the charge be trifling it may be disposed of, the prisoner, if convicted, having a right of appeal to the quarter sessions or recorder's court (according as it is in a borough or in the county), provided he is fined more than twenty shillings or sentenced to a longer imprisonment than one month (Petty Sessions Act, sec. 24). If the charge be of a more serious character it must either be dismissed or sent for trial to the quarter sessions or recorder's court, or to the assizes, as in England. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England: in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a barrister, whose decision on points of law binds the court, who is appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the civil bill court of the county, which corresponds to the English county court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. Under the Crimes Act witnesses and persons suspected of crime may be interrogated before a secret court of inquiry; but admissions then made are not evidence against the persons making them. Prisoners may be convicted before two resident magistrates specially appointed to hear cases under the Crimes Act, and in cases where the sentence exceeds a month, convicted persons have a right of appeal to the county chairman at quarter sessions.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted, in each of the three kingdoms, was as follows in five years:—

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1890	10,075	1,899	11,974	9,242
1891	9,837	1,858	11,695	9,055
1892	10,492	1,724	12,216	9,607
1893	10,648	1,646	12,296	9,797
1894	10,519	1,636	12,155	9,634

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1890	1,909	403	2,312	1,825
1891	1,969	384	2,353	1,822
1892	1,871	381	2,252	1,778
1893	2,010	384	2,394	1,903
1894	1,984	387	2,371	1,937

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1890	1,728	333	2,061	1,193
1891	1,714	398	2,112	1,255
1892	1,761	270	2,031	1,196
1893	1,994	245	2,239	1,378
1894	2,026	382	2,408	1,469

The following table shows the strength of the police force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1880	31,488	3,484	12,579	1892	40,596	4,400	13,630
1890	39,221	4,103	13,921	1893	41,164	4,488	13,463
1891	39,673	4,228	13,840	1894	40,609	4,525	13,331

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 648 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In some cases the union consists of only one parish ; in others several are included according to population. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate. In urban districts, which include boroughs, the local authority raise and collect rates for local government purposes, but in rural districts and rural parishes the funds for this purpose are, as a general rule, taken from the poor-rate.

The following table shows the total amount expended in relief of the poor for the last five years (ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 14 for Scotland) :—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1890	8,434,345	874,389	1,029,708	10,338,442
1891	8,643,318	880,458	1,041,980	10,565,756
1892	8,847,678	912,838	1,054,400	10,814,916
1893	9,217,514	926,544	1,037,993	11,182,051
1894	9,673,505	939,003	1,045,270	11,657,778

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales was as follows on January 1 of the last five years :—

January 1	Number of Unions and Parishes	Adult Able-bodied Paupers	All other Paupers	Total
1891	648	98,794	676,111	774,905
1892	649	99,534	654,951	754,485
1893	649	107,178	669,280	776,458
1894	649	116,478	695,963	812,441
1895	649	114,415	703,016	817,431

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland on January 14 of the last five years, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year	Number of Parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1891	886	60,751	32,538	93,289
1892	886	60,482	32,569	93,051
1893	886	60,554	32,731	93,285
1894	886	61,869	33,199	95,068
1895	886	63,307	33,611	96,918

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf and dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week in January in each of the last five years :—

Year (January)	Indoor Paupers	Outdoor Paupers	Total including Asylums
1891	42,601	63,426	107,129
1892	42,018	60,709	103,839
1893	42,755	59,001	102,865
1894	43,685	59,170	104,031
1895	42,899	57,005	101,071

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the years ended March 31, 1880, 1890, and the four years ended March 31, 1895 :—

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	81,161,000	79,344,098	- 1,816,902
1890	86,150,000	89,304,316	+ 3,154,316
1892	90,430,000	90,994,786	+ 564,786
1893	90,453,000	90,395,377	- 57,623
1894	91,640,000	91,133,410	- 506,590
1895	94,175,000	94,683,762	+ 508,762

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	84,105,871	82,184,797	- 1,921,074
1890	86,723,168	86,083,314	- 639,854
1892	90,924,036	89,927,773	- 996,263
1893	91,069,560	90,375,365	- 694,195
1894	92,056,068	91,302,846	- 753,222
1895	94,538,685	93,918,421	- 620,264

The following table (derived from the two preceding) shows the differences (surplus or deficit) between revenue and expenditure in 1880, 1890, and the last four years :—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1880	- 2,840,699	1893	+ 20,012
1890	+ 3,221,002	1894	- 169,436
1892	+ 1,067,013	1895	+ 765,341

The Imperial revenue is derived mainly from taxation (under the first six heads of the following table), which in 1894-95 produced 78,655,000*l.*, or 83 per cent. of the whole. The remainder is subdivided into five heads as below (vii.—xi.).

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1895.			Budget Estimate 1895-96
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs—				
Tobacco	10,415,139			
Tea	3,587,632			
Rum	2,069,347			
Brandy	1,274,991			
Other spirits	852,922			
Wine	1,143,698			
Currants	110,043			
Coffee	170,024			
Raisins	216,839			
Other articles	298,313			
		20,138,948	20,115,000	20,240,000
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	15,269,296			
Beer	10,102,050			
Licence duties	236,086			
Railways	260,694			
Other sources	7,500			
		25,875,626	26,050,000	25,950,000 ²
iii. Stamps (excluding Fee Stamps, &c.)—				
Probate duty	1,108,360 ³			
Legacy duty	2,808,967			
Estate duty	3,447,185 ⁴			
Succession duty	1,350,430			
Deeds	2,858,302			
Receipts	1,202,747			
Bills of exchange	626,142			
Patent medicines	234,880			
Licences, &c.	166,900			
Companies' capital duty	159,870			
Marine insurances	136,883			
Other sources	487,018			
		14,587,684	14,440,000	15,800,000
iv. Land Tax	—	1,021,705	1,015,000	1,020,000
v. House Duty	—	1,462,373	1,435,000	1,450,000
vi. Income and Property Tax	—	15,649,362	15,600,000	15,530,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	78,735,698	78,655,000	79,990,000
vii. Post Office	—	10,748,014	10,760,000	10,900,000
viii. Telegraph service	—	2,598,986	2,580,000	2,620,000
ix. Crown Lands	—	518,819 ⁵	410,000	415,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1894, and March 31, 1895.

² Including 500,000*l.* from renewal of additional 6*d.* per barrel on beer.

³ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

⁴ Of this amount, 665,606*l.* was payable on property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

⁵ Gross receipts from which fall to be deducted the cost of collection and other outgoings.

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1895			Budget Estimate 1895-96
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
x. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c. . . .	—	412,977	412,977	687,000
xi. Miscellaneous—				
Fee Stamps	—		823,724	
Civil Departments . .	—		377,120	
Naval Defence	—		288,857	
Bank of England . . .	—		169,543	
Post Office Savings Banks	—		35,100	
Various	—		171,442	
		1,858,137	1,865,786	1,550,000
Total non-tax Revenue . .	—	16,136,933	16,028,763	16,172,000
Total Revenue	—	94,872,631	94,683,763	96,162,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1894, and March 31, 1895.

The national expenditure falls under three categories : (1) the Consolidated Fund Charges, 26,642,421*l.*, mainly bestowed on the National Debt; (2) the Army and Navy Supply Services, 35,445,000*l.*; and (3) the Civil and Miscellaneous Services, including expense of collection of the revenue, 31,831,000*l.*, for 1894-95.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1895		Budget Estimate 1895-96
	£	£	£
i. National Debt Services :—			
Interest of Funded Debt . .	16,069,869		
Terminable Annuities . . .	6,422,410		
Interest of Unfunded Debt . .	461,830		
Adjustments (Act of 1894) . .	150,675		
Management of Debt	176,953		
New Sinking Fund	1,718,263		
		25,000,000	25,000,000
ii. Other Consolidated Fund Services :—			
Civil List	407,774		
Annuities and Pensions . . .	316,758		
Salaries, &c.	81,618		
Courts of Justice	514,633		
Annuities & Miscellaneous . .	321,638		

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1895		Budget Estimate 1895-96
	£	£	£
Total Consolidated Fund		1,642,421	1,625,000
Services	—	26,642,421	26,625,000
iii. Army	17,899,800		
Ordnance Factories	200	17,900,000	17,984,000
iv. Navy	—	17,545,000	18,701,000
v. Civil Services	—	18,915,000	19,298,000
vi. Customs and Inland Revenue	—	2,646,000	2,702,000
vii. Post Office	—	6,869,000	7,134,000
viii. Telegraph Service	—	2,674,000	2,805,000
ix. Packet Service	—	727,000	732,000
Total Supply Services	—	67,276,000	69,356,000
Total Expenditure	—	93,918,421	95,981,000
Surplus Income	—	765,342	181,000

The estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1896, have for comparison been embodied with the two preceding general tables.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

Army.—The net cost of the British army, according to the estimates for 1895-96, is 17,983,800*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 2,821,958*l.*, the gross estimate was 20,805,758*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1895-96, as compared with those for 1894-95:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—	1894-95	1895-96
<i>Regular forces and army reserve :</i>	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, &c.	5,174,490	5,190,060
Chaplains' department	58,160	60,340
Staff of military prisons, &c.	30,350	30,600
Army reserve	718,000	722,000
<i>Medical Establishments</i>	290,000	292,000

	1894-95 £	1895-96 £
<i>Auxiliary forces :</i>		
Militia	600,000	560,000
Yeomanry cavalry	74,400	73,000
Volunteer corps	806,000	824,200
<i>Commissariat :</i>		
Transport and remounts	631,100	637,000
Provisions, forage, &c.	2,732,200	2,581,000
Clothing	789,600	841,600
Warlike and other stores	1,807,000	1,722,000
<i>Works, buildings, &c., with superintending</i>	832,600	986,100
<i>Various :</i>		
Military education	114,500	114,500
Miscellaneous services	53,600	52,500
War Office	257,600	257,300
Total effective services	14,969,600	14,944,200
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—		
<i>Officers, &c. :</i>		
Rewards for distinguished services	10,350	10,160
Half pay	75,700	81,020
Retired pay and gratuities	1,251,449	1,247,740
Widows' pensions and allowances	131,295	132,125
Pensions for wounds	12,402	10,106
Retired allowances, auxiliary forces	35,204	34,049
<i>Non-commissioned officers and men, &c. :</i>		
In-pensions	31,760	31,990
Out-pensions	1,314,900	1,314,370
Rewards for distinguished services	5,510	5,290
Widows' pensions, &c.	3,030	3,350
Superannuation allowances, &c.	164,700	169,400
Total non-effective services	3,036,300	3,039,600
Total effective and non-effective services	18,005,900	17,983,800
Net decrease, 1895-96	—	22,100

Navy.—The net cost of the Navy, according to the estimates for 1895-96, is 18,701,000*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 912,821*l.*, the gross estimate was 19,613,821*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1895-96, as compared with those for 1894-95 :—

	1894-95 £	1895-96 £
I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	3,918,500	4,133,500
Victualling and Clothing	1,402,100	1,367,100
Medical Establishments	143,900	151,400
Martial Law	10,600	10,600
Educational Services	79,100	79,400
Scientific Services	61,600	61,400
Royal Naval Reserves	205,800	215,600
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	6,986,000	7,881,000
Naval Armaments	1,383,200	1,693,200
Works, Buildings, &c.	650,000	547,000
Miscellaneous Services	173,800	176,800
Admiralty Office	231,200	237,200
Total effective services	15,245,800	16,554,200
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	757,000	761,300
Naval Pensions, &c.	990,400	1,007,900
Civil Pensions, &c.	312,600	317,300
Total non-effective services	2,060,000	2,086,500
III. EXTRA COLONIAL ESTIMATE.		
Additional Annuity, for service in Australasian waters	60,300	60,300
Grand total	17,366,100	18,701,000
Net Increase, 1895-96		1,334,900

Civil Services.—The following is an abstract of the Civil Service estimates for 1895-96, showing the more important items of expenditure :—

£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings 1,778,440	Reformatories, Great Brit. 271,003
	Other expenses 169,754
	Scotland :—
II. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments :	Courts of Justice, &c. 90,736
U. K. and England 1,825,331	Prisons 96,818
Scotland 60,650	Other expenses 44,109
Ireland 256,081	Ireland :—
Total 2,142,062	Supreme Court of Judicature 114,395
	Land Commission 66,733
	County Court Officers, &c. 117,104
	Police and Constabulary . 1,469,639
III. Law and Justice :	Prisons 119,883
U. K. and England :—	Reformatories, &c. 111,095
Sup. Court of Judicature 327,858	Other expenses 72,956
County Courts 26,800	
Police 55,507	Total 3,777,390
Prisons, Eng. and Col. 623,000	

IV. *Education, Science and Art :*

U. K. and England :—	£
Public Education . . .	6,785,485
Science and Art Dept. . .	719,155
British Museum . . .	157,784
National Galleries . . .	16,655
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain . . .	95,351
Scientific Investigation . .	26,527
Scotland :—	
Public Education . . .	1,090,262
National Gallery . . .	4,400
Ireland :—	
Public Education . . .	1,128,807
National Gallery . . .	2,454
Queen's Colleges, &c. . .	5,955
Total . . .	10,032,835

V. *Foreign and Colonial Services :*

	£
Diplomatic and Consular	435,089
Colonial	114,372
Cyprus, Uganda, & C. Af.	103,200
Other services . . .	69,240
Total . . .	721,901

VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services .*

	710,658
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VII. *Miscellaneous. .*

	134,458
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Grand Total 1895-96 . 19,297,744

Grand Total 1894-95 . 18,841,038

Net increase 1895-96 . 456,706

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, 50,000*l.*; Barracks Act, 1890, 670,000*l.*; Telegraph Act, 1892, 90,000*l.* These issues were in the main replaced by sums borrowed under the several Acts, and paid into the Exchequer. Besides the foregoing items, there were a few minor receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account; which is also swollen by cross entries in respect of sums borrowed and paid off during the year. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1894, was 5,977,119*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1894-95 amounted to 124,240,529*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer in the year 1894-95 amounted to 123,916,821*l.*, leaving a balance on March 31, 1895, of 6,300,827*l.*

II. TAXATION.

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows in the last ten years :—

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt
		£			£
1886	8 <i>d.</i>	15,160,000	1891	6 <i>d.</i>	13,250,000
1887	8 <i>d.</i>	15,900,000	1892	6 <i>d.</i>	13,810,000
1888	7 <i>d.</i>	14,440,000	1893	6 <i>d.</i>	13,470,000
1889	6 <i>d.</i>	12,700,000	1894	7 <i>d.</i>	15,200,000
1890	6 <i>d.</i>	12,770,000	1895	8 <i>d.</i>	15,600,000

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax in the year ended April 5, 1894, in the United Kingdom, was 706,130,875*l.*; in 1871 it was 465,478,688*l.* Of the amount for 1894 the share of England was 602,388,699*l.*; of Scotland, 65,188,840*l.*; of Ireland, 38,553,336*l.*

The real property so assessed in the last four years was distributed as follows:—

Assessed to Income Tax		1891	1892	1893	1894
		£	£	£	£
Land	England .	41,378,589	41,129,907	40,804,619	40,065,831
	Scotland .	6,374,863	6,318,581	6,291,119	6,251,898
	Ireland .	9,941,368	9,943,358	9,894,202	9,895,005
	Total .	57,694,820	57,391,846	56,989,940	56,212,734
Houses	England .	123,721,189	125,945,646	127,544,201	131,860,499
	Scotland .	13,245,723	13,425,504	13,642,508	14,008,173
	Ireland .	3,617,151	3,675,851	3,692,281	3,757,312
	Total .	140,584,063	143,047,001	144,878,990	149,625,984

The annual value of the mines, railways, and ironworks assessed to the income tax was as follows in 1894:—

—	Mines	Railways	Ironworks
	£	£	£
England	10,809,842	29,956,168	1,355,718
Scotland	1,500,313	4,297,961	476,590
Ireland	11,554	1,532,539	—
Total	12,321,709	35,786,668	1,832,308

The annual value of canals was assessed at 3,493,590*l.*; of gasworks, 4,770,885*l.*; of quarries, 1,043,054*l.*; other profits, including waterworks, salt springs, and alum works, 6,400,457*l.*

In accordance with Acts passed in the years 1888–94, various duties are collected for local authorities by Imperial officers. These are: (1) the duties on local taxation licences; (2) half the probate duty paid on the property of persons who died before August 2, 1894, and also a share of the estate duty paid on the personal property of persons who died after August 1, 1894, such share being equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net value of the property on which the duty was leviable; (3) the additional duties of 6*d.* per gallon on spirits, and 3*d.* per 36 gallons on beer. The net receipts of these duties and the payments made to local taxation accounts in the year ended March 31, 1895, were as follows:—

—	Additional Beer & Spirit Duty	Licences	Share of Probate and Estate Duties	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts . .	1,319,098	3,514,102	2,140,042	6,973,242
Payments:				
England . .	1,052,473	3,203,362	1,720,447	5,976,282
Scotland . .	145,978	335,580	231,937	713,495
Ireland . .	123,090	—	200,675	323,765
Total payments	1,321,541	3,538,942	2,153,059	7,013,542

The gross amounts of customs revenue received at the principal ports or places in the United Kingdom in four years were as follows:—

	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
England :—				
London . . .	9,204,966	9,138,767	9,024,878	9,183,976
Liverpool . .	2,853,079	2,958,408	2,857,768	2,999,751
Bristol . . .	1,200,429	1,261,410	1,275,672	1,386,208
Other places .	2,803,291	2,742,182	2,707,378	2,741,744
Total . . .	16,061,765	16,100,767	15,865,696	16,311,679
Scotland :—				
Glasgow . . .	1,096,311	1,134,012	1,160,669	1,225,676
Other places .	745,646	797,680	745,461	739,404
Total . . .	1,841,957	1,931,692	1,906,130	1,965,080
Ireland :—				
Belfast . . .	939,526	993,727	1,053,643	999,077
Dublin . . .	808,697	808,835	807,402	804,214
Other places .	375,303	362,516	350,131	361,350
Total . . .	2,123,526	2,165,078	2,211,176	2,164,641
Total U. K. .	20,027,248	20,197,537	19,983,002	20,441,400

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over $32\frac{1}{2}$ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt has on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian war. The annual charge, after increasing to nearly 30 millions in 1883, is now less than in 1857, at the close of that war, by 3,550,039*l.* Moreover, the present figure (25,000,000*l.*) includes a large provision for repayment of the capital of the debt, amounting in 1894–95 to 6,551,784*l.*

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1895 :—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
National Debt at the Revolution in 1688	664,263	39,855
Increase during William III.'s reign	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during the War of the Spanish Succession	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	(-) 323,507
At the accession of George II., 1727	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during 12 years' peace	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784	243,063,145	9,541,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during 40 years	91,956,500	4,930,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854	769,082,549	27,715,203
Increase during the war	39,026,173	834,836

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
Debt in 1857	808,108,722	28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War	151,109,781	3,550,039
Debt on March 31, 1895	656,998,941	25,000,000

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1895.

Funded Debt	£ 586,015,919	
Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities	53,582,722	
Unfunded Debt	17,400,300	
		656,998,941
Other Capital Liabilities :		
Russian Dutch Loan	443,045	
Imperial Defence Act, 1888	531,941	
Barracks Act, 1890	1,856,210	
Telegraph Act, 1892	330,470	
		3,161,666
Total Gross Liabilities		660,160,607
Assets :		
Suez Canal Shares, market value	23,892,955	
Other Assets	1,216,616	
		25,109,571
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		6,300,827

The whole of the debt is about 46,000,000*l.* less than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax, and 21,970,000*l.* less than the total value of British imports and exports for 1894. It is about 16*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.* per head of the present population, and the annual charge is 12*s.* 9¼*d.* per head. The national wealth, public and private, of the United Kingdom was estimated by Sir R. Giffen in 1885 at 10,037,436,000*l.*

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The total amount raised for local expenditure was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year 1892-93 :—

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	£	£	£
Rates	30,206,484	3,339,569	} 2,868,730
Gas and Water Undertakings	7,056,049	1,360,815	
Repayments	934,003	—	—
Tolls, Dues, &c.	4,674,838	957,386	456,609
Rents, interest, &c.	2,134,407	261,589	106,735
Sales	443,754	20,876	—
Government contributions	9,077,714	1,357,603	363,637
Loans	10,995,669	2,161,570	775,495
Miscellaneous	1,990,024	366,257	219,612
Total receipts	67,512,942	9,825,665	4,790,818

In the year 1892–93 the chief branches of local expenditure were :—

—	Eng. & Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	£	£	£
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary Works, &c.	35,705,991	4,118,889	1,346,642
By Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief	9,217,514	982,604	1,125,326
By School Boards	7,129,141	1,817,119	—
By County, Rural Sanitary, Road, &c., Authorities	7,722,399	994,320	1,396,309
By Harbour Authorities	3,108,205	1,527,327	416,037
Total (including other expenditure)	66,761,039	9,772,623	4,782,888

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council for the year ending March 31, 1896, was : maintenance account, 3,695,761*l.*; capital account, 7,365,820*l.*, including loans (4,800,000*l.*) to local authorities. The amount of the consolidated stock of the Council in 1895 was returned at 33,511,638*l.*

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. From that time to the present, the number of troops as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, has been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for War frames the ‘Army Estimates,’ which are submitted in ‘votes’ for the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army—viz., by passing at the commencement of every session an Act called the ‘Army (Annual) Bill,’ investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government

of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1895, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1896, is to consist of 7,501 commissioned officers, 1,044 warrant officers, 15,020 sergeants, 3,682 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 127,156 rank and file, a total of 155,403 men of all ranks, being a total increase of 56 over the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File
GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.			
General staff	332	124	5
Army accountants	209	—	—
Chaplains' department	88	—	—
Medical department	619	1	—
Veterinary department	68	6	1
Total staff	1,316	131	6
REGIMENTS.			
Cavalry, including Life and Horse Guards	553	1,371	11,396
Royal Artillery	856	2,095	20,393
Royal Engineers	592	1,235	5,621
Infantry, including Foot Guards	2,804	6,642	79,208
Colonial Corps	158	373	4,696
Departmental Corps	139	1,291	2,937
Army Service Corps	245	914	2,730
Total regiments	5,347	13,921	126,981
Staff of Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers	599	6,194	10
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.			
Instruction in gunnery and musketry	35	100	103
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	18	22	5
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	30	22	18
Other colleges and schools	39	109	3
Regimental schools	14	186	—
Other establishments	103	61	30
Total miscellaneous	239	500	159
Total regular army	7,501	20,746	127,156

The total number of horses provided for this establishment was 14,650.

For total cost of the British army, with details of the expenditure, see under *Finance*.

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of officers, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom at decennial periods since the year 1810 up to 1890, and during the last two years, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry and Special Corps	Total
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1890	12,470	17,584	5,370	68,682	104,116
1894	12,931	18,267	5,293	69,599	105,550
1895	12,413	17,358	5,476	72,563	107,810

The following is the official return of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British army (including drafts on passage to the Colonies, India, and Egypt), on January 1, 1895:—

—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules
England . .	78,563	9,795	Egypt . .	5,066	701
Scotland . .	3,985	350	The Colonies .	31,783	597
Ireland . .	25,262	3,116	India . .	77,492	12,357
Total home .	107,810	13,261	Total abroad .	114,341	13,655
			General total .	222,151	26,916

There are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the Militia, the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer corps,

and the Army Reserve force. The following is the official return of the number of men in the regimental establishments of the various forces, with the effectives, for 1895–96 :—

—	Establishments all Ranks, 1895–96	Effectives by latest Returns
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial } Army Reserve, 1st Class " " 2nd " Militia Yeomanry Volunteers	146,249 85,000 100 140,230 11,678 262,396	144,081 84,732 141 121,752 10,014 231,368
Total Home and Colonial Regular Forces on Indian Estab- } lishments	645,653 73,168	592,088 77,465
Total	718,821	669,553

The following table shows the number of men in the British Army serving in India during the years noted, according to Budget estimates :—

Years	Soldiers in India	Years	Soldiers in India
1890–91	72,429	1893–94	72,858
1891–92	72,496	1894–95	73,125
1892–93	72,648	1895–96	73,168

The number of men enrolled in the Volunteer corps of Great Britain has increased from 119,146 in 1860, to 193,893 in 1870 206,537 in 1880, 221,048 in 1890, and 231,368 in 1894.

Under various laws of army organisation, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into 14 military districts. For the infantry there are 102 sub- or regimental districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district, consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry.

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, natives of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1895:—English, 162,801; Scotch, 15,978; Irish, 26,206; born in India and the colonies, 7,777; foreigners, 147; and 646 not reported.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1895–96, the sum provided for military education is 175,100*l.* (including the appropriation in aid). The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff Colleges at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1895–96 the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 34,100*l.*, and of the Sandhurst College at 43,600*l.*

II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will. and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702–8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827—August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board now consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and five other commissioners.

The First Lord is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all naval business, and deals with promotions, appointments, nominations to cadetships, and other matters. The First Naval Lord advises upon questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy, and is charged with business relating to ships in commission, the distribution and organization of the Fleet, the supervision of the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, ships' complements, discipline, courts martial, signals, collisions, gunnery, torpedoes, &c. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet, and for mobilization, naval education and training, the Royal Naval Reserve, and many other matters concerning the *personnel*. The special work of the Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is chiefly in relation to *matériel*. He has charge of the dockyards, the steam reserves, shipbuilding

and repairs, machinery, the purchase, disposal and loan of ships, questions relating to inventions and discoveries, naval ordnance and stores, and the dockyard *personnel*. The Junior Naval Lord is concerned with the transport, medical and victualling services, and with hospitals, the coaling of the fleet, questions of pay, allowances, prize money, uniform, pensions, and other like matters. The Civil Lord is responsible for the Works Department, and for buildings and establishments, questions concerning Greenwich Hospital, dockyard schools, and other business. The Admiralty Board is assisted by a Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who has charge of all matters of account and of questions involving reference to the Treasury financially; and by a Permanent Secretary, who is responsible for the discipline of the Admiralty departments, and appointments in the office, and has charge of correspondence and maritime papers. The administration of the Navy is thus conducted under the direction and supervision of the Board through a number of independent departments.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finance*. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1895-96, and also for the previous year, was as follows :—

—	1894-95	1895-96
<i>Available for Sea Service—</i>		
For the Fleet (including Indian troop ships) :		
Officers and seamen	52,532	56,751
Boys	4,494	5,194
Coast Guard	4,200	4,200
Marines afloat and ashore	15,365	15,363
<i>Other Services</i> (training and various)—		
Officers and seamen	2,468	2,599
Boys	4,201	4,601
Royal Marines	140	142
Total of all ranks	83,400	88,850

Included in the number of 56,751 officers and seamen of the fleet are 14 flag officers and 3,073 commissioned officers on active service.

The Naval Defence Act of 1889 provided for the construction of 70 vessels at a cost originally estimated at £21,500,000. The new fleet was to be composed of 10 first-class battleships (the

Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Ramillies, Repulse, Resolution, Revenge, Royal Oak, Hood, Centurion, and Barfleur), 9 first-class cruisers, 29 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class cruisers, and 18 torpedo-gunboats. All of these have been completed, and are in commission or in the reserve.

Ten first-class battleships are now building. They are the *Cæsar, Hannibal, Illustrious, Jupiter, Majestic, Magnificent, Mars, Prince George, Renown, and Victorious*. All but the *Renown*, which is of 12,350 tons, will have a displacement of 14,900 tons. Eighteen cruisers, which according to the classification here adopted rank as first-class, two second-class, and two third-class (a) are building or ordered to be built. The first-class cruisers for which orders are already placed are the *Minerva, Talbot, Diana, Dido, Doris, Isis, Juno, Venus, Powerful, Terrible, Diadem, Europa*, and the *Niobe*. Twenty additional torpedo-boat destroyers are to be built, having a speed of 30 knots. They will have the same armament as those of the 27 knot type.

The following table shows the effective strength of the British Navy, ships in course of construction or planned being given in separate columns. Unfortunately, no uniform classification of the vessels of various navies exists, but the table given is based upon a system which will enable comparisons to be made; and a statement, upon the same system, will be found under each of the naval powers. The more important of these results have been collected in an introductory table, and with that table is an account in detail of the method of classification adopted.

	Launched Dec. 1895	Building
Battleships, 1st Class	19	10
„ 2nd Class	5	—
„ 3rd Class	8	—
Port defence ships	23	—
Cruisers, 1st Class (a)	19	18
„ (b)	11	—
„ 2nd Class	54	2
„ 3rd Class (a)	102	2
„ (b)	77	—
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class ¹	94	37
„ 2nd Class	4	—
„ 3rd Class	20	—

¹ Including 62 “Destroyers.”

Briefly, the table has been constructed on the following principle. No 1st class battleship is more than 12 years old, nor of less displacement than 6,000 tons. Battleships of the 2nd class are not more than 20 years old, nor of less than 5,000 tons displacement. Third-class battleships do not exceed 27 years in age, and those with not more than 13 knots nominal speed are relegated to the category of port-defence vessels. First-class cruisers *a* are of more than 5,000 tons, with a speed of 17 knots or more; those marked *b* are slower, but are armoured, and admitted as first-class cruisers for convoying purposes. They include the older ironclads, steaming more than 11 knots, which are assumed to be no longer fit for the line of battle. (The distinction between these and the port-defence vessels is often small.) Cruisers of the 2nd class are of 2,000 tons or more, with not less than 14 knots speed. In the 3rd class of cruisers are included, for convenience of comparison, sloops, gun vessels, gunboats and torpedo-cruisers and catchers. Those marked *a* steam 12 knots or more; those marked *b* have less than this speed. First-class torpedo craft are not less than 115 feet in length; 2nd class boats are from 100·1 feet to 114·9 feet; third-class boats are from 86 feet to 100 feet. Boats of less than 86 feet are not included, as being useful only for local port defence except under very favourable circumstances. Transports, store ships, tenders, and vessels of no fighting value are excluded.

There are 11 vessels which are subsidized by the Admiralty as "Reserved Merchant Cruisers," in addition to many others which are held at disposition, and marked for preferential employment, without subvention. The subsidized vessels are the *Etruria* and *Umbria* (Cunard Company), *Himalaya*, *Australia*, *Victoria*, and *Arcadia* (P. & O. Company), *Majestic* and *Teutonic* (White Star Line), and *Empress of India*, *Empress of China*, and *Empress of Japan* (Canadian Pacific Railway Company).

In November, 1895, there were 300 ships in commission. Of these 48 were armoured ships, 196 unarmoured ships, 7 training brigs and ships, 2 miscellaneous, 16 coast-guard tenders, 13 flag, receiving, steam reserve, and store ships, and 18 training and drill ships.

The vessels on foreign service were thus distributed in December, 1895—

Mediterranean and Red Sea	34	Australia	12
Channel Squadron	9	South-east coast of America.	4
North America and West Indies	12	Particular Service	11
East Indies	9	Surveying Service	7
China	25	Training Squadron	4
Cape of Good Hope and West Africa	15	Total	151
Pacific	9		

The following tabulated list of battleships, coast and port defence vessels and first-class cruisers of the British Navy, built, building and projected, requires a few words of explanation. The order of ships is chronological. In the first list, the ships of which the names are in italics are port defence or floating battery ships. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. The letters in the first column signify the character of the ships:—*b.* broad-side; *c.b.* central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.* barbette. In the particulars of guns, "Q.F." means quick-firing. Machine-guns are not given. The first-class cruisers (5,000 tons or more) have a speed of not less than 17 knots. An exception to this rule regarding speed is that certain armour-clads are counted first-class as for convoying purposes, if with lower speed. The names of these are printed in italics.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed	
t	<i>Scorpion</i>	—	1865	2,750	5	4 12-ton	—	1,000	8·5
t	<i>Wivern</i>	—	1865	2,750	5	4 12-ton	—	1,000	8·5
c b	<i>Bellerophon</i>	—	1865	7,550	6	10 8-in., 4 6-in., 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	4,000	12·4
t	<i>Prince Albert</i>	—	1866	3,880	10	4 12-ton	—	1,300	9·7
c b	<i>Penelope</i>	—	1867	4,470	6	8 9-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	4,700	12·7
t	<i>Monarch</i>	—	1868	8,320	10	{ 4 25-ton; 2 12-ton; 1 6½-ton; 4 12-pr. and 12 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14·0
c b	<i>Hercules</i>	—	1868	8,680	9	{ 8 18-ton; 2 12½-ton; 4 6½-ton; 28 Q.F. guns	4	8,500	14·6
c b	<i>Audacious</i>	—	1869	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	4,830	11·6
c b	<i>Invincible</i>	—	1869	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	4,830	12·5
c b	<i>Iron Duke</i>	—	1870	6,010	8	10 12-ton; 4 5-in.; 4 20-pr.; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,520	12·4
t	<i>Hotspur</i>	—	1870	4,010	11	2 25-ton; 2 5-ton; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,060	12·8
c b	<i>Swiftsure</i>	—	1870	6,910	8	10 12-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F.	4	4,910	12·6
c b	<i>Triumph</i>	—	1870	6,640	8	10 12-ton; 4 5-in.; 8 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	4	5,110	12·6
c b	<i>Sultan</i>	3	1870	9,290	9	8 18-ton; 4 12½-ton; 7 20-pr., 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	13·7
t	<i>Devastation</i>	3	1871	9,330	14	4 29-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	4	7,000	14·0
t	<i>Cyclops</i>	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,660	9·9
t	<i>Glatton</i>	—	1871	4,910	14	2 25-ton; 3 6-pr. Q.F.	2	2,870	11·0
t	<i>Gorgon</i>	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,670	9·9
t	<i>Hecate</i>	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,750	9·9
t	<i>Hydra</i>	—	1871	3,560	10	4 18-ton; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	1,470	9·9
t	<i>Thunderer</i>	3	1872	9,330	14	4 29-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	13·4
t	<i>Rupert</i>	3	1872	5,440	14	2 22-ton; 2 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	14·0
t	<i>Neptune</i>	3	1874	9,310	13	4 38-ton; 2 12-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,000	14·2
c b	<i>Superb</i>	3	1875	9,170	12	16 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	15·0
c b	<i>Alexandra</i>	3	1875	9,490	12	{ 8 18-ton; 4 22-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,610	14·3
t	<i>Dreadnought</i>	3	1875	10,820	14	4 38-ton; 6 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,210	13·7
t	<i>Inflexible</i>	—	1876	11,880	24	4 80-ton; 8 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	8,010	12·8
bar	<i>Téméraire</i>	2	1876	8,540	11	{ 4 25-ton; 4 18-ton; 6 4-in.; 4 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,000	13·8
c b	<i>Belleisle</i>	—	1876	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,200	11·9
c b	<i>Orion</i>	—	1879	4,870	12	4 25-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	4	3,900	11·9
t	<i>Agamemnon</i>	—	1879	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	6,360	12·1
t	<i>Ajax</i>	—	1880	8,660	18	4 38-ton; 2 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	2	6,000	12·1
t	<i>Conqueror</i>	2	1881	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15·5
t	<i>Edinburgh</i>	2	1882	9,420	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15·5
t	<i>Colossus</i>	2	1882	9,420	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	7,500	15·5
bar	<i>Collingwood</i>	2	1882	9,500	18	4 45-ton; 5 5-ton; 4 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	2	9,500	16·5
bar	<i>Rodney</i>	1	1884	10,300	18	{ 1 69-ton; 3 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	4	11,500	16·7
t	<i>Hero</i>	1	1885	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 7 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	6	6,000	15·5
bar	<i>Benbow</i>	1	1885	10,600	18	2 111-ton; 10 5-ton; 8 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
bar	<i>Camperdown</i>	1	1885	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
bar	<i>Howe</i>	1	1885	10,300	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
bar	<i>Anson</i>	1	1886	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 6-in.; 12 6-pr. & 7 3-pr. Q.F.	5	11,500	16·7
t	<i>Sans Pareil</i>	1	1887	10,470	18	{ 2 111-ton; 1 29-ton; 12 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	14,000	16·7
t	<i>Trafalgar</i>	1	1887	11,940	20	{ 4 67-ton; 6 4·7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	6	12,000	16·7
t	<i>Nile</i>	1	1888	11,940	20	{ 4 67-ton; 6 4·7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F.	4	12,000	16·7
t	<i>Hood</i>	1	1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 10 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,000	17·5
bar	<i>Royal Sovereign</i>	1	1891	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F.	7	13,312	17·5
bar	<i>Empress of India</i>	1	1891	14,150	18	Do.	7	13,000	17·5
bar	<i>Repulse</i>	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	7	13,000	17·5
bar	<i>Royal Oak</i>	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	7	13,000	17·5
bar	<i>Ramillies</i>	1	1892	14,150	18	Do.	7	13,000	17·5

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
bar	Resolution .	1 1892	14,150	18	{ 4 67-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	7	13,000	17·5
bar	Revenge .	1 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.	7	13,000	17·5
bar	Centurion .	1 1892	10,500	12	{ 4 29-ton; 10 4·7-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	7	13,000	18·2
bar	Barfleur .	1 1892	10,500	12	Do. Do.	7	13,000	18·2
bar	Renown .	1 —	12,350		{ 4 29-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 8 12-pr., 10 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	5	10,000	17·0
bar	Magnificent .	1 1894	14,900		4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 28 smaller Q.F.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Majestic .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Prince George .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Caesar .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Hannibal .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Victorious .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Illustrious .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Mars .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0
bar	*Jupiter .	1 —	14,900		Do. Do.	5	12,000	18·0

* Programme of 1894-95.

Also the port-defence vessels *Magdala* (3,340 tons), *Abyssinia* (2,910 tons), *Cerberus* (3,480 tons), 5 second-class cruisers, 8 third-class cruisers (a), and 7 third-class cruisers (b), on Indian and Colonial stations.

FIRST CLASS CRUISERS.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
Armoured cruisers	<i>Warrior</i> .	1860	9,210	4 9-ton; 28 6½-ton	—	5,270	12·7
	<i>Black Prince</i> .	1861	9,210	4 9-ton; 22 6½-ton; 2 6-in.; 4 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,770	12·7
	<i>Minotaur</i> .	1863	10,690	17 12-ton; 4 4·7-in., and 8 3-pr. Q.F.	2	5,000	12·0
	<i>Achilles</i> .	1863	9,820	14 12-ton; 2 5-ton; 8 3-pr. Q. F.	2	5,000	12·7
	<i>Agincourt</i> .	1865	10,690	17 12-ton	2	5,000	12·0
	<i>Northumberland</i>	1866	10,780	7 12-ton; 20 9-ton; 12 smaller	4	6,560	12·0
	<i>Shannon</i> .	1875	5,390	2 18-ton; 7 12-ton	2	3,370	11·2
	<i>Nelson</i> .	1876	7,630	{ 4 18-ton; 8 12-ton; 4 4·7-in. Q.F.; 6 6-pr. & 14 3-pr. Q.F. }	2	6,640	14·4
	<i>Northampton</i> .	1876	7,630	{ 4 18-ton; 8 12-ton; 6·6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F. }	2	6,070	12·6
	<i>Impérieuse</i> .	1883	8,400	{ 4 24-ton; 10 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F. }	6	10,000	16·7
	<i>Warspite</i> .	1884	8,400	{ 4 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F. }	6	10,000	16·7

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Belted cruisers	Undaunted .	1886	5,600	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	8,500	18·5
	Aurora .	1886	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Australia .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Galatea .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Immortalité .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Narcissus .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Orlando .	1887	5,600	Do.	Do.	8,500	18·5
	Blake .	1889	9,000	2 22-ton; 10 6-in.; 16 3-pr. Q.F.	4	20,000	22·0
	Blenheim .	1890	9,000	Do.	Do.	20,000	22·0
	Edgar .	1890	7,350	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	12,000	19·7
Deck protected	Endymion .	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Hawke .	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Royal Arthur .	1891	7,700	{ 1 22-ton; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	12,000	19·5
	Crescent .	1891	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5
	St. George .	1892	7,700	{ 2 22-ton; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F. }	Do.	12,000	19·5
	Gibraltar .	1892	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5
	Grafton .	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Theseus .	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Eclipse .		5,600	5 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in.; and smaller Q.F.		9,600	19·5
	Minerva .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Talbot .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Diana .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Dido .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Doris .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Isis .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Juno .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Venus .		5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5
	Powerful .		14,000	{ 2 9·2-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 18 12-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	25,000	22·0
	Terrible .		14,000	Do.	4	25,000	22·0
	Diadem.			Improved Blenheim.			
	Europa.			"			
	Niobe.			"			
	1 unnamed.			"			
	4 "			Nearly as Talbot.			

Of the ten battleships built under the Naval Defence Act, seven are of the *Royal Sovereign* type, which is a much improved development of the 'Admiral' class, with better protection, higher freeboard, and more powerful armament. The *Hood* is the only one of these new battleships which carries her heavy guns in closed turrets. The *Barfleur* and *Centurion* are examples of the tendency to combine the chief qualities of the largest ironclads in a rather smaller and less expensive compass. In them the protection and arrangement of the quick-firing armament have been even more highly elaborated than in the *Royal Sovereign* class, and their speed is at least equal. Their heavy armament, however, is less powerful, and their armour is reduced in thickness.

The *Renown*, now in course of construction at Pembroke, as part of the programme of 1892-93, represents one of the latest types in the Navy. She is described as an improved *Centurion*, and has a greater displacement (12,350 tons) than that type. She is to be armed with four 10-in. breechloading guns, carried in two barbettes and mounted similarly to those in the

Centurion. Her secondary armament will be extremely powerful, including ten 6-in. quick-firing guns, eight 12-pounder quick-firers, and a considerable number of smaller quick-firing guns. In the protection of this secondary armament the arrangements in the *Renown* are more efficient than those in any preceding battleship. The armament of submerged torpedoes will also be more extensive than that in any other battleship. The barrette armour will be somewhat thicker than that in the *Centurion*. The hull armour will be arranged on an entirely different principle from that which has been adopted in the *Centurion*, and associated with a different arrangement of the protective deck. This point has received the most careful attention; and it is considered that the disposition and thickness of hull armour adopted, together with the improved qualities of armour now obtainable, will make the ship well adapted for close action. With natural draught on the eight hours' contractor's trial, a mean speed of 17 knots is anticipated; with moderate forced draught a *maximum* speed of about 18 knots will be reached. Like the *Centurion* and the *Barfleur* the *Renown* will be wood sheathed and coppered, and will be capable of passing through the Suez Canal.

The *Majestic* and *Magnificent*, with the seven battleships of the new programme, present the largest type of battleship afloat. The following are the characteristics of these colossal ships drawn from a Parliamentary Paper. The length is 390 feet, the extreme beam 78 feet, the mean draught 28 feet, and the displacement 14,900 tons. With natural draught on the eight hours' contractor's trial, a mean speed of $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots is anticipated; with moderate forced draught a *maximum* speed of $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ knots will be obtained. The armament will include four 12-inch B.L. guns of new type mounted in pairs; twelve 6-inch Q.F.; sixteen 12-pounders Q.F. new type; and twelve 3-pounders Q.F. There will also be five torpedo discharges for 18-inch torpedoes, four of these being submerged. In the general disposition of the armament the arrangement of the *Royal Sovereign* class has been followed. There are, however, certain important differences. The 12-inch guns mounted in strongly armoured barbettes will have their mountings so arranged that they can be loaded in any position by manual power, while the proved advantages obtainable with hydraulic power and fixed loading stations will be retained. Strong armoured shields will also be fitted to the turntables and revolve with the guns. The protection of the 6-inch Q.F. guns is to be carried out more thoroughly than in the *Royal Sovereign* class, involving considerable additional weight. Two more 6-inch Q.F. are carried in the new ships, and 12-pounders have been adopted instead of 6-pounders as in the *Royal Sovereign*. The armour-plating will be hardened by the Harvey process, and the protection of the hull is more extended.

Of the best type of first-class cruisers is the *Royal Arthur*, built under the Naval Defence Act, and launched in 1891, of 7,700 tons, 12,000 horsepower, and a speed of 20 knots. The class consists of nine vessels of from 7,350 to 7,700 tons, heavily armed, and with large coal endurance. All of them are now afloat.

The *Powerful* and *Terrible*, first-class cruisers, will be formidable ships of about 14,000 tons, and will certainly be far superior to any other like cruisers afloat. They are intended to have a smooth-water speed of 20 knots and a trial speed of 22 knots. Their armament will be very strong and carefully protected, and they will have high freeboard, the bow and stern chasers being well above the water. Their vital parts will be beneath a 4in. curved steel deck, which will be associated with many watertight compartments. Their coal-bunker capacity will be 3,000 tons.

The new second-class cruisers, built under the Naval Defence Act (of which

there are 29), are described as improved *Medeas*, and are of two types—*Apollo* (3,400 tons) and *Astroea* (4,360 tons)—with 9,000 horse-power; speed $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 knots. The torpedo boat destroyers are very swift boats, having a contract speed of 27 knots. The *Boxer*, built by Messrs. Thornycroft, has steamed 29·17 knots on a three hours' run. They are armed severally with one of the new 12-pounder quick-firing guns and five 6-pounders, except that six boats have but three of the last-named guns. Several of them are now afloat.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1876 the number of owners of less than an acre of land in the United Kingdom, exclusive of the metropolis, was officially returned at 852,408; of owners of more than an acre at 321,386; total number of owners, 1,173,794. The whole extent of land accounted for in the returns was, however, five-and-a-half millions of acres less than the area of the United Kingdom, all common and waste lands, as well as the metropolis and the lands of owners of less than an acre, having been excluded from the survey.

The following table shows the distribution of the surface in each section of Great Britain in percentages of the total acreage of each section:—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Average
Cultivable and pasture area	77	60	25	72	58·5
Woods, coppice, &c.	4·8	3·5	4·5	1·6	3·6
Mountain, heath, water, &c.	18·2	36·5	70·5	26·4	37·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Total area (in 1,000 acres)	32,527	4,712	19,085	20,820	77,144

The following table shows the distribution of the cultivable area:—

—	1874	1892	1893	1894	1895
<i>Great Britain :</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . . .	9,431,490	7,808,031	7,655,739	7,854,974	7,400,227
Green crops . . .	3,581,276	3,269,577	3,286,906	3,300,769	3,225,762
Flax	9,394	1,421	1,258	1,760	2,023
Hops	65,805	56,259	57,564	59,535	58,940
Small fruit . . .	—	62,148	65,487	68,415	74,547
Bare fallow, &c.	660,206	457,162	514,558	375,701	475,650
Clover and ma- ture grasses . .	4,340,742	4,672,802	4,569,630	4,503,632	4,729,801
Permanent pas- ture	13,178,412	16,358,150	16,492,567	16,465,069	16,610,563
Live stock :—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	1,311,739	1,518,082	1,524,527	1,529,461	1,545,228
Cattle	6,125,491	6,944,783	6,700,676	6,347,113	6,354,336
Sheep	30,313,941	28,734,704	27,280,334	25,861,500	25,792,195
Pigs	2,422,832	2,137,859	2,113,530	2,390,026	2,884,431
<i>Ireland :</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . . .	1,901,508	1,494,816	1,489,393	1,484,041	1,439,053
Green crops . . .	1,353,362	1,174,861	1,153,527	1,163,277	1,151,582
Flax	106,886	70,642	67,444	100,851	95,202
Bare fallow, &c.	12,187	26,936	22,038	19,639	18,506
Clover, & mature grasses	12,378,244	1,252,979	1,300,168	1,312,198	1,285,357
Permanent pasture	—	11,142,287	11,175,844	11,081,919	11,189,018
Live stock :—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses	468,089	539,788	545,180	553,091	557,139
Cattle	4,118,113	4,531,025	4,464,026	4,392,194	4,358,041
Sheep	4,437,613	4,827,702	4,421,593	4,105,250	3,914,855
Pigs	1,096,494	1,115,888	1,152,365	1,389,310	1,338,454

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named :—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Great Britain</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,430	2,133,336
1891	2,307,277	2,112,798	2,899,129	354,702	204,277	532,794	1,918,535
1892	2,219,839	2,036,810	2,997,545	311,310	194,424	525,361	1,937,163
1893	1,897,524	2,075,097	3,171,756	244,954	210,479	527,821	1,975,235
1894	1,927,962	2,095,771	3,253,401	244,180	243,043	504,454	1,956,573
1895	1,417,641	2,166,279	3,295,905	242,665	209,024	541,217	1,915,902

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
<i>Ireland :</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	188,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1891	80,870	177,966	1,215,396	4,142	589	753,332	300,326
1892	75,344	175,612	1,226,307	3,973	460	739,942	300,445
1893	54,998	168,776	1,248,338	3,280	326	723,735	302,774
1894	49,342	164,780	1,254,813	2,784	401	717,120	311,294
1895	36,529	171,785	1,216,370	2,354	498	710,389	313,248

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.
Wheat	58,561	49,247	59,173	37,176	2,615	2,214	1,666	1,532
Barley and Bere	70,485	59,535	72,295	68,651	7,426	6,454	6,211	6,306
Oats	116,295	112,887	135,463	122,149	54,086	51,886	55,701	55,400
Beans	6,905	4,745	7,085	—	180	149	118	112
Peas	5,017	4,750	6,219	—	18	11	6	10
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Potatoes	3,049	3,476	2,789	—	3,037	2,585	3,064	1,873
Turnips and Swedes . .	27,348	26,262	26,398	—	4,349	4,071	4,848	4,279

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	26'38	25'95	30'69	26'23	32'34	29'36	30'28	31'04
Barley and Bere	34'61	28'69	34'50	31'69	41'64	36'76	36'76	38'27
Oats	38'80	35'59	41'64	37'06	44'50	42'31	44'62	44'15
Beans	22'19	19'39	29'04	—	43'58	37'51	35'85	40'28
Peas	25'85	22'61	25'64	—	30'48	24'97	19'68	25'54
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	5'80	6'59	5'53	—	4'03	3'49	4'23	2'61
Turnips and Swedes . .	14'12	13'30	13'49	—	14'48	13'55	16'01	13'75

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The following table shows the distribution of live stock among the different parts of the United Kingdom in 1895 :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
Horses .	1,184,747	153,158	207,323	557,139	2,112,207
Cattle .	4,472,565	703,824	1,177,947	4,358,041	10,753,314
Sheep .	15,557,571	3,000,841	7,233,783	3,914,855	29,774,853
Pigs .	2,471,020	260,091	153,320	1,338,454	4,238,870

¹ Including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The following table shows the number of holdings or farms of various sizes in each of the three kingdoms in June, 1885 (latest return) :—

Number of Agricultural Holdings in each Class						Proportional Number per Cent. of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings		Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
From		No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 acre	21,069	1,083	1,860	23,512	5·08	1·80	1·69	4·23
"	1 acre to 5 acres	103,229	11,044	21,463	135,736	24·88	18·35	26·59	24·42
"	5 " 20 "	109,285	17,389	22,132	148,806	26·34	28·89	27·42	26·77
"	20 " 50 "	61,146	12,326	10,677	84,149	14·74	20·48	13·23	15·14
"	50 " 100 "	44,893	10,044	9,778	64,715	10·82	16·69	12·11	11·64
"	100 " 300 "	59,180	7,844	12,549	79,573	14·26	13·03	15·55	14·31
"	300 " 500 "	11,452	389	2,034	13,875	2·76	0·65	2·52	2·50
"	500 " 1,000 "	4,131	63	632	4,826	0·99	0·10	0·78	0·87
"	1,000 . . .	565	8	90	663	0·13	0·01	0·11	0·12
Total . . .		414,950	60,190	80,715	555,855	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Average size of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	England	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britn.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 ac.	9,988	530	677	11,195	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 ac. to 5 acrs.	286,526	34,532	68,619	389,677	23	33	34	23
" 5 " 20 "	1,219,663	200,169	236,995	1,656,827	111	111	103	111
" 20 " 50 "	2,042,370	420,482	361,675	2,824,527	333	34	333	333
" 50 " 100 "	3,285,350	735,671	725,499	4,746,520	733	733	743	733
" 100 " 300 "	10,285,988	1,233,374	2,139,133	13,658,495	1733	1573	1703	1713
" 300 " 500 "	4,328,722	143,623	768,823	5,241,168	378	369	378	377
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,697,794	39,793	409,641	3,147,228	653	631	648	652
" 1,000 " .	735,158	10,373	137,104	882,615	1,301	1,296	1,523	1,331
Total . .	24,891,539	2,818,547	4,848,166	32,558,252	60	46	60	58

A return made in 1890 gives statistics of holdings from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 50 acres, but does not deal with those of 50 acres and upwards. The figures in the following table which relate to 1889 allow of a partial comparison with the return of 1885 :—

Small Holdings not exceeding 50 Acres (1889)					Proportional Number per Cent. of Holdings in each Class			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
From $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to 1 acre	No. 25,680	No. 1,672	No. 1,300	No. 28,652	% 8.33	% 3.74	% 2.31	% 7.00
" 1 acre to 5 acres	109,528	12,298	22,359	144,185	35.52	27.54	39.66	35.22
" 5 " 20 " .	111,039	18,211	22,122	151,372	36.00	40.78	39.23	36.97
" 20 " 50 " .	62,131	12,480	10,602	85,213	20.15	27.94	18.80	20.81
Total . . .	308,378	44,661	56,383	409,422	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the same return obtained for the Board of Agriculture it is stated that the number of allotments under one acre detached from cottages in Great Britain in 1889 was 455,005, and that the total number of separate instances in which *petite culture* in one form or another exists in Great Britain is estimated to be 1,300,000.

The following table shows the number of holdings, by classes, for each county and province of Ireland, in 1893 and 1894, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

Provinces		Number and Classification of Holdings				
		Not exceeding 1 acre	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres
Leinster .	{ 1893	18,183	17,786	25,711	22,161	15,174
	{ 1894	18,240	17,748	25,570	22,171	15,249
Munster .	{ 1893	15,378	11,138	19,234	24,265	22,359
	{ 1894	16,280	11,261	19,107	24,315	22,223
Ulster .	{ 1893	16,274	21,128	64,396	53,785	24,819
	{ 1894	16,916	21,059	64,565	53,619	24,706
Connaught .	{ 1893	6,062	12,830	46,584	33,231	11,491
	{ 1894	6,373	12,713	46,981	33,551	11,315
Total of Ireland	{ 1893	55,897	62,882	155,925	133,442	73,843
	{ 1894	57,809	62,781	156,223	133,656	73,493
Increase or decrease in 1894 . . .		{ Increase 1,912	Decrease 101	Increase 298	Increase 214	Decrease 350

Provinces		Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres	Above 500 acres	Total
Leinster	{ 1893	13,925	6,886	2,787	406	123,019
	{ 1894	14,009	6,886	2,817	411	123,101
Munster	{ 1893	22,169	9,272	2,736	378	126,929
	{ 1894	22,176	9,287	2,708	383	127,740
Ulster	{ 1893	14,137	3,667	1,029	275	199,510
	{ 1894	14,347	3,650	1,018	270	200,150
Connaught	{ 1893	6,398	3,144	1,718	526	121,984
	{ 1894	6,426	3,169	1,689	510	122,727
Total of Ireland	{ 1893	56,629	22,969	8,270	1,585	571,442
	{ 1894	56,958	22,992	8,232	1,574	573,718
Increase or decrease in 1894	{	Increase 329	Increase 23	Decrease 38	Decrease 11	Increase 2,276

In 1893 the total number of occupiers was 527,364 ; in 1894, 530,136.

II. FISHERIES.

From the preliminary report on the sea-fisheries we tabulate the following results for 1895 :—

—	Excluding Shell-Fish		Value includ- ing Shell-Fish
	Weight (tons)	Value on Landing	
England	363,154	£ 5,128,204	£ 5,435,202
Scotland	305,203	1,763,428	1,829,638
Ireland	31,437	256,033	269,015
Total	699,794	7,147,665	7,533,855

This statement does not include salmon. The weight of fish caught in 1894 was 702,310 tons, valued at 6,807,608*l.*, or including shell-fish, 7,200,331*l.*

Of the fish landed in England, 286,879 tons (value 3,970,889*l.*) were landed on the east coast.

The number of men employed in the British fisheries (1893), including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, was approximately 124,187, of whom 42,694 were English, 50,266 Scotch, and 27,829 Irish. There were 27,204 registered boats. The total value of fish (produce of the United Kingdom) exported in 1894 was 2,054,047*l.*, besides 476,178*l.* re-exported, while the value of that imported was 2,647,091*l.*

The following table shows the quantity of fish (in tons) conveyed inland by railway from the ports of the United Kingdom in each of the last five years.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
England and Wales .	284,567	295,561	324,983	328,696	332,449
Scotland .	92,848	93,508	92,460	101,737	99,763
Ireland .	7,853	7,709	8,938	9,404	10,399
Total .	385,268	396,778	426,381	439,837	442,611

III. MINING AND METALS.

The total quantities raised, and value of the coal and iron ore of the United Kingdom, were as follows in 1878 and the last five years :—

Year	Coal		Iron Ore	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1878	132,654,887	46,429,210	15,726,370	5,609,507
1890	181,614,288	74,953,997	13,780,767	3,926,445
1891	185,479,126	74,099,816	12,777,689	3,355,860
1892	181,786,871	66,050,451	11,312,675	2,970,632
1893	164,325,795	55,809,808	11,203,476	2,827,947
1894	188,277,525	62,729,759	12,367,308	3,190,647

The following tables give a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1894. The first table relates to the metallic minerals :—

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores.	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	12,367,308	3,190,647	4,347,472	9,999,186
Lead ore	40,600	266,995	29,687	284,624
Tin ore	12,910	487,523	8,327	604,500
Copper ore	5,752	13,909	447	19,482
Zinc ore	21,821	67,311	8,130	131,029
Bog iron ore	7,803	1,951	—	—
Copper precipitate	241	2,313	—	—
Silver	—	—	Ounces 275,696	33,313
Gold ore	6,603	13,573	4,235	14,811
Iron pyrites	15,523	8,042	—	—
Value of chief metallic minerals				4,052,264
Total value of metals from British ores				11,086,945

The following table relates to the non-metallic minerals :—

—	Tons	Value	—	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal . . .	188,277,525	62,730,179	Gypsum . .	153,450	66,355
Stone . . .	—	7,695,716	Arsenic ore,		
Slates and			&c.	8,089	52,437
slabs . . .	461,673	1,171,366	Barytes . .	20,656	21,410
Clays . . .	3,263,768	823,701	Other mine-		
Salt	2,235,912	763,629	rals	—	24,008
Oil shale . .	1,986,385	496,596			
Phosphate					
of lime . . .	700	1,277	Total non-metallic		
			minerals . .		73,846,674
			Total mineral produce		77,898,038

This shows an increase of 7,131,287*l.* on 1893 in the value of the total mineral produce, and of 337,335*l.* in that of metals produced.

The total number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom in 1894 was 739,097 ; of this number, 589,689 were employed underground.

The following table shows the British coal produce for 1894, arranged in districts :—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
Durham, N. and S. .	32,556,924	Derbyshire . . .	11,472,579
Glamorgan	23,993,594	Northumberland .	9,541,199
Yorkshire	23,446,184	Monmouthshire . .	8,213,156
Lancashire	23,125,983	Nottinghamshire .	6,821,830
Scotland	21,481,554	Smaller coal-fields .	14,281,680
Staffordshire . . .	13,230,238	Ireland	112,604
Total, United Kingdom		188,277,525	

The following table shows the progress of the exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel at intervals since 1871 :—

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133	1892	30,453,973	16,810,758
1881	19,587,063	8,785,950	1893	29,031,955	14,375,476
1891	31,084,116	18,895,078	1894	33,073,698	17,371,331

Of the coal exports of 1894, 5,049,080 tons valued at 2,462,139*l.*, went to France ; 4,562,717 tons, valued at 2,280,064*l.*, to Italy ; 3,893,709 tons, valued at 1,817,850*l.*, to Germany ; and about a million and three-quarters of tons each to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Egypt.

From the principal ports the export of coal, coke, and fuel in 1894 was as follows :—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value.
		£			£
Cardiff . .	11,537,585	6,589,643	Hull . . .	1,016,719	565,802
Newcastle .	4,852,995	2,152,594	Kirkcaldy .	956,066	431,074
N. Shields .	2,970,315	1,416,918	Grangemouth	754,915	377,494
Newport .	2,643,690	1,482,060	S. Shields .	555,862	258,140
Sunderland	1,912,854	909,101	Glasgow . .	544,986	254,379
Swansea . .	1,317,432	678,289	Liverpool .	440,268	288,206

The following table shows the production in thousands of tons of various forms of iron and steel in the United Kingdom in the years named, with the imports of iron ore and manufactured iron and steel :—

Year	Pig-iron	Manufd. Iron	Bessemer Steel	Open-hearth Steel	Iron Ore Imports	Bar Iron Imports	Manf. Iron Imports
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1868	4,970	—	110	—	114	65	16
1878	6,300	—	807	175 ¹	1,174	102	105
1888	7,998	2,031	2,012	1,292	3,562	113	227
1889	8,322	2,254	2,140	1,429	4,031	111	231
1890	7,904	1,923	2,015	1,564	4,472	93	223
1892	6,709	—	—	—	3,780	76	218
1893	6,977	—	—	—	4,065	66	217
1894	7,427	—	—	—	4,414	63	224

¹ 1879.

The total consumption of pig-iron in the United Kingdom was in 1888, 7,052,433 tons ; in 1889, 7,692,230 ; and in 1890, 7,294,684 tons. The average number of furnaces in blast in 1891 was 373 ; in 1892, 362 ; in 1893, 326 ; in 1894, 324. The number of puddling furnaces for the manufacture of puddled bar iron in operation in 1883 was 4,651 ; in 1888, 3,008 ; in 1889, 3,346 ; in 1890, 3,015.

The number of Bessemer steel converters at work in 1880 was 79 ; in 1886, 78 ; in 1887 and 1888, 87 ; in 1889, 83 ; in 1890, 82. The number of open-hearth steel furnaces at work in 1880 was 99 ; in 1886, 187 ; in 1887, 222 ; in 1888, 230 ; in 1889, 247 ; in 1890, 252.

The following table shows the quantities of the leading un-manufactured metals and minerals imported, in tons :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Iron ore .	4,471,790	3,180,543	3,780,503	4,065,864	4,413,652
Copper ore .	215,935	212,327	226,087	199,608	161,650
Lead .	158,649	169,724	182,782	188,249	161,861
Tin .	27,038	28,207	29,468	33,553	39,147

Of the iron ore imported in 1894, 3,852,237 tons, valued at 2,512,796*l.*, came from Spain.

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom has been as follows :—

In 1820 .	152,000,000 lbs.	In 1880 .	1,628,664,576 lbs.
„ 1840 .	592,000,000 „	„ 1890 .	1,793,495,200 „
„ 1850 .	663,577,000 „	„ 1892 .	1,775,236,288 „
„ 1860 .	1,390,939,000 „	„ 1893 .	1,416,780,064 „
„ 1870 .	1,338,306,000 „	„ 1894 .	1,788,116,512 „

The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Cotton	Total Exports of Cotton	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1890	1,793,495,200	214,641,840	1,578,853,360
1891	1,994,885,312	182,008,064	1,812,877,284
1892	1,775,236,288	232,903,888	1,542,332,400
1893	1,416,780,064	224,621,488	1,192,158,576
1894	1,788,116,512	239,894,704	1,548,221,808

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption in 1874 and during the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Wool	Total Exports of Wool	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,166,234
1890	633,028,131	340,712,303	292,315,828
1891	720,014,070	384,224,656	335,789,414
1892	743,046,104	430,828,993	312,217,111
1893	677,947,464	346,369,110	331,578,354
1894	705,467,947	345,927,043	359,540,904

Of the total quantity imported in 1894, 502,002,490 lbs. came from Australasia.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1890:—

	Number of Factories	Total Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Children working Half Time		Males under 18 Years working Full Time	Females above 13 Years working Full Time.	Males above 18 Years	Total Number Employed		
				Males	Females				Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	6,180	50,211,216	722,406	35,166	38,653	72,517	461,751	250,165	357,848	500,404	858,252
Scotland	747	2,413,735	71,471	2,915	3,862	10,532	104,343	32,939	46,386	108,205	154,591
Ireland	263	1,016,111	28,612	2,477	3,426	5,647	44,514	15,724	23,848	47,940	71,788
Total of the United Kingdom	7,190	53,641,062	822,489	40,558	45,941	86,968	610,608	298,828	428,082	656,549	1,084,631

With regard to the material manufactured, the factories were distributed as follows:—cotton 2,538, wool 1,793, shoddy 125, worsted 753, flax 375, hemp 105, jute 116, hair 42, cocoanut fibre 24, silk 623, lace 403, hosiery 257, elastic 54.

Of the spindles, 48,409,733 were spinning or throwing spindles and 5,321,329 doubling spindles.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 40,558 male, 45,941 female children, working half time. There were 88,696 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 610,608 females over thirteen.

Comparing the return of 1890 with that of 1885, we find a decrease in the number of factories of 275, but an increase in the number of spindles of 560,950, and an increase of power-loom of 48,785. There is an increase in the whole number of persons employed of 49,720.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool :—

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece-goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l.*—say, woollen 17,000,000*l.*, linen 4,000,000*l.*, and cotton 1,000,000*l.* Of recent years the value has been about 170,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 100,000,000*l.*, woollen 50,000,000*l.*, and linen 20,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 200,000,000*l.*, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one-half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the sub-joined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported :—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1798-1800	41·8	109·6	108·6	260·0	5·088	6·846	1·010	12·944
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18·077	4·967	2·138	25·182
1859-1861	1,022·5	260·4	212·0	1,494·9	49·000	15·041	6·119	70·060
1889-1891	1,618·0	564·0	220·0	2,402·0	72·114	24·176	6·377	102·667
1893-1895	1,576·0	602·0	213·0	2,391·0	64·697	21·597	5·848	92·142

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1860. Figures in millions of lbs., yards, and pounds sterling.

—	1860	1877	1883	1888	1894	1895
<i>Cotton.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,391	1,355	1,734	1,732	1,788	1,756
Exported	250	169	249	271	240	203
Retained for consumption .	1,141	1,186	1,485	1,461	1,548	1,553
Actual consumption . . .	1,083	1,237	1,498	1,529	1,613	1,632
<i>Wool.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported .	148	410	495	639	705	775
From sheepskins imported .	3	15	14	18	30	30
Produced at home	145	152	129	134	135	135
Goats' hair imported . . .	3	8	13	22	26	26
Woollen rags imported . .	13	75	81	71	84	84
Total	312	660	732	884	1,050	1,050

—	1860	1877	1883	1888	1894	1895
Foreign wool exported .	31	187	277	339	346	404
Domestic wool exported .	11	10	19	24	13	22
Total . . .	42	197	296	363	359	426
Retained for consumption .	270	463	436	521	604	624
Actual consumption .	270	435	455	528	585	642
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	164	259	185	205	168	230
Produced at home . .	53	49	47	46	49	40
Total	217	308	232	251	217	270
Exported	6	3	7	9	9	10
Retained for consumption .	211	305	225	242	208	260
Actual consumption .	211	305	230	235	200	240
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Cotton	2,776	3,838	4,539	5,038	5,312	5,033
Woollen	191	261	256	271	168	242
Linen	144	178	162	177	156	203
Total	3,111	4,277	4,957	5,486	5,636	5,478
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	197	228	265	256	236	252
Woollen	26	27	33	43	53	61
Linen	31	19	18	15	15	17
Total	254	274	316	314	304	330
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	52·0	69·2	76·4	72·0	66·5	68·3
Woollen	15·7	21·0	21·6	24·0	18·7	25·1
Linen	6·6	7·1	6·5	6·4	5·4	6·3
Total	74·3	97·3	104·5	102·4	90·6	99·7

Commerce.

The United Kingdom is a free trading country, the only imports on which customs duties are levied being chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, tobacco, tea, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1894 the imports free of duty amounted to 380,461,988£, and those subject to duty to 27,882,822£, duty-free articles forming

about 93·2 per cent. and articles subject to duty about 6·8 per cent. of the total imports.

The declared value ¹ of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during ten years :—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1886	349,863,472	212,725,200	56,234,263	618,822,935
1887	362,227,564	221,913,910	59,348,975	643,490,449
1888	387,635,743	234,534,912	64,042,629	686,213,284
1889	427,637,595	248,935,195	66,657,484	743,230,274
1890	420,691,997	263,530,585	64,721,533	748,944,115
1891	435,441,264	247,235,150	61,878,568	744,554,982
1892	423,793,882	227,077,053	64,563,113	715,434,048
1893	404,688,178	218,094,865	59,043,405	681,826,448
1894	408,344,810	215,824,333	57,961,534	682,130,677
1895	416,687,630	226,169,174	59,970,763	702,827,567

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total, during ten years :—

Year	Imports			Exports of British Produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1885	10	6	0	5	18	4	17	16	9
1886	9	12	8	5	17	2	17	0	10
1887	9	17	11	6	1	3	17	11	8
1888	10	10	3	6	7	2	18	12	2
1889	11	10	1	6	13	11	19	19	10
1890	11	4	6	7	0	7	19	19	7
1891	11	10	5	6	10	10	19	14	0
1892	11	2	5	5	19	2	18	15	6
1893	10	10	7	5	13	6	17	14	9
1894	10	10	7	5	11	3	17	11	9

¹ In the United Kingdom the valuation of both imports and exports is made according to the bills of entry and the shipping bills, false declarations being punishable by fine. In case of imports, the control of the Customs administration, at least in so far as regards those articles which are subject to duty, is a guarantee of accuracy in the returns, but, as regards the exports, merchants are only required to furnish their declarations within a period of six days after the sailing of the vessel, and the only proof of their accuracy, if proof be needed, lies in an inspection of the bills of lading, the production of which the authorities have the right to demand. The valuation of imports and exports is checked in the Statistical Office of the Customs (to which a copy of the entry is sent), where the officials possess a knowledge of current values and where market reports and lists of prices current are readily available to detect any departures from substantial accuracy. It should be noted that the important difference between the system of the United Kingdom and other systems is that the former shows the values at the time of import and export, whilst in most other countries the values are computed at the prices of a year or more before. For goods imported the practice adopted is generally to take the value at the port of entry, including all incidental expenses up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned to the English market for sale, the market value in England is required and

The share of each division of the United Kingdom in the trade of the country is shown in the following table in thousands of pounds (sterling) :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales { Imports .	376,427	391,468	377,740	363,470	366,441
Wales { Exports . {	237,464 ¹ 63,845 ²	223,309 ¹ 61,142 ²	204,243 ¹ 63,919 ²	194,478 ¹ 58,122 ²	194,449 ¹ 57,077 ²
Total	677,736	675,919	645,902	616,070	617,967
	35,165	34,104	35,945	32,279	33,042
Scotland { Imports .	24,750 ¹	22,576 ¹	21,565 ¹	22,247 ¹	19,941 ¹
Scotland { Exports . {	864 ²	729 ²	637 ²	901 ²	877 ²
Total	60,779	57,409	58,147	55,427	53,860
	9,100	9,869	10,110	8,939	8,862
Ireland { Imports .	316 ¹	254 ¹	268 ¹	327 ¹	325 ¹
Ireland { Exports . {	12 ²	8 ²	7 ²	20 ²	7 ²
Total	9,428	10,131	10,385	9,386	9,194

¹ British.

² Foreign and Colonial.

Thus of the total trade, 90·7 per cent. falls to England and Wales ; 7·9 per cent. to Scotland ; 1·4 per cent. to Ireland.

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the years 1893 and 1894 :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
British Possessions :	£	£	£	£
India	26,233,949	27,648,857	28,776,001	29,300,069
Australasia	29,874,362	31,859,210	15,083,490	16,025,573
British North America	13,343,596	12,907,646	7,200,352	6,311,065
South Africa	5,550,153	4,989,576	8,584,388	8,374,364

recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Statistical Office, and by the price-lists and market reports of the day. For exports the value at the port of shipment is taken. English statistics take cognisance only of the immediate point of origin and destination, and do not record the prime origin and ultimate destination of the goods.

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements . . .	4,518,387	4,584,783	1,756,537	2,331,656
Hong Kong . . .	885,634	630,818	1,822,047	1,803,623
British West Indies . . .	1,740,580	1,938,022	2,384,251	2,194,528
Ceylon . . .	4,252,794	4,101,275	899,739	944,177
British Guiana . . .	772,681	853,564	819,861	720,265
Channel Islands . . .	1,226,204	1,212,158	780,965	882,702
West Africa . . .	2,162,247	1,974,135	1,624,019	1,696,003
Malta . . .	76,771	81,841	721,618	775,595
Mauritius . . .	250,497	224,350	305,127	273,350
All other Possessions.	881,599	905,931	1,256,706	1,007,315
Total British Possessions . . .	91,769,454	93,912,166	72,015,101	72,640,285
Foreign Countries :				
United States . . .	91,783,847	89,607,392	23,957,352	18,799,485
France . . .	43,658,090	43,450,074	13,365,444	13,525,570
Germany . . .	26,364,849	26,874,470	17,698,457	17,796,129
Holland . . .	28,851,490	27,606,397	9,248,678	8,787,415
Belgium . . .	16,848,979	17,052,404	7,128,862	7,631,030
Russia . . .	18,574,565	23,598,748	6,372,236	6,884,480
Spain . . .	10,353,932	10,547,295	3,614,516	3,945,037
Egypt . . .	8,845,426	9,284,801	3,363,745	3,995,390
China . . .	3,894,258	3,543,362	4,612,885	4,450,732
Brazil . . .	4,636,102	3,940,069	7,773,433	7,525,986
Italy . . .	2,948,336	3,129,173	5,206,758	5,555,312
Sweden . . .	8,416,252	8,330,188	2,698,558	2,970,171
Turkey . . .	4,978,721	4,899,815	5,768,747	6,520,151
Argentine Republic . . .	4,836,682	6,168,624	5,535,754	4,514,563
Denmark . . .	8,936,835	9,543,766	2,539,799	2,592,046
Portugal . . .	2,377,892	2,390,065	1,739,090	1,445,676
Roumania . . .	4,218,174	3,992,134	1,397,449	1,316,867
Chile . . .	3,797,429	3,711,544	2,385,621	2,207,306
Japan . . .	1,046,598	958,541	3,485,770	3,719,475
Norway . . .	3,570,592	3,657,595	1,756,813	1,916,566
Java . . .	1,352,512	505,248	1,901,401	1,799,290
Greece . . .	1,420,167	1,288,175	604,905	881,379
Foreign West Africa . . .	382,795	406,391	741,073	880,154
Austria . . .	1,627,036	1,385,762	1,095,150	1,427,428
Peru . . .	1,399,287	1,070,949	790,693	554,018
Central America . . .	1,198,127	948,733	694,512	995,759
Uruguay . . .	131,362	267,101	1,499,030	1,488,433
Spanish West Indies . . .	130,612	243,966	1,321,926	1,121,096

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
Mexico	584,235	554,746	1,152,847	1,213,721
Philippine Islands . .	2,179,696	1,633,224	723,736	639,830
Colombia	629,736	569,412	957,608	976,586
Venezuela	89,684	145,212	919,261	679,043
Algeria	477,854	636,372	225,444	310,662
Morocco	549,687	360,926	494,908	538,685
Ecuador	201,137	233,479	300,114	263,632
Hayti, St. Domingo .	67,706	81,072	332,810	337,979
Tunis and Tripoli . .	294,604	369,053	132,321	286,239
Foreign East Africa .	42,977	30,738	318,437	400,471
Persia	119,001	206,918	251,382	323,215
Siam	46,995	115,186	85,961	78,245
Bulgaria	100,188	126,102	169,711	215,721
Madagascar	124,816	137,592	96,708	121,889
Cochin China and Tonquin	32,017	38,278	234,799	193,164
All other Countries .	797,444	791,552	1,385,060	1,358,022
Total Foreign Coun- tries	312,918,724	314,432,644	146,079,764	143,184,048
Grand Total	404,688,178	408,344,810	218,094,865	215,824,333

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in five years :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1891	30,275,620	24,167,925	9,315,598	13,060,866
1892	21,583,232	14,832,122	10,746,382	14,078,568
1893	24,834,727	19,502,273	11,913,395	13,589,745
1894	27,572,347	15,647,551	11,005,417	12,165,049
1895	36,006,038	21,269,323	10,669,682	10,367,436

The following is a summary of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 1894 and 1895. The figures for 1895 are those of the preliminary report :—

Imports	1894	1895	Exports of British Produce	1894	1895
	£	£		£	£
1. Animals, living (for food)	9,089,883	8,966,252	1. Animals, living	666,332	790,812
2. (a) Articles of food and drink duty free	139,450,469	140,125,616	2. Articles of food and drink	10,699,973	11,051,209
(b) Articles of food and drink dutiable	24,285,525	25,097,513	3. Raw materials	19,810,587	18,334,292
Tobacco, dutiable	3,472,256	3,337,783	4. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:		
3. Metals	19,050,718	18,645,036	(a) Yarns and textile fabrics	96,025,467	101,423,997
4. Chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances	6,319,594	6,558,249	(b) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	27,979,500	28,907,347
5. Oils	7,505,504	8,110,625	(c) Machinery and mill work	14,205,215	15,215,110
6. Raw materials for textile manufactures	70,626,057	70,772,860	(d) Apparel and articles of personal use	8,736,702	9,319,939
7. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	43,091,405	44,114,973	(e) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,470,620	8,295,400
8. Manufactured articles	68,924,636	75,625,242	(f) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	28,120,801	31,493,137
9. (a) Miscellaneous articles	15,719,871	14,355,380	(g) Parcel post	1,109,136	1,337,931
(b) Parcel post	808,892	978,101			
Total imports	408,344,810	416,687,630	Total British produce	215,824,333	226,169,174
			Foreign and Colonial produce	57,961,534	59,970,763
			Total exports	273,785,867	286,139,937

The imports of wheat (excluding flour), in quarters (1 quarter = 8 bushels) have been as follows in the years indicated :—

Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters
1870	7,131,100	1880	12,752,800	1890	14,063,760
1875	11,971,500	1885	14,192,000	1895	19,074,790

The following exhibits the quantities of the leading food imports enumerated in the years noted :—

Articles	1893	1894	1895
Cereals and flour . . . Cwts.	161,835,574	178,466,116	179,927,450
Potatoes "	2,828,125	2,703,803	3,758,161
Rice "	5,449,597	5,194,934	5,431,338
Bacon and hams "	4,187,298	4,819,388	5,352,936
Fish "	2,319,838	2,555,977	2,458,860
Refined sugar "	11,550,540	13,944,792	14,147,273
Raw sugar "	16,032,113	14,306,004	17,010,002
Tea (for consumption) . Lbs.	208,098,004	214,340,763	221,800,140
Butter Cwts.	2,327,473	2,574,835	2,825,682
Margarine "	1,299,970	1,109,325	940,168
Cheese "	2,077,462	2,266,145	2,133,809
Beef "	2,008,566	2,346,415	2,410,523
Preserved meat "	590,800	554,366	856,255
Fresh mutton "	1,971,500	2,295,066	2,610,375
Sheep and lambs . (number)	62,682	484,597	1,065,470
Cattle "	340,045	475,440	415,565
Eggs (great hundreds)	11,045,986	11,876,968	12,722,292
Spirits (for consumpt.) Prf. Gal.	7,832,022	7,606,396	8,214,345
Wine (for consumption) . .	14,164,209	13,864,299	14,635,568

In 1895 the United Kingdom imported 14,134,170 cwt. of wheat from her own possessions, and the remainder from foreign countries. The great wheat sources in 1895 were:—

United States	27,084,120 cwt.	Australasia	3,486,320 cwt.
Russia	23,017,035 . .	Canada	1,844,600 . .
Argentina	11,400,360 . .	Chile	1,038,900 . .
India	8,802,950 . .	Roumania	2,022,200 . .

The quantity of flour imported in 1895 was 18,368,410 cwt., of which 13,131,850 cwt. came from the United States.

The following table shows the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom from different countries in thousands of pounds:—

Country	1878	1892	1893	1894	Proportion from each Country			
					1878	1892	1893	1894
					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holland	1000 lbs. 3,145	1000 lbs. 1,558	1000 lbs. 2,412	1000 lbs. 2,302	1·54	·65	·97	·94
China, Hong Kong . .	165,656	56,836	55,999	43,647	80·85	28·73	22·44	17·86
India	35,423	110,711	115,023	118,380	17·29	46·24	46·09	48·46
Ceylon	1	66,042	72,631	76,311	—	27·58	29·11	31·24
Other countries	647	4,298	3,481	3,670	·32	1·80	1·39	1·50
Total	204,872	239,445	249,546	244,310	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported for consumption and home produce exported in each of the last three years :—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£
Grain and flour	51,180,371	48,220,225	49,718,252
Cotton, raw	30,684,942	32,944,341	30,429,070
Wool, sheep and lambs	24,438,898	24,791,160	26,031,550
Dead meat	22,331,503	22,724,990	23,769,638
Sugar, raw and refined	22,062,438	19,172,064	17,685,013
Butter and margarine	16,408,937	16,501,509	16,802,400
Wood and timber	15,387,166	17,150,952	15,782,936
Silk manufactures	11,728,406	12,618,011	15,090,707
Flax, hemp, and jute	8,306,153	9,045,275	9,715,312
Tea	10,124,810	9,764,652	10,278,602
Woollen manufactures	9,875,181	9,261,222	10,275,279
Animals	6,351,704	9,089,883	8,966,252
Oils	7,400,905	7,505,504	8,110,625
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c. . . .	6,335,119	6,319,594	6,558,249
Seeds	7,020,737	7,138,424	6,266,239
Fruits and hops	5,540,409	6,284,623	5,510,330
Currants and raisins	1,614,782	1,755,970	1,655,362
Leather	6,581,142	7,094,046	8,051,511
Wine	5,302,202	5,018,108	5,412,084
Cheese	5,160,918	5,474,940	4,674,181
Metals—			
Copper, ore, &c.	3,318,962	2,261,580	2,807,558
„ part wrought, &c.	1,914,317	2,364,278	1,831,806
Iron ore	2,792,028	2,978,597	2,977,952
„ in bars	593,033	555,558	549,522
„ manufactures	2,965,022	3,061,174	3,299,374
Lead	1,855,215	1,514,785	1,654,063
Tin	2,892,107	2,718,499	2,631,038
Zinc and its manufactures	1,405,750	1,194,856	1,309,062
Eggs	3,875,647	3,786,329	4,003,440
Coffee	3,987,406	3,521,731	3,786,958
Tobacco	3,549,182	3,472,256	3,337,783

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

Principal Articles Exported	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures	54,699,367	57,278,884	54,479,460
Cotton yarn	9,055,502	9,285,645	9,292,594
Total of cotton	63,754,869	66,564,529	63,772,054

Principal Articles Exported	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures . . .	16,404,035	14,010,741	19,750,037
Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	4,531,832	4,718,205	5,374,883
Total of woollen and worsted .	20,935,867	18,728,946	25,124,920
Linen manufactures . . .	4,775,140	4,504,658	5,357,140
„ yarn . . .	1,005,102	939,202	965,467
Jute manufactures . . .	2,391,461	2,093,350	2,232,427
„ yarn . . .	298,418	376,084	356,118
Apparel and haberdashery . . .	5,751,829	5,369,494	5,886,490
Metals :			
Iron, pig . . .	1,971,518	1,912,958	2,075,549
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . .	929,552	823,365	849,050
„ railroad, of all sorts . . .	2,511,014	1,885,399	1,901,802
„ wire . . .	647,461	620,536	711,070
„ tin plates . . .	4,991,300	4,338,786	4,244,795
„ hoops, sheets, and plates . .	3,264,977	2,982,051	3,352,874
„ cast and wrought, of all sorts .	3,765,025	3,431,990	3,740,887
„ old, for re-manufacture . . .	334,274	221,316	248,673
Steel, wrought and unwrought . .	2,177,456	2,472,362	2,570,682
Total of iron and steel . . .	20,592,577	18,688,763	19,695,382
Hardwares and cutlery . . .	2,046,606	1,834,481	1,862,958
Copper . . .	3,021,767	2,365,028	2,825,486
Machinery . . .	13,917,543	14,205,215	15,215,110
Coals, cinders, fuel, &c. . .	14,375,476	17,371,331	15,442,704
Chemicals . . .	8,680,313	8,470,620	8,295,400

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the last five years :—

Article	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Bacon and hams . lbs.	13·55	13·11	14·10	11·73	13·29
Butter . . . „	5·83	6·14	6·23	6·59	7·27
Cheese . . . „	6·23	5·86	6·39	5·87	6·38
Eggs . . . no.	32·91	33·68	35·03	34·39	36·68
Wheat and flour . lbs.	226·38	244·06	252·73	247·65	256·19
Sugar . . . „	73·21	80·17	77·84	78·85	80·06
Tea . . . „	5·17	5·36	5·43	5·41	5·52
Rice . . . „	9·38	8·85	8·91	8·54	7·26
Tobacco . . . „	1·55	1·61	1·64	1·63	1·66

The total value of goods transhipped for transit in 1890 was 9,772,227*l.*; 1891, 9,923,480*l.*; 1892, 10,580,716*l.*; 1893, 11,546,204*l.*; 1894, 9,649,367*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing and steam (exclusive of river steamers) vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—with the men (exclusive of masters) employed thereon was as follows in each of the last five years:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1890	8,894	575,147	37,618	2,004	325,082	22,850
1891	8,675	556,968	36,714	2,211	354,714	25,107
1892	8,428	539,326	35,495	2,344	371,530	26,611
1893	8,211	518,264	34,659	2,446	372,527	27,809
1894	7,920	503,727	33,480	2,597	404,684	29,727

The number and tonnage of those engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1890	381	50,991	2,219	250	133,563	4,386
1891	312	40,248	1,796	286	166,813	5,169
1892	283	37,200	1,655	306	206,660	6,228
1893	263	32,345	1,467	345	224,562	6,438
1894	246	31,669	1,422	338	222,462	6,135

The number and tonnage of those engaged in the foreign trade alone was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
1890	2,295	2,267,434	44,381	3,601	4,563,119	124,654
1891	2,127	2,250,285	42,679	3,632	4,795,513	129,015
1892	2,082	2,388,800	43,639	3,577	4,905,996	128,107
1893	1,994	2,348,584	42,180	3,569	5,045,106	128,421
1894	1,845	2,286,829	39,949	3,601	5,266,914	129,745

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, engaged in the home and foreign trade, during the last ten years is given in the following table:—

Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men	Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1885	18,791	7,209,163	198,781	1890	17,425	7,915,336	236,108
1886	17,917	7,144,097	204,470	1891	17,243	8,164,541	240,480
1887	17,723	7,123,754	202,543	1892	17,020	8,449,512	241,735
1888	17,584	7,351,888	223,673	1893	16,828	8,541,388	240,974
1889	17,554	7,641,154	230,263	1894	16,547	8,716,285	240,458

The following table shows the total number and net tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year:—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1890	14,181	2,936,021	7,410	5,042,517	21,591	7,978,538
1891	13,823	2,972,093	7,720	5,307,204	21,543	8,279,297
1892	13,578	3,080,272	7,950	5,564,482	21,528	8,644,754
1893	13,239	3,038,260	8,088	5,740,243	21,327	8,778,503
1894	12,943	2,987,161	8,263	5,969,020	21,206	8,956,181

Of the men employed (1894) 31,050 were foreigners. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1894 was 36,181 of 10,512,272 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1890	277	117,481	581	528,789	858	652,013
1891	308	191,917	622	478,682	903	670,599
1892	322	258,700	521	434,091	843	692,791
1893	333	114,895	448	380,393	781	495,288
1894	322	258,700	521	434,091	843	692,791

The following is the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) that entered the ports of the United Kingdom in the last five years:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1890	26,777	10,057	36,835	27,195	10,253	37,448	53,973	20,310	74,283
1891	26,637	10,222	36,859	27,320	10,633	37,954	53,957	20,855	74,813
1892	27,040	10,633	37,673	27,333	10,862	38,194	54,373	21,495	75,868
1893	26,919	10,223	37,142	27,229	10,262	37,491	54,148	20,485	74,633
1894	29,033	10,785	39,818	29,649	11,070	40,718	58,682	21,855	80,536

The total number of vessels that entered in the foreign trade in 1894 was 61,931 (23,961 foreign), and cleared, 62,237 (24,363 foreign).

The following is the tonnage of vessels with cargoes only that entered from and cleared for foreign countries and British possessions :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1890	21,139	7,839	28,979	25,267	8,590	33,857	46,406	16,430	62,836
1891	20,347	7,754	28,101	25,188	9,026	34,213	45,375	16,780	62,154
1892	21,356	8,174	29,530	25,064	8,880	33,944	46,420	17,054	63,474
1893	20,962	7,834	28,796	24,496	8,457	32,953	45,458	16,291	61,749
1894	22,727	8,414	31,141	26,683	9,095	35,778	49,410	17,509	66,919

Of the foreign tonnage for 1894 entered and cleared at British ports, total 21,854,712,

Norway had	5,418,954	Denmark had	2,000,127	Russia had	648,868
Germany „	3,828,128	France „	1,766,026	U.S. (Am.) „	536,446
Holland „	2,278,387	Spain „	1,253,133	Italy „	452,516
Sweden „	2,089,130	Belgium „	1,023,812	Austria „	201,281

The total tonnage entered and cleared, excluding those coast-wise, was as follows at the ports named in 1894 :—

London .	14,433,580	Newport .	2,383,651	Bristol .	1,102,536
Liverpool .	10,489,578	Southampton	2,323,516	Grangemouth	1,071,454
Cardiff .	10,478,391	Sunderland .	2,084,519	Hartlepool .	975,742
Newcastle .	4,948,113	Middlesbro' .	1,949,142	Belfast .	493,429
Hull .	3,933,123	Grimsby .	1,694,178	Manchester .	394,417
N. & S. Shields	3,707,002	Leith .	1,571,498	Dublin .	369,956
Glasgow .	2,760,274	Swansea .	1,342,710	Dundee .	361,503

The total number of vessels that entered coastwise in 1894 was 326,916, of 54,569,352 tons; and cleared, 292,654 vessels, of 47,779,169 tons. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the Kingdom in 1894 was 388,847, of 94,387,371 tons; and cleared, 354,891 of 88,497,509 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the total length of British railways open at the end of the years given, and the average yearly increase in miles :—

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1850	6,621	265	1880	17,933	240
1860	10,433	381	1890	20,073	214
1870	15,537	510	1894	20,908	209

Of the total length of lines open January 1, 1895, there belonged to England and Wales 14,536 miles, to Scotland 3,328 miles, and to Ireland 3,044 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1878, and each of the last five years :—

Year	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		Total, including Miscellaneous
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	
	Miles	£	No.	£	£	£
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	34,327,965	42,220,382	79,948,702
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	35,130,916	43,230,717	81,860,607
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	35,662,816	42,866,498	82,092,040
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	35,849,449	40,994,637	80,631,892
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	36,495,488	43,379,078	84,310,831

Of the total capital at the end of 1894 the English railways had 811,814,465*l.*, Scottish 131,418,059*l.*, and Irish 39,154,831*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1894, England and Wales took 71,934,167*l.*, Scotland 8,981,077*l.*, and Ireland 3,395,587*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 47,208,313*l.* on all the railways, being 56 per cent. of the total receipts.

On June 30, 1894, there were in the United Kingdom 975 miles of street and road tramways open, from which, during the year 1893-94, 3,615,837*l.* had been received, and upon which 2,859,056*l.* had been expended. This left a balance of receipts of 756,781*l.* Total paid up capital 14,112,573*l.* The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 616,972,830.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The following table shows, for 1888 (the latest date available), the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies:—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons	£	£
Canals not belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales .	2,026	27,715,875	1,439,343	861,068
Scotland	69	69,744	12,011	16,086
Ireland	513	489,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom .	2,608	28,274,813	1,540,723	948,695
Canals belonging to railways:—				
England and Wales .	1,024	6,609,304	437,080	335,503
Scotland	84	1,386,617	57,178	26,599
Ireland	96	30,386	6,495	4,456
United Kingdom .	1,204	8,026,307	500,753	366,558
Total	3,813	36,301,120	2,041,476	1,315,253

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888:—in England and Wales 20,959,820*l.*; in Scotland 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland 2,071,308*l.*; total 24,285,175*l.*

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 ft. in depth, and (except for 2½ miles near Latchford) not less than 120 ft. in

bottom width. The minimum width of the locks is 65 ft. The large docks at Manchester are 26 ft. deep, and the smaller 20 ft. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the Company is 15,412,000*l*.

III. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1895, was 20,270 ; there were besides 26,819 road and pillar letter-boxes. There were then 138,738 persons employed by the department. Of these 57,954 (including 6,489 females) were established officers giving the whole of their time to the service, 18,955 (including 4,914 females) were sub-postmasters combining other duties with that of the Post Office, and 61,829 (including 16,877 females) were unestablished officers.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in 1879 and the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1879	922	99	76	1,097	37	27	14	32
1891	1,462 $\frac{3}{4}$	143	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,705 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	36	21	45
1892	1,516	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	1,767 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	36	23	47
1893	1,532 $\frac{1}{4}$	152 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,790 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	37	23	47
1894	1,549 $\frac{1}{2}$	154	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,812	52	37	24	47
1895	1,502	156	113	1,771	49	38	25	45

The decrease in the number of letters in 1895 is attributed partly to the recent extension of facilities for the use of post-cards.

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets, newspapers, and parcels delivered in 1894–95, showing increase per cent. on the previous year :—

—	England & Wales	Increase per cent.	Scotland	Increase per cent.	Ireland	Increase per cent.	United Kingdom	Increase per cent.
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards .	271·6	29·9	28·7	4·7	12·5	4·2	312·8	25·9
Book-packets	522·5	6·7	60·8	8·2	31·3	10·2	614·6	7·0
Newspapers.	117·5	9·5 ¹	17·3	2·3 ¹	17·0	2·3 ¹	151·8	7·9 ¹
Parcels .	47·2	5·9	6·1	4·4	3·8	5·0	57·1	5·7

¹ Decrease.

The number and value of money orders issued by the Post Office in 1890 (ending March 31) and during the last five years were as follows :—

—	Inland Orders		Total ¹	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1890	9,027,750	23,333,417	10,374,144	27,165,905
1891	8,864,483	23,897,767	10,260,852	27,867,887
1892	8,906,576	24,383,569	10,346,630	28,429,634
1893	8,963,032	24,618,809	10,442,918	28,683,951
1894	9,027,934	24,575,036	10,524,774	28,720,829
1895	9,190,304	24,953,532	10,685,206	28,923,127

¹ Including colonial and foreign orders.

The inland orders in 1894–95 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England . . .	7,658,756	21,040,022	25·4
Scotland . . .	994,834	2,549,597	23·9
Ireland . . .	536,714	1,363,913	21·6
Total, U.K.	9,190,304	24,953,532	23·6

The number and value of 'postal orders' were as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Number	Amount
		£
1890	44,712,548	17,737,802
1891	48,841,765	19,178,367
1892	52,659,545	20,563,750
1893	56,590,668	21,345,153
1894	57,232,939	21,768,793
1895	60,681,078	22,759,282

The postal revenue and expenditure (exclusive of telegraphs) in the last five years (ending March 31) have been as follows :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue .	9,851,078	10,183,000	10,344,000	10,472,875	10,748,014
Working expenses	6,687,089	7,134,000	7,518,000	7,738,602	7,978,284
Net revenue .	3,163,989	3,049,000	2,826,000	2,734,273	2,769,730

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870; on March 31, 1895, the British Postal Telegraphs had 33,062 miles of telegraph line, and 193,095 miles of wire; there were besides, 27,880 miles of private wire.

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in respect of the telegraphs were as follows for years ending March 31:—

—	1876	1892	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue .	1,276,662	2,508,138	2,487,000	2,534,264	2,598,985
Working expenses	1,031,526	2,507,012	2,568,000	2,641,518	2,675,339
Net revenue .	245,136	1,126	- 81,000	- 107,254	- 76,354

The total receipts of the telegraph service in the year 1894-95, *plus* the nominal value of work done for other departments, was 2,646,414*l.*; the total expenditure, including that charged to votes of other departments, was 2,800,329*l.*; the annual interest on capital invested at the transfer amounted to 298,888*l.*; the total deficit was thus 452,803*l.*

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in 1879 and in each of the last five years:—

Year ending March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1879	20,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	24,459,775
1891	55,658,088	7,077,388	3,673,735	66,409,211
1892	58,766,105	7,155,180	3,764,195	69,685,480
1893	58,936,184	7,100,514	3,871,150	69,907,848
1894	59,631,752	7,279,894	3,987,852	70,899,498
1895	60,216,708	7,334,094	4,038,262	71,589,064

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (31 March, 1895), 7,409, at railway stations, 2,252; total, 9,661.

The telegraph department has 28 telephone exchanges open in various country towns, with 1,370 subscribers. There are now over 46 miles of pneumatic tubing in London, connecting the Central Office with others.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value of the money issued from the Royal Mint in the years named, and of the imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	2,265,100	567,328	39,205	6,566,001	3,544,882	151,139	184,494
1890	7,680,156	1,694,688	90,285	9,242,787	8,256,129	84,186	506,996
1891	6,723,648	1,000,548	89,535	15,348,919	11,674,454	100,888	369,408
1892	13,907,840	849,932	58,556	8,128,368	6,467,076	162,528	199,084
1893	9,266,251	1,008,971	46,664	9,405,544	7,168,665	173,916	354,889
1894	5,678,100	942,856	33,485	8,259,775	2,715,468	200,944	277,850

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. The following are some statistics of the Bank of England for December of the years stated :—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and "Rest"	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the "Reserve"	Coin in the "Reserve"
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1844	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,391	24,304	8,960	791
1854	26,988	14,000	12,988	17,744	17,334	27,093	7,306	679
1864	28,036	14,650	13,386	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34,206	40,467	10,525	883
1894	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1895	58,367	16,800	41,567	17,643	58,067	41,552	32,092	2,066

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) of England, Scotland, and Ireland for October of the years stated :—

—	1891 ¹	1892	1893	1894	1895
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales :—					
Deposits	408,477	435,345	432,670	445,158	485,277
Cash in hand and at call	107,421	120,264	119,550	132,999	144,163
Reserve Notes in Bank of England	14,079	16,298	18,169	28,220	25,983
Scotland :—					
Deposits	91,610	92,520	92,413	92,091	93,489
Notes	6,467	6,557	6,465	6,553	6,733
Cash and at call	21,427	19,542	20,662	21,005	22,165
Ireland :—					
Deposits	38,520	40,316	40,538	41,670	43,613
Notes	6,642	5,752	5,882	5,812	5,830
Cash and at call	9,086	8,185	8,850	10,051	10,642

¹ May.

There were in October, 1895, 100 joint-stock banks, making returns in England and Wales, with 2,677 branches; 4 in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands with 14 branches; 10 in Scotland, 1,008 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 493 branches. There were 30 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,633 branches; and 24 of foreign banks, with 166 branches. Of 39 private banks which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to 69,170,171*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 20,939,517*l.*, partners' capital and reserve, 11,901,131*l.*

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks for October, 1895 :—

—	English	Scotch	Irish	Colonial	Foreign
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital	208,674	29,135	25,299	48,524	31,625
Paid-up do.	58,678	9,302	7,109	31,359	20,383
Market value of do. . . .	169,161	26,590	19,524	—	31,993
Reserve fund, dividend, &c.	30,713	6,654	3,492	8,908	8,197
Notes in circulation	27,160	6,733	5,830	6,745	3,065
Deposit and current ac- counts	485,277	93,489	43,613	167,788	63,816
Total liabilities ¹	623,778	120,338	60,552	242,205	135,065
Cash in hand and at call . .	144,163	22,166	10,642	52,740	25,786
Investments	133,368	31,068	17,645	12,580	11,529
Discounts, advances, &c. . .	323,607	60,744	30,971	168,938	95,492
Total assets ¹	623,778	120,338	60,552	242,205	135,065

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

The following are statistics of the Post-office savings-banks for five years :—

—		England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
		£	£	£	£
1890	Received .	20,769,803	558,307	1,215,937	22,544,047
	Paid .	16,495,202	436,429	977,229	17,909,860
	Capital .	62,421,994	1,499,084	3,713,729	67,635,807
1891	Received .	21,170,281	560,964	1,261,805	22,993,050
	Paid .	17,574,047	445,242	1,000,566	19,019,855
	Capital .	66,018,228	1,614,806	3,974,968	71,608,002
1892	Received .	22,653,356	635,287	1,302,651	24,591,294
	Paid .	18,798,013	481,227	1,066,977	20,346,217
	Capital .	69,873,571	1,768,866	4,210,642	75,853,079
1893	Received .	24,352,782	741,479	1,414,867	26,509,128
	Paid .	19,949,093	530,120	1,285,353	21,764,566
	Capital .	74,277,260	1,980,225	4,340,156	80,579,641
1894	Received .	29,602,953	988,234	1,864,165	32,455,352
	Paid .	21,919,841	638,445	1,228,641	23,786,927
	Capital .	81,960,372	2,330,014	4,975,680	89,266,066

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

The following are statistics of trustees' savings-banks :—

—		England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
		£	£	£	£	£
1890	Received .	6,234,996	124,055	2,824,391	380,965	9,564,407
	Int. cred.	788,333	20,976	227,242	48,174	1,084,725
	Paid .	8,607,201	165,502	2,870,407	483,290	12,126,400
	Capital .	31,232,451	852,455	9,553,971	2,011,675	43,650,552
1891	Received .	5,916,495	122,654	2,832,427	381,894	9,253,470
	Int. cred.	760,605	20,766	232,959	46,906	2,061,236
	Paid .	7,694,740	144,537	2,798,920	451,496	11,089,693
	Capital .	30,214,811	851,338	9,820,437	1,988,979	42,875,565
1892	Received .	5,830,193	107,614	2,830,666	372,727	9,141,200
	Int. cred.	741,122	20,536	237,929	47,191	1,046,778
	Paid .	7,238,846	145,486	2,870,979	422,783	10,678,094
	Capital .	29,547,230	834,002	10,018,053	1,986,114	42,385,449
1893	Received .	5,677,539	91,639	2,973,494	355,457	9,098,129
	Int. cred.	730,752	19,100	249,086	45,703	1,044,641
	Paid .	6,819,089	203,111	2,761,860	500,552	10,284,612
	Capital .	29,136,482	741,630	10,478,773	1,886,722	42,243,607
1894	Received .	6,351,965	87,895	3,473,213	441,376	10,354,449
	Int. cred.	726,731	17,160	263,469	46,534	1,053,894
	Paid .	6,827,435	147,503	2,824,964	377,137	10,177,039
	Capital .	29,387,736	699,182	11,390,491	1,997,495	43,474,904

¹ Including Channel Islands.

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold.

The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, ·925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d.*, but farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender.

Standard units are : of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

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II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes:—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government; (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers; and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies (exclusive of India) amounts to about 2 millions sterling annually, mainly for military and naval purposes.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1895–96, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, was 32,462 of all ranks. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 9,404 men; Gibraltar, 4,911; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,679; Ceylon, 1,672; Bermuda, 1,485; Jamaica, 1,573; Barbados and St. Lucia, 1,383; Canada (Halifax), 1,487; Hong Kong, 3,045; Straits Settlements, 1,583; Mauritius, 978; West Coast of Africa, 1,066; Cyprus, 136; St. Helena, 230; besides 73,168 in India and 4,237 in Egypt.

The colonies of Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, and Natal, pay military contributions which partly meet the cost of the several garrisons. The total contributions for 1895–96 were estimated at 245,000*l.* India contributes (1895–96) 548,000*l.* for raising recruits for India, 192,000*l.* for deferred pay for service on Indian establishment, and 810,975*l.* for non-effective services of the European army in India.

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., salary, 125,000 pesetas (nominally 5,000*l.*). *Colonial Secretary*.—H. M. Jackson, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population (1894), 26,080, including garrison of 5,664 men. Settled population mostly descendants of Genoese settlers. Average births per 1,000 of civil population, 23·60. Deaths per 1,000 of civil population, 19·21. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and three Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Several private English schools; elementary schools, 14 (6 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 1,811 in 1894. Government grant, 1,513*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court.

Chief sources of revenue:—Port dues, rent of Crown estate, excise, post-office, &c. Branches of expenditure:—Government civil establishments, administration of justice, public works, &c. Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Industries unimportant.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	62,461	61,136	56,735	60,919	63,216
Expenditure	59,043	62,885	72,183	58,405	60,655

Military expenditure by Imperial Government (1894), 252,751*l.*

Government savings-bank, with 3,406 depositors and 160,295*l.* deposits (1894).

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, but there is a deficiency of dock-accommodation, and of machine shops for ship-repairs. In 1894 the total tonnage of vessels entered was 4,936,128, of which 3,790,787 was British. Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under colonial, management. Postal communication daily with England. Branch post-offices at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Saffi, Fez, and Tetuan. There is cable communication with the Continent, the Mediterranean, Eastern ports, and England, *via* Post Office and Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Spain, the peseta = 1 franc; 25 pesetas nominally = 1*l.*, but exchange is generally over 29 pesetas to the £.

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MALTA.

Governor.—Lieut. General Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary 5,000*l.*)

Chief Secretary to Government.—Count G. Strickland, C.M.G.

An island in the Mediterranean, 58 miles from Sicily, with an excellent harbour. It is one of the most important posts of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Malta is 17 miles long; area, 95 miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 20 miles; total area (with Comino), 117 square miles. Population for 1894, 170,265 (Maltese, 166,600; English, 1,893; foreigners, 1,772). Local military, viz.: Royal Malta Artillery, 375, and Royal Malta Militia, 1,031. Chief town and port, Valetta. Education—110 public schools, with 15,950 pupils in 1894; Government grant, 19,932*l.* There are a university, 1 lyceum, and 2 secondary schools. In 1894, 7,116 persons were committed to prison.

The government is to some extent representative. The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government, according to the Constitution of 1887, of 6 official and 14 elected.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	261,254	275,125	289,231	291,158	301,859
Expenditure .	266,900	281,870	297,371	304,993	291,682

Estimated revenue (1894), 290,943*l.*, and expenditure, 283,164*l.*

Chief sources of revenue, 1894: Customs, 168,087*l.*; land, 13,497*l.*; rents, 27,429*l.*; postage, 11,685*l.*; interest, 26,424*l.*; licences, 5,849*l.* Branches of expenditure: Establishments, 112,965*l.*; other services, 178,717*l.* Contribution from Home Government, *nil*. Public debt, 79,168*l.* Savings-bank with, for 1894, 6,538 depositors, deposits 517,071*l.*

Chief products: cotton, potatoes, oranges, figs, honey, and corn. Manufactures: cotton, filigree, lucifer-matches. Chief industry, farming; (in 1894) horses, 8,569; cattle, 8,062; sheep, 25,372.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	23,679,321	35,591,999	12,633,038	13,732,030	13,773,783
Exports . .	22,144,067	34,955,979	11,742,579	12,275,141	13,086,747

The trade is mainly transit—Imports (1894): grain, 12,917,449*l.*; pulse, 325,336*l.*; wine, 127,402*l.*; cattle, 159,183*l.*; beer, 116,546*l.*; oil, 41,584*l.* Exports: grain, 14,794,877*l.*; pulse, 247,139*l.* British imports, 171,154*l.*, exports, 2,737,744*l.*

Vessels entered (1894), 4,126, of 3,597,992 tons; cleared, 4,111, of 3,592,141 tons. Of the total entered and cleared 4,793 were British.

Railway, 7½ miles; telegraph, 65 miles. The Post-office traffic in 1894 was:

Received 746,311 Letters. 54,289 Postcards. 804,034 Newspapers.
Despatched 827,247 „ 55,378 „ 263,344 „

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOMALILAND AND SOKOTRA.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Babel-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir. It also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also commander of the troops. The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt; local taxes go to the Municipality. There is a Port Trust; the harbour is being dredged.

Area 75 square miles, of Perim 5 square miles. Population, in 1891, 41,910 against 34,860 in 1881. Imports (1893-94), by sea, 34,908,810 rupees; by land, 3,181,030 rupees; treasure, 6,420,240 rupees. Exports, by sea, 29,377,900 rupees; by land, 1,680,450 rupees; treasure, 5,815,370 rupees. 1,289 and 590 steamers visited the ports of Aden and Perim respectively, being a decrease of 75 vessels, but showing an increase of 30,435 in tonnage, against 1892-93. 1,513 dhows entered Aden in 1893-94. No public debt.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia.

The **Somali Coast** from Wahadu, west of Zaila, to Bandar Ziyada, 49° E. long., became a British Protectorate in 1884, and is administered by a Political Agent and Consul. The area is about 75,000 square miles; no trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population, which is Mohammedan and mostly nomadic. By an arrangement with Italy in 1894, the limits of the British Protectorate were definitely defined. The line proceeds in a southerly direction from Wahadu to Jildessa, thence S.E. to 80° N. lat. E. to 48° E. long., then N.W. and N. to Bandar Ziyada. The chief town, Berbera, has about 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zaila, 6,000; Búlhar, 5,000. At these three ports there are British officers and Indian troops. Revenue (1893-4), 231,460 rupees; expenditure, 140,515 rupees. Imports (1893-94), 3,601,280 rupees; exports, 3,911,398 rupees. The imports are chiefly rice, piece-goods, shirtings, and dates; the exports, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, cattle, sheep, and gum. Transport is by camels and donkeys; there are no ports.

The island of **Sokotra** off the coast of Africa, and the **Kuria Muria** islands off the coast of Arabia, are also attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population, 10,000. It came under British protection in 1886, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, aloes; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muscat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable. The group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

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BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, on the north of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. There are about half-a-dozen others, mere rocks. Manameh, the commercial capital, extends 10 miles

along the shore; 25,000 inhabitants. The population is Mohammedan of the Sunni and Shiite sects. The seat of government is Moharek on the island of that name; population about 22,000. There are about 50 villages in the islands.

The chief belongs to the ruling family of Al Kalifah; the present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Esau, who owes the possession of his throne entirely to British protection, which was instituted in 1867. Sheikh Esau was again formally placed under British protection in 1870, when his rivals were deported to India.

The great industry is pearl fishery, in which 400 boats, of from 8 to 20 men each, are engaged. The trade of the Bahrein Islands for 1894, including specie, was as follows: Imports, 427,941*l.*, the chief articles being pearls, 99,250*l.*; grain and pulse, 91,880*l.*; cotton goods, 31,150*l.*; coffee, 13,650*l.*; dates, 13,593*l.*; tobacco, 5,067*l.*; cattle, 5,453*l.*; provisions, 6,483*l.*; specie, 108,150*l.* Exports, 431,705*l.*, the chief articles being pearls, 258,812*l.*; grain and pulse, 28,469*l.*; cotton goods, 22,139*l.*; coffee, 9,193*l.*; dates, 7,378*l.*; canvas, 5,381*l.*; shells, 4,125*l.*; specie, 72,917*l.* Of the total imports in 1894, 266,382*l.* were from British India and Colonies, 110,090*l.* from Turkey; of the exports, 276,468*l.* were to British India and Colonies, 127,861*l.* to Turkey. In 1894, 778 vessels of 102,591 tons entered, and 742 vessels of 101,113 tons cleared, the port of Bahrein.

Political Resident.—Col. F. A. Wilson.

See Bent (J. Th.), The Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf. *Proc. R. G. Soc. (N. S.)* xii. 1. 8. London, 1890.

BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—Leicester Paul Beaufort; salary, 7,800 dollars. Richard B. Martin is Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

The territory of British North Borneo is a territory occupying the northern part of the island of Borneo, and situated nearly midway between Hong Kong and Port Darwin in Australia. The interior is mountainous, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population, 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. Chief town, Sandakan, on the east coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The cession was confirmed by Royal Charter in 1881, and the territory is administered by a Governor in Borneo and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces.

In 1889 the colony of Labuan was placed under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated by the Government on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting, pepper, coffee, and other jungle products. There are 13 estates planting tobacco.

The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Mohammedan law.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue proper .	358,461	417,028	357,823	289,220	315,591
Land sales . .	239,655	7,212	67,488	818	478
Expenditure .	373,139	439,664	349,398	280,050	287,494
Exports . .	901,290	1,238,277	1,762,246	1,780,593	1,698,543
Imports . .	2,018,289	1,936,547	1,355,864	1,116,714	1,329,067

The expenditure in salaries in the colony is over 100,000 dollars. Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. The exports comprise mostly jungle and sea produce, wax, birds'-nests (edible), coco-nuts, gutta-percha, sago, tobacco, rattans, india-rubber, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. A flourishing timber trade is stated to have been opened with China. Exports of leaf tobacco, 1891, value 677,473 dollars; 1892, 1,040,674 dollars; 1893, 379,781 dollars; 1894, 273,625 dollars. Shipping entered, 1893, 50,623 tons; cleared, 49,019 tons, nearly all British.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars to the extent of 100,000 dollars, and have also arranged to issue notes of the value of 10, 25, and 50 cents. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore. A telegraph line is being laid from Menumbok, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan.

Native military force of 315 men under European officers. There are two Missions, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic; and the Protestant community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat.

Brunei and Sarawak.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. The area of Brunei, which is under a Sultan, is about 3,000 square miles, and its products are of the same character as those of British North Borneo.

Sarawak has an area of about 50,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 400 miles. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1885, and the Limbang River district was annexed in 1890. The Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1868. The population is about 300,000, consisting of native races, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 90 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. Timber trade is carried on from the river mouth with Hong Kong. Brooketon is a settlement in the coal district opposite Labuan. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue for 1894 was 457,595 dollars, and expenditure 486,532 dollars. The revenue is derived chiefly from the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, wines (duty imposed July 1894), and spirits;

export duties on sago, gambier, &c. The produce in general resembles that of North Borneo. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. Coal exported in 1894, 14,707 tons, valued at 73,537 dollars. In 1894 the imports amounted to 3,022,059 dollars (including 1,160,200 dollars, coasting trade); and the exports, 2,984,411 dollars (including 878,439 dollars, coasting trade). There are military and police forces, the former with 250 men.

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Perim. See ADEN, *supra*.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The present form of government (representative) of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this Constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members—viz. the Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor.—Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; born 1844; entered Indian Army, 1861; Under Foreign Secretary to Govern-

ment of India, 1880-84; Assistant Commissioner for N. W. Afghan boundary demarcation, 1884, and Commissioner for Afghan frontier delimitation, 1885; Colonel, Indian Army, 1885; Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, 1887; Minister and Envoy to Sultan of Morocco, 1892; Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, 1893. Appointed to Ceylon, September 9, 1895.

The Governor has a salary of 80,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary, 24,000 rupees.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who, with their assistants and subordinate headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives. There are three municipalities and thirteen local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population (including military) of the provinces of Ceylon, according to the census of 1891:—

Provinces	Area: English sqre. miles	Population, 1891		Provinces	Area: English sqre. miles	Population, 1891	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,851·5	763,187	565	North-Western	3,024·5	320,032	41
Central	2,323·7	474,487	205	North Central	4,046·7	75,319	19
Northern	3,171·0	319,193	101	Uva	3,725·0	159,155	43
Southern	1,980·0	489,761	247	Sabaragamuwa	2,085·0	258,605	102
Eastern	3,657·5	148,727	41	Total . .	25,364·9	3,008,466	118

Of the total population enumerated at the census of 1891, there were 6,068 English; 21,231 descendants of Europeans; 2,041,158 Singhalese; 723,853 Tamils; 216,156 other races, including Moormen (descendants of Arabs), Malays, Veddahs (aborigines in the interior), and others.

The census returns stated 845,149 persons, or 28 per cent. of the population, to be engaged in agriculture; 102,760 in industry; 121,279 in commerce.

The Registrar-General gives for 1893 the number of births as 30·8 per 1,000, and of deaths as 29·1. The highest death-rate (1892) was in the North-Central Province, being 56·3 per 1,000 per annum. The lowest death-rate was registered in the Western Province, viz. 19·2 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate for the year was in the district of Uva, viz. 41·5 per 1,000.

The immigration returns, dealing almost entirely with agricultural labourers employed on the tea and coffee plantations, and not including the very large number of traders and domestic servants, give, in 1894, 85,256 arrivals as against 66,292 departures.

The principal towns, with population according to the census of 1891 are:—Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows at the census of 1891:—Buddhists, 877,043; Hindoos, 615,932; Mohammedans, 211,995; Christians, 302,127.

Education has made considerable strides in Ceylon since it has been organised under a separate Government department with a director of public instruction and a staff of inspectors, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Expenditure by Government	Government Schools		Grant in Aid Schools		Unaided Schools	
		No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars
1892	Rs. 525,839	453	42,190	1,024	82,637	2,645	33,631
1893	Rs. 582,461	456	41,680	1,005	81,598	2,415	33,979
1894	Rs. 604,199	468	44,366	1,042	86,968	2,408	32,576

There were thus in 1894, 163,910 scholars receiving regular instruction, or a proportion of a little more than 1 in 19 of the population according to the census of 1891. The Government expenditure is now chiefly devoted towards vernacular education, which is unable to support itself, while English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The only Government high English school is now the Royal College; but other high English schools receive grants in aid. The Government also gives a scholarship of 150*l.* a year for four years to enable promising students to proceed to an English university. The Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. There is an agricultural school and ten branch agricultural schools, and there are ten industrial schools and orphanages. A technical school has also been started.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. Justice is administered by the Supreme Courts, the police courts and courts of requests, and the district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. There are also village councils which deal with petty offences. The number of summary convictions in 1893 was 20,442. The number of convictions before the District Court was 470, and the number of convictions in the Supreme Court 318.

The number of paupers is not known, as there is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12·50 each per mensem.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the last five years, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rupees	Rupees
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079
1892	18,509,187	17,762,466
1893	18,051,950	18,276,108
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899

The principal sources of revenue are (1894) ; the customs, 4,674,710 Rs. ; the revenue derived from land, 59,760 Rs. ; licences, which in effect means the revenue from spirituous liquor, 2,358,669 Rs. ; stamps, 1,631,822 Rs. ; the proceeds of the sale of Government timber and Government salt, 1,328,957 Rs. ; and port and harbour dues, 814,075 Rs. The receipts from the Government railway were in 1894 5,572,054 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1894) : establishments, 5,320,663 Rs. ; contribution towards military expenditure (including cost of volunteer force) 1,508,068 Rs. (of this 1,394,559 Rs. is paid to the Imperial Government) ; pensions and retired allowances, 917,179 Rs. ; interest on loans, &c., 2,612,048 Rs. In 1894 2,517,614 Rs. out of the general revenue was spent on public works.

On December 31, 1894, the public debt of the colony amounted to 3,312,923*l*. and 3,563,976 Rs. ; it has been incurred entirely for public works, including 270 miles of railway, the Colombo breakwater, and the Colombo waterworks.

In 1894 the total local revenue amounted to 2,059,000 Rs.

Defence.

The harbour of Trincomalee on the east coast of Ceylon is the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications are being strengthened, at the cost of the Imperial Government. The harbour of Colombo on the west coast is also protected, the colony having paid the cost of the erection of earthworks, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own. The amount expended by the colony for the Colombo defence works in 1894 was nil.

The British troops in Ceylon are under the command of a major-general, and comprise a regiment of British infantry, artillery, and engineers, the total strength being 1,582 ; there is a volunteer force numbering 1,195 of all ranks. The colony pays 81,750*l*. per annum to the Imperial Government as the cost of the garrison. The cost of the Local Volunteer Corps was 113,509 Rs. in 1894.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,233,000 acres, 2,026,606 acres being under cultivation, and 908,309 acres pasture land. Of this, 670,089 acres were (1894) under rice and other grains, 33,048 under coffee, 303,886 under tea, 4,136 under cinchona, 776,977 under coco nuts, 39,580 under cinnamon, 10,700 under tobacco, and 24,274 under cocoa. The live stock of the island in 1893 consisted of 4,207 horses, 1,062,776 horned cattle, 92,362 sheep, and 148,122 goats. Plumbago is a valuable mining product, and in 1893 there were 525 plumbago mines. The produce of the pearl fishery in 1890 was valued at 310,000 Rs. ; in 1891 at 960,000 Rs. None in 1892, 1893, or 1894.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.
1890	63,091,939	51,127,339
1891	66,635,392	58,799,744
1892	70,687,496	62,271,924
1893	72,340,662	74,195,368
1894	78,113,072	79,723,791 ¹

¹ Includes (1893) value of coal to the amount of 5,217,592 Rs. re-exported, used by steamers, and (1894) 7,696,414 Rs.

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transshipment abroad are so entered, *e.g.* to New York, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transshipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transshipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Value of dutiable imports (1894), 53,739,233.81 Rs.; duty free, 24,373,838.45 Rs.

The principal articles of export from Ceylon in 1894 were—coffee, valued at 2,817,482 Rs.; cinchona, 202,341 Rs.; tea, 46,103,214 Rs.; plumbago, 2,513,761 Rs.; cocoa-nut products, 11,017,550 Rs.; areca nuts, 1,251,623 Rs.

The principal articles of import were—cotton goods valued at 5,236,840 Rs.; salt-fish, 2,086,024 Rs.; rice, paddy, &c., 30,081,815 Rs.; coal and coke, 6,542,763 Rs.; spirits, &c., 685,674 Rs.; wines, 288,535 Rs.

Disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce of coffee. The quantity exported fell from 824,509 cwt. in 1879 to 299,395 cwt. in 1884, to 178,490 cwt. in 1887, and to 31,987 cwt. in 1894. The exports of tea, which in 1884 amounted only to 2,392,975 lb., reached 7,849,888 lb. in 1886, 13,834,057 lb. in 1887, 23,820,471 in 1888, 34,346,432 lb. in 1889, 45,799,518 lb. in 1890, 67,718,371 lb. in 1891, 72,282,525 lb. in 1892, 82,269,353 lb. in 1893, and 85,376,322 lb. in 1894.

The export of cacao was, in 1885, 7,466 cwt.; 1886, 13,056 cwt.; 1887, 17,460 cwt.; 1891, 20,615 cwt.; 1892, 19,176 cwt.; in 1893, 29,776 cwt.; and in 1894, 22,792 cwt.

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1894 amounted to 19,166,089 Rs. and exports to 53,558,073 Rs.; imports from India 51,913,100 Rs.; exports to 5,932,001 Rs. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade returns in each of the last five years.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ceylon into U.K.	3,411,209	4,168,998	3,945,209	4,252,794	4,101,275
Exports of British produce to Ceylon	921,615	1,016,573	945,051	899,739	944,177

The import of coffee from Ceylon into the United Kingdom was of the declared value of 3,001,075*l.* in 1879, 347,822*l.* in 1890, 334,646*l.* in 1891, 137,842*l.* in 1892, 187,815*l.* in 1893, 98,983*l.* in 1894. Other imports are—cinchona, 183,996*l.* in 1890, 94,178*l.* in 1891, 111,125*l.* in 1892, 49,625*l.* in 1893, 35,630*l.* in 1894; coco-nut oil, 111,044*l.* in 1892, 120,182*l.* in 1893, 224,038*l.* in 1894; cinnamon, 36,419*l.* in 1892, 35,873*l.* in 1893, 31,789*l.* in 1894; plumbago, 94,276*l.* in 1892, 96,823*l.* in 1893, 83,002*l.* in 1894; tea, 120*l.* in 1878, 756,018*l.* in 1887, 1,244,724*l.* in 1888, 1,682,849 in 1889, 2,108,003 in 1890, 2,997,526*l.* in 1891, 3,020,099*l.* in 1892, 3,172,554*l.* in 1893, 3,150,133*l.* in 1894; cordage and twine, 55,196*l.* in 1892, 56,496*l.* in 1893, 52,735*l.* in 1894. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 202,555*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 84,990*l.*; coals 175,180*l.*, machinery, 82,102*l.*, formed the staple articles of British exports to Ceylon in 1894.

Shipping and Communications.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at Ceylon ports in 1894 was 6,365,853. In 1895, 180 sailing vessels of 12,382 tons, and 1 steamer of 255 tons, total 181 vessels of 12,637 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

Ceylon had 231½ miles of railway open for traffic in 1893, 39 miles are under construction, and 215 miles have been surveyed and projected.

In 1893 there were 260 post-offices, of which 34 were telegraph offices. There were 1,550 miles of telegraph wire.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on the 31st of July, 1893, was 7,305,000 Rs. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon, but none issue notes. Bank deposits in 1890:—Mercantile Bank, 4,355,600 Rs.; Bank of Madras, 6,882,828 Rs.; National Bank, 1,187,916 Rs. The other banks are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, London and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank in 1892 had deposits amounting to 2,567,225 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank (1893) to 260,418 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 500 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an hereditary Sultan, who resides in the island of Mali, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides him 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 17 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet fruit, and edible nuts.

Population estimated at about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G., appointed 1892; salary, 3,000*l*.

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria. It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded between the representatives of her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. The British High Commissioner is vested with the usual powers of a colonial governor. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the senior officer in command of the troops, the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General. The Legislature consists of a Council of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Receiver-General, the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Survey and the Commissioner of Nicosia—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners, twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l*. to 20*l*. according to population.

Area 3,580 square miles. Population, 1891:—106,838 males, 102,448 females; total, 209,286, exclusive of the military; per square mile, 58·39. Mohammedans, 47,926; others, principally Greek Church, 161,360. The birth-rate was computed in 1890 at 33·4 per 1,000, and the death-rate at 24 per 1,000.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital and seat of government), 12,515; Larnaca, 7,593; Limasol, 7,388 (two chief ports); Famagusta (with Varoshia), 3,367; Papho (including Ktima), 2,801; Kyrenia, 1,322 in 1891. The island is divided into six administrative districts called respectively by the names of these six towns.

Excepting two or three so-called 'high schools,' the schools of the island are of an elementary character. There is a Government inspector, and the Government contributes 3,320*l*. per annum to education. In 1894 there were 210 Christian schools with 10,641 scholars; 107 Moslem schools; with 3,705 scholars. Total cost (exclusive of Government grant), about 8,512*l*.—fees, voluntary contributions, and endowments. There are two weekly newspapers in English, six in Greek, and two in Turkish.

The law courts (reformed in 1883) consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. There is a large amount of crime in proportion to the population, and the people are prone to litigation. The police force when at full strength consists of about 670 men.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, were:—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	194,936	217,162	189,933	177,054	167,093
Expenditure .	107,589	112,742	111,394	117,654	114,756

Revenue is derived chiefly from tithes (in kind) on the principal products of the island, taxes on immovable property and trade profits, military exemption tax, sheep, goat, and pig tax, customs duties, excise, stamps, and court fees, and a salt monopoly. Customs revenue (1894-95), £22,721.

No Public Debt. A sum of 92,800*l.* is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue, 1889-90, 45,000*l.*; 1890-91, 35,000*l.*; 1891-92, 10,000*l.*; 1892-93, *nil*; 1893-94, *nil*; 1894-95, 35,000*l.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products—corn, cotton, carobs, linseed, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, cheese, wool, hides, and wine. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Gypsum and terra umbra are found in abundance. Sponge fishery yields sponges valued at between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* per annum.

The commerce, exclusive of specie, and the shipping for two years, ended March 31, and calendar years, 1892, 1893, and 1894:—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	274,123	344,125	346,821	316,872	255,439
Exports . . .	399,648	432,419	298,165	316,543	256,902
Shipping entered and cleared (tons)	474,441	523,729	515,922	549,332	463,474

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary. There is no transit trade.

Imports from United Kingdom, 76,456*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 64,499*l.*; imports subject to duty, 209,444*l.*; imports duty free, 47,995*l.* (not including specie, 16,978*l.*).

Chief exports—Wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk cocoons, hides and skins, wool, cheese, vetches, animals, fruit and vegetables. The principal imports are—Cotton and woollen manufactures, tobacco, groceries, rice, alcohol, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, and copper manufactures.

Coins current—English, Turkish, and French gold, English silver, Cyprus piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres = one shilling). The Imperial Ottoman Bank has establishments in the island. Turkish weights and measures current.

About 400 miles of good road, 240 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria and Syria. Total number of letters (including postcards, newspapers, and book-packets) delivered in Cyprus, 1894-95: local 250,105; received from abroad, 237,584; posted for foreign countries, 96,676.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General (one office), the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, and the Police Magistrate (special appointment). There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and five unofficial members—viz. three nominated by the Crown (one of whom is a Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas, 1874; Governor, 1875; Lieutenant-Governor of Windward Islands, 1880; Governor, 1881; Governor of Trinidad, 1885. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, 1891.

The Governor has a salary of 32,000 dollars per annum.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, and 90 miles south of Canton. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, forming part of the mainland of China, was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken in 1891 :—

	Male	Female	Total
White	6,463	2,082	8,545
Coloured	151,122	61,774	212,896
Total	157,585	63,856	221,441

The total population in 1881 was 160,402; thus the increase in ten years was 61,039. The total white population in 1881 was 7,990, showing an increase during the ten years of 555. Of the coloured population in 1891,

1,901 were Indians, and 210,995 Chinese, one-third of the latter being British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany, the United States, France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, the remainder being divided among about ten nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police. The estimated population on the 31st December, 1894, was 246,006, being British and foreign (white and coloured), 10,782, and Chinese, 235,224.

The births and deaths for the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
1890	1,617	4,553	8·14	22·90
1891	1,734	5,374	7·71	23·90
1892	1,843	4,907	7·96	21·18
1893	1,801	5,422	7·54	22·71
1894	1,455	7,407	5·91	30·11

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the five years from 1886 to 1890 there passed through the colony annually an average of 66,706 Chinese emigrants, more than three-fourths going to the Straits Settlements. In 1894 the number of Chinese emigrants was 49,023, and the immigrants 96,095.

Instruction.

In 1894 there were 110 schools subject to Government supervision, as compared with 117 in 1893. Attending these schools in 1894 were 8,294 pupils, as compared with 8,606 in 1893; the total expenditure in 1894 being 37,914 dollars, as compared with 78,213 dollars in 1893. There are also many private schools, with over 2,000 pupils, a police school (with nearly 400 scholars) and a reformatory industrial school (with about 100 scholars).

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. The number of criminal convictions before the supreme court in 1891 was 26; 1892, 18; 1893, 33; 1894, 21; before the police magistrate's court, 1891, 13,972; 1892, 12,098; 1893, 10,650; 1894, 10,477. The total number of prisoners in gaol at the end of 1894 was 514, of which 46 were Europeans. There is a police force in the colony numbering 661 men, of whom 122 are British, 210 Sikhs, and the remainder Chinese.

Finance.

The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the last five years (the actual local rate for the dollar at the end of 1894 was 2s. 0d.)

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Premiums from Land and Water Account	Ordinary	Extraordinary, including Defensive Works and Water Account
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1890	1,995,220	16,638	1,517,843	397,507
1891	1,907,054	51,761	1,868,073	580,013
1892	2,032,244	204,688	1,882,474	460,362
1893	1,940,260	137,874	1,903,695	355,144
1894	2,138,228	148,974	2,286,592	350,818

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. On defensive works alone (apart from military expenditure) 647,300 dollars was spent in the six years, 1886-91. Expenditure on establishments in 1894, 1,143,987 dollars.

Hong Kong has a public debt, amounting to 341,799*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* which was raised in 1887 and 1893 for waterworks, fortifications, and sanitation, and other public works. On December 31, 1894, the surplus assets of the Colony exceeded its liabilities by 1,428,613 dollars.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 2,800 men. There is also a Volunteer Artillery Corps of 100 effective members. In 1894 the Colonial contribution to Military and Volunteers was 381,126 dollars. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron, and there are usually several war-vessels present. The China Squadron consists of 20 vessels in all.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Australia, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There being no custom house, there are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table for five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . .	1,225,064	1,101,702	836,705	885,634	630,818
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	2,528,212	2,531,328	1,799,812	1,822,047	1,803,623

The principal imports into Great Britain from Hong Kong and exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong have been as follows in five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain :					
Tea	194,323	195,526	227,480	208,807	188,780
Silk, all sorts .	494,349	505,356	277,229	309,324	110,908
Hemp	197,725	100,426	133,393	103,346	51,054
Copper	102,661	68,584	—	705	2,050
Exports from Gt. Britain :					
Cottons, yarns.	1,583,486	1,545,554	1,073,286	944,690	1,034,105
Woollens	259,886	316,180	250,505	301,902	189,924
Iron	118,397	105,468	79,662	122,075	106,191
Lead	48,522	44,653	25,083	21,643	7,462
Copper	84,925	92,810	56,785	50,032	61,068

The registered shipping (Dec., 1894) consists of 19 sailing vessels of 6,379 tons and 35 steamers of 21,389 tons; total tonnage, 27,768. In 1894, 4,225 vessels of 5,233,146 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong, being a decrease on 1893 of 33,203 tons. Besides these, 23,023 junks of 1,742,069 tons arrived. The number of native vessels in Hong Kong—independent of several thousand smaller boats that visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000.

Money and Credit.

The value of Bank notes in circulation in 1894 was 6,856,728 dollars, as compared with 4,114,787 dollars in 1884; specie in reserve in 1893, 3,132,500 dollars, as compared with 1,810,033 dollars in 1884. The approximate amount of coin in circulation up to December 31, 1894 was:—Hong Kong dollars and half-dollars struck at Hong Kong Mint, 1,421,487 dollars; Hong Kong silver and copper subsidiary coins, 11,918,125 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

The Mexican *Dollar* = 100 *Cent* = Exchange (1894) at 2s. 1½d.

„ British = „ „

„ Chinese *Tael* = 10 *Mace*

100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = about 3s. 4d.

Hong Kong 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent. pieces, imported from England. One cent. pieces (copper).

The <i>Tael</i>	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	=	133 lbs
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ <i>Chek</i>	=	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
„ <i>Cheung</i>	=	12 $\frac{3}{16}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

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INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

BRITISH INDIA, in the widest sense of the term, comprises all that part of the great Indian peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule, as well as certain countries beyond that area which are under the control or protection of the Governor-General. The non-British parts of India will be found included in the second part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. In a limited sense, the term British India applies to the districts under direct British administration, thus excluding native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, called 'An Act for the Better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other

revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone.

The Secretary of State for India is invested with all the powers formerly exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General, commonly, but not officially, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The Governor-General's Council is invested with power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—The Right Hon. Victor Alexander Bruce, *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, born May 16, 1849; educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; was Lord-Lieutenant of Fifeshire and a University Commissioner for Scotland; was Treasurer of the Household and Commissioner of Works, 1886. Appointed to be Governor-General in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne in October, 1893.

The salary of the Governor-General is Rx. 25,080 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of appointment:—

Warren Hastings	1772	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Sir J. Macpherson	1785	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl of Dalhousie	1847
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Lord Canning	1855
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord Elgin	1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1863
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo	1868
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl Amherst	1823	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Lord W. Bentinck	1828	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	1884
Lord Auckland	1835	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
		Earl of Elgin	1894

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than ten members, vacancies in which are now filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be

of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are, under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Moreover, by the Act of 1858, the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States, and generally in matters where secrecy is necessary, the Secretary of State acts on his own authority. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business. At least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members and a public works member, whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. The commander-in-chief may be, and in practice always is, appointed an extraordinary member. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors become extraordinary members when the Council meets within their Provinces. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of finance and commerce, home, revenue and agriculture, military administration, legislation, and public works. The Viceroy usually keeps the foreign department in his own hands. The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' and of the governors of Madras and Bombay, is made by the Crown. The members of the Council, together with from ten to sixteen 'additional members for making laws and regulations,' form a Legislative Council; these additional members are nominated by the Viceroy. In accordance with the new regulations under the Indian Councils Act (55 and 56 Victoria, c. 14), four of the members so nominated are previously recommended by the non-official members of the four provincial legislative councils, and a fifth is recommended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public. The Lieutenant-Governors and chief commissioners of the other ten provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

The governors of Madras and Bombay (including Sind) have each a

legislative and executive council, and a civil service of their own. The lieutenant-governors of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces (with Oudh) have each a legislative council only; the other administrators of provinces have no councils and no legislative powers. Although the Viceroy is supreme, the local governments of the various provinces enjoy a large measure of administrative independence. Each province is broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of administration. At the head of each District is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most Districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. In some cases the magistrate-collector is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate. There are about 245 of such Districts in British India. In the accompanying census tables, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Aden, have each been reckoned as a District; bringing the total to 250.

India is administratively divided into British territory and Native or Feudatory States; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise the right of dethronement in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs possess sovereign authority in their own territories. Some of them are required to pay an annual tribute; with others this is nominal, or not demanded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There were, in March 1894, 770 municipal towns, with a population of 15½ millions. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bye-laws can be brought into force. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The following synoptical table gives the estimated population and area in square miles for six successive decennial periods. The population is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area	Population	Year	Area	Population
1841	626,000	158·58	1871	860,000	195·84
1851	776,000	178·50	1881	875,186	198·86
1861	856,000	196·00	1891	964,993	221·17

The subjoined tables embody the leading details of the census taken February 26, 1891, and the population obtained at the previous census :—

British Provinces	Area in square miles	No. of Districts	Population in 1881	Population in 1891	Increase	Pop. per sq. mile 1891
Ajmere	2,711	2	460,722	542,358	81,636	200
Assam	49,004	13	4,881,426	5,476,833	595,407	112
BENGAL :—						
Bengal	70,538	26	35,607,628	38,277,339	2,669,711	543
Behar	44,186	12	23,127,104	24,393,504	1,266,400	552
Orissa	9,853	4	3,789,799	4,047,352	257,553	411
Chotá Nágpur . .	26,966	5	4,225,989	4,628,792	402,803	172
Total Bengal . .	151,543	47	66,750,520	71,346,987	4,596,467	471
Berárs	17,718	6	2,672,673	2,897,491	224,818	164
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—						
Bombay	77,275	19	14,057,284	15,985,270	1,927,986	207
Sind	47,789	5	2,413,823	2,871,774	457,951	60
Aden	80	1	34,860	44,079	9,219	—
Total Bombay . .	125,144	25	16,505,967	18,901,123	2,395,156	151
BURMA :—						
Upper	83,473	17	—	2,946,933	2,946,933	35
Lower	87,957	19	3,736,771	4,658,627	921,856	53
Total Burma . . .	171,430	36	—	7,605,560	—	44
Central Provinces .	86,501	18	9,838,791	10,784,294	945,503	125
Coorg	1,583	1	178,302	173,055	— 5,247	109
Madras	141,189	21	30,827,113	35,630,440	4,803,327	252
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH :—						
N.-W. Provinces .	83,286	37	32,762,766	34,254,254	1,491,488	411
Oudh	24,217	12	11,387,741	12,650,831	1,263,096	522
Total United Provinces . .	107,503	49	44,150,507	46,905,085	2,754,578	436
Punjab	110,667	32	18,843,186	20,866,847	2,023,661	189
Quetta, &c. . . .	—	—	—	27,270	27,270	—
Andamans	—	—	14,628	15,609	981	—
Total British Provinces. . . .	964,993	250	198,860,606	221,172,952	22,312,346	229

The totals for population shown in column 4, include 43,634 for the north Lushai country (under Assam), 2,946,933 for Upper Burma, and 27,270 for

Quetta, &c. Excluding the population of these tracts, not enumerated in 1881, the net increase of the population of British territory in the decade was 19,294,509. The total population of British India is about 15 per cent. of the estimated population of the globe.

The Berárs are only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1881.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory or Native States, covering an extent of 595,167 English square miles, with 66,050,479 inhabitants. They are, according to the census of 1891 :—

States or Agency	Area in square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891	Increase	Density per sq. mile
Haidarábád .	82,698	9,845,594	11,537,040	1,691,446	140
Baroda . .	8,226	2,185,005	2,415,396	230,391	294
Mysore . .	27,936	4,186,188	4,943,604	757,416	177
Kashmir . .	80,900	—	2,543,952	2,543,952	31
Rájputána .	130,268	9,959,012	12,016,102	2,057,090	92
Central India .	77,808	9,387,119	10,318,812	931,693	133
Bombay States .	69,045	6,926,464	8,059,298	1,132,834	117
Madras States .	9,609	3,344,849	3,700,622	355,773	385
Central Provinces					
States . .	29,435	1,709,720	2,160,511	450,791	73
Bengal States .	35,834	2,786,446	3,296,379	509,933	92
N.W.P. States .	5,109	741,750	792,491	50,741	155
Punjab States .	38,299	3,860,761	4,263,280	402,519	111
Shán outposts .	—	—	2,992	2,992	—
Total States .	595,167	54,932,908	66,050,479	11,117,571	111
Total India .	1,560,160	253,793,514	287,223,431	33,429,917	184

The totals for population in column 3 include 43,716 under Rájputána, 2,543,952 for Kashmir, and 2,992 for Shán States (outposts only), not enumerated in 1881. Excluding the population of tracts not enumerated in 1881, the net addition to the population of Native States comes to 8,526,911. Similarly, the net addition to the total population of all India comes to 27,821,420.

Besides the population shown in the above tables, as enumerated in 1891, other tracts were roughly enumerated by means of family or tribal registration. Other tracts, again, were duly enumerated, but the detailed returns were lost during frontier disturbances. The rough totals which have been preserved are as follows :—

British Tracts.	Approximate population.
Upper Burma frontier (in Bhámo and Kathá)	42,217
British Baluchistan, excluding Quetta, &c.	145,417
Burma frontier	74,276
Total British	261,910
Sikkim	30,458
Shán States	372,969
Rájputána (Bhils, &c.)	204,241
Total native territory	607,668

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States :—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
Haidarábád . . .	82,698	11,537,040	3,120,000	Turk, <i>M.</i>
Baroda . . .	8,226	2,415,396	1,586,000	Maráthá
Mysore . . .	27,936	4,943,604	1,700,000	Hindu
Kashmír . . .	80,900	2,543,952	550,000	Dogra Sikh
Sikkim . . .	—	30,458	3,000	Buddhist
Shan States . . .	—	372,969	—	—
Rájputána States				
Udaipur . . .	12,861	1,844,360 ¹	375,000	Sesodia Rájput
Jodhpur . . .	37,445	2,521,727	463,900	Ráhtor Rájput
Bikaner . . .	23,090	831,955	190,000	Ráhtor Rájput
Jaipur . . .	15,349	2,832,276	617,000	Kachhwáha Rájput
Bhartpur . . .	1,961	640,103	249,000	Ját
Dholpur . . .	1,156	279,890	117,000	Ját
Alwar . . .	3,051	767,786	265,900	Naruka Rájput
Jhalawar . . .	3,043	343,601	150,000	Jhálá Rájput
Tonk . . .	2,839	380,069	120,000	Boner (Pathan), <i>M.</i>
Kotah . . .	3,803	526,267	240,000	Hára Rájput
Central India States :				
Indore . . .	9,625	1,099,990 ²	720,000	Mahráthá
Rewá . . .	12,679	1,508,943	150,000	Mahráthá
Bhopal . . .	6,950	952,486	400,000	Afghán, <i>M.</i>
Gwalior . . .	25,855	3,378,774 ²	1,250,000	Mahráthá
Bombay States :				
Cutch . . .	6,500	558,415	180,000	Rájput
Kolhapur . . .	2,816	913,131	312,500	Mahráthá
Khairpur (Sind) . . .	6,109	131,937	79,500	Baluch, <i>M.</i>
Madras States :				
Travancore . . .	6,730	2,557,736	800,000	Hindu
Cochin . . .	1,362	722,906	175,000	Hindu
Central Prov. States :				
Bastar . . .	13,062	310,884	194,000	Gond. Hindu
Bengal States :				
Kuch Behar . . .	1,307	578,868	181,000	Hindu
Hill Tipperah . . .	4,086	137,442	46,000	Hindu

M = Muhammadan.

¹ Excludes certain areas belonging to Central India chiefs.

² Includes certain areas in Rájputána.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
N.W.P. States:				
Rampur . . .	945	551,249	315,000	{ Rohillá Afghán, M. Hindu
Garhwál . . .	4,164	241,242	263,000	
Punjab States:				
Patiála . . .	5,951	1,583,521	556,000	Ját Sikh
Baháwulpur . .	17,285	650,042	160,000	Daudputra, M.
Jind . . .	1,268	284,560	67,100	Ját Sikh
Nábha . . .	936	282,756	70,000	Ját Sikh
Kapúρθala . .	598	299,690	200,000	Sikh
Mandi . . .	1,131	166,923	43,000	Rájput
Sirmur (Náhan) .	1,108	124,134	23,400	Rájput
Máler Kotla . .	162	75,755	36,000	Afghán, M.
Faridkot . . .	643	115,040	30,000	Ját Sikh
Chamba . . .	2,126	124,032	35,000	Rájput
Suket . . .	404	52,403	10,000	Rájput
Kalsia . . .	149	68,633	15,500	Ját Sikh

M = Muhammadan.

The following table shows, in millions, the civil condition of the population of India, British territory and native States, so far as was ascertained the census :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Not thus enumerated.	Total.
Males .	65·1	62·1	6·4	13·1	146·7
Females .	43·6	62·4	22·7	11·8	140·5
Total Population India					287·2

Of the population on British territory in 1891, 112,542,739 were males, and 108,630,213 were females. Of the population of the Native States 34,184,557 were males, and 31,865,922 were females.

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

In the census results the total population of India is divided into 118 groups on the basis of language. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and all of them capable of classification into a few groups. The following table shows the chief linguistic groups, with the population (in millions and two decimals) assigned thereto:—

Aryo-Indic	195·46	Mon-Annam	·23
Dravidian	52·96	Shán	·18
Kolarian	2·96	Sinitic	·71
Gypsy	·40	Aryo-Iranic	1·33
Khasi	·17	Semitic	·05
Tibeto-Burman	7·29	Aryo-European	·24

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them as parent tongues:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	85·67	Burmese	5·93	Márwádi	1·15
Bengalí	41·34	Malayálum	5·43	Pushtú	1·08
Telugu	19·88	Urdu ¹	3·67	Karen	·67
Mahráthí	18·89	Sindhí	2·59	Kól	·65
Punjabi	17·72	Santálí	1·71	Tulu	·49
Tamil	15·23	W. Pahári	1·52	Kachhi	·44
Gujarátí	10·62	Assamese	1·43	Gypsy	·40
Kánarese	9·75	Gondí	1·38	Oraon	·37
Uriyá	9·01	Central Pahári	1·15	Kond	·32

¹ Returned as a separate dialect only in Southern, Western, and Central India.

The English language is next in order with a population of 238,499.

The British-born population in India amounted, according to the census of 1871, to 64,061 persons, in 1881 to 89,798, and in 1891 to 100,551. In 1891, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 661,637. Of these, 478,656 returned as their birth-place countries contiguous to India; 60,519 countries in Asia remote from India, including China; 100,551 the United Kingdom; 10,095 other European, American and Australasian countries; while 11,816 were born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows, in thousands, for 1891, the distribution of the total population, male and female, according to the occupations by which they live, whether as workers or dependents :—

State and Local Administrations	5,600	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,361
Defence	664	Wood, cane and, matting . .	4,293
Service of Foreign States .	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c. . .	392
Provision and care of cattle	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, &c.	3,285
Agriculture	171,735	Commerce	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services . . .	11,220	Transport and storage . .	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants	14,576	Learned and artistic professions	5,672
Light, firing, and forage .	3,522	Sport and amusements . .	141
Buildings	1,438	Earth work and general labour	25,468
Vehicles and vessels . . .	147	Undefined and disreputable	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,149	Independent means . . .	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress .	12,611		
Metals and precious stones	3,821	Total	287,223

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The registration of vital statistics among the general population is still very imperfect. The following table shows for 1893-94 the mean ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population for the provinces of British India as officially recorded. It is admitted by the local authorities that the returns for Bengal are defective :—

—	Births	Deaths
Bengal	35·66	28·21
N. W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	40·5	24·10
Punjab	34·99	28·13
Central Provinces	40·5	27·70
Lower Burma	26·03	21·75
Assam	30·15	30·28
Madras	27·0	19·3
Bombay	35·30	27·20

The average death-rate for British India has varied from 20·98 per 1,000 in 1880 to 25·52 in 1893.

The number of coolie emigrants from India in 1887-88 was 6,559; 1888-89, 10,756; 1889-90, 16,954; 1890-91, 20,085; 1891-92, 16,567; 1892-93, 12,318; and in 1893-94, 13,735. The bulk of these emigrants go to British Colonies, mainly to Demerara, Trinidad, and Mauritius.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

There are in India 75 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows, according to the results of the census of 1891 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs) ¹	861,764	Howrah .	116,606	Bhartpur .	68,033
Bombay .	821,764	Baroda .	116,420	Salem .	67,710
Madras .	452,518	Surat .	109,229	Jalandhar .	66,202
Haidarabad		Karachi .	105,199	Calicut .	66,078
(with suburbs)	415,039	Gwalior .	104,083	Gorakhpur .	63,620
Lucknow .	273,028	Indore .	92,329	Saharanpur .	63,194
Benares .	219,467	Trichinopoly .	90,609	Sholapur .	61,915
Delhi .	192,579	Madura .	87,428	Jodhpur .	61,849
Mandalay .	188,815	Jabalpur .	84,481	Aligarh .	61,485
Cawnpur .	188,712	Peshawur .	84,191	Muttra .	61,195
Bangalore .	180,366	Mirzapur .	84,130	Bellary .	59,467
Rangoon .	180,324	Dacca .	82,321	Negapatam .	59,221
Lahore .	176,854	Gayá .	80,383	Haidarabad (Sind)	58,048
Allahabad .	175,246	Ambala .	79,294	Bhaunagar .	57,653
Agra .	168,662	Faizabad .	78,921	Chapra .	57,352
Patna .	165,192	Shahjahanpur .	78,522	Monghyr .	57,077
Poona (with suburbs)	161,390	Farukhabad .	78,032	Bikaner .	56,252
Jaipur .	158,905	Rampur .	76,733	Patiala .	55,856
Ahmadabad .	148,412	Multan .	74,562	Maulmain .	55,785
Amritsar .	136,766	Mysore .	74,048	Sialkot .	55,087
Bareilly .	121,039	Rawal Pindi .	73,795	Tanjore .	54,390
Meerut .	119,390	Darbhanga .	73,561	Combaconum .	54,307
Srinagar .	118,960	Moradabad .	72,921	Jhansi .	53,779
Nagpur .	117,014	Bhopal .	70,338	Hubli .	52,595
		Bhagalpur .	69,106	Alwar .	52,398
		Ajmere .	68,843	Firozpur .	50,437

¹ Excluding Howrah.

After these towns there are 40 of between 35,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 109 between 20,000 and 35,000. Of the so-called villages, as many as 343,052 in 1891, contained less than 200 inhabitants each; and 222,996 contained a population varying between 200 and 500.

Religion.

The most prevalent religion in India is that of the Hindus, their number being nearly three-fourths of the total population; together with the Muham-madans, who number 57,321,164, they comprise over 92 per cent. of the whole community. The Buddhists are mostly in Burma, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows that the number of Christians is a little over 2,250,000 :—

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, at the Census of 1891.

Presidencies, Provinces, and States	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muhammadians	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others	Total
Ajmere . . .	437,988	213	26,939	—	198	74,265	2,683	71	—	1	542,358
Assam . . .	2,997,072	83	1,368	7,697	—	1,483,974	16,844	5	969,765	25	5,476,833
Bengal ¹ . . .	47,824,014	417	7,270	194,717	179	23,558,347	192,484	1,447	2,753,061	11,430	74,643,366
Berār . . .	2,531,791	177	18,952	4	412	207,681	1,359	2	137,108	5	2,897,491
Bombay ¹ . . .	21,440,991	912	555,209	698	76,774	4,390,995	170,009	13,547	311,259	27	26,960,421
Burma . . .	171,577	3,164	—	6,888,075	96	253,031	120,768	351	168,449	49	7,605,560
Central Provinces ¹ . . .	10,489,620	173	49,212	325	781	309,479	13,308	176	2,081,721	10	12,944,805
Coorg . . .	158,845	—	114	—	39	12,665	3,392	—	—	—	173,055
Madras ¹ . . .	34,757,520	128	27,435	1,036	247	2,475,864	1,580,179	1,309	472,808	14,536	39,831,062
N. W. P. ¹ . . .	40,951,803	11,348	84,803	1,494	342	6,589,183	58,518	60	—	25	47,697,576
Punjab ¹ . . .	10,237,700	1,870,481	45,683	6,236	412	12,915,643	53,909	33	—	30	26,130,127
Quetta, &c. . .	11,699	1,129	—	—	39	11,368	3,008	23	—	4	27,270
Andamans . . .	9,433	395	3	1,290	—	3,980	483	—	24	1	15,609
Haidarabād . . .	10,315,249	4,637	27,845	—	1,058	1,138,666	20,429	26	29,130	—	11,537,040
Baroda . . .	2,137,568	11	50,332	1	8,206	188,740	646	36	29,854	2	2,415,396
Mysore . . .	4,639,127	29	13,278	5	35	252,973	38,135	21	—	1	4,943,604
Kashmīr . . .	691,800	11,399	593	29,608	9	1,793,710	218	—	—	16,615	2,543,952
Rājputāna . . .	10,192,829	1,116	417,618	—	238	991,351	1,855	15	411,078	2	12,016,102
Central India . . .	7,735,246	1,825	89,984	—	837	568,640	5,999	72	1,916,209	—	10,318,812
Shān States . . .	1,855	196	—	175	2	609	154	—	1	—	2,992
Total . . .	207,731,727	1,907,833	1,416,638	7,131,361	89,904	57,321,164	2,284,380	17,194	9,280,467	42,763	287,223,431

¹ Including Native States.

Of the Christians enumerated above (2,284,380) the following are the chief sub-divisions as given in the official returns :—

Sect	Population	Sect	Population
Roman Catholics . .	1,315,263	Other Protestants . .	63,967
Church of England . .	295,016	Syrians, Armenians, and	
Presbyterians . . .	40,407	Greeks	201,684
Dissenters	296,938		

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1891 :—

—	Under Instruction	Not under Instruction, and able to read and write	Not under Instruction and unable to read and write	Not returned.
Males .	2,997,558	11,554,035	118,819,408	13,356,295
Female	197,662	543,495	127,726,768	12,028,210
	3,195,220	12,097,530	246,546,176	25,384,505

In 1893-94 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was Rx. 3,248,025, against Rx. 67,100 in 1865, and Rx. 39,400 in 1858. Of the sum spent in 1893-94, Rx. 555,754 came from local rates and cesses; Rx. 144,793 from municipal funds; Rx. 687,782 from subscriptions, endowments, &c.; Rx. 954,975 from fees; and Rx. 905,611 from provincial revenues.

The following was the educational expenditure (in millions and two decimals) at the dates quoted :—

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Rx. 2·726	Rx. 2·782	Rx. 2·897	Rx. 3·073	Rx. 3·248

At the head of the national system of education in India there are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahábád, and the Punjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges in which a prescribed higher education is given than at the schools. Normal schools have been established in every province for training teachers; and a staff of inspecting officers visit all schools on the departmental lists. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the military medical department. Engineering and other technical schools have also increased, and there are a few art schools.

The following table shows the number of students who matriculated at the five Universities for the years quoted :—

Universities	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Calcutta . .	1,190	2,727	1,816	1,695	3,156	1,946
Madras . .	1,854	1,611	1,648	2,381	520	776
Bombay . .	914	746	744	916	1,054	649
Punjab . .	324	389	399	619	787	854
Allahábád .	623	532	606	747	749	688

The following table embraces the principal statistics for 1894, as to the number of the various classes of schools and the pupils :—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	152	4	18,474	97
General education :				
Secondary	4,665	432	473,399	38,569
Primary	91,785	5,613	2,658,224	294,351
Special education :				
Training and other special schools . .	575	53	21,930	1,724
Private institutions :	42,822	1,489	531,810	43,453
Total	139,999	7,591	3,703,837	378,194
Grand total	147,590		4,082,031	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz., 147,590), 21,683 are public, 59,720 are aided, and 66,186 are private and unaided.

Since the appointment of a commission, in 1883, to investigate the whole system of education in India, the results have been to place public instruction on a broader and more popular basis, to encourage private enterprise in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools, and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal pace along with the instruction of the higher classes. Female education and the instruction of certain backward classes of the community, such as Muhammadans, received special attention. Notwithstanding the progress of education, the proportion of the total population able to read and write is still very small. It is estimated that in British India only 20·82 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school ; the percentage in the case of girls being 2·19.

In 1894 there were 457 vernacular newspapers published regularly in 16 different languages. Only one daily vernacular newspaper circulates as many as 1,500 copies, only one weekly as many as 20,000. During the year, 7,505 books and magazines, including many translations and new editions, appeared, about nine-tenths being in native languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the N.W. Provinces have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, but with an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Punjab has a chief court, with five judges ; the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each one judicial commissioner. Burma has a judicial commissioner and a recorder. For Assam, the high court at Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in the three hill districts, where the chief commissioner of Assam is judge without appeal in civil and criminal cases. In each district the ' collector-magistrate ' is judge both of first instance and appeal.

Appellate and original jurisdiction is exercised in the superior courts by about 450 judges. During 1890, about 5,600 magistrates, of whom one-half

were honorary, exercised jurisdiction. There were 1,720 civil judges under the superior courts. Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; while in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the proportion of natives sitting in the appellate courts is considerable.

The following table gives (in thousands) the number of persons brought to trial and of those convicted in criminal cases for the years quoted :—

Persons	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Tried. . . .	1,433	1,448	1,490	1,525	1,652	1,685
Convicted . .	689	691	712	749	802	800
Of whom, fined .	511	516	533	572	607	604

In 1893, 432 persons were sentenced to death, 1,629 to transportation, and 167,810 to imprisonment. There were 925 convictions for the crime of murder, 7,895 for cattle-theft, 52,832 for ordinary theft, and 16,311 for housebreaking.

The total police of that year were 142,258 in number. Out of this number 54,416 were armed with firearms and 50,722 with swords.

In 1893 there were 36 central gaols, 180 district gaols, and 622 subordinate gaols and lock-ups. The following table gives the number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted :—

Prisoners	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Male	76,627	82,140	86,726	92,946	92,518	92,557
Female	2,694	2,933	3,048	3,154	3,048	2,881
Total	82,321	85,073	89,774	96,100	95,566	95,438

Of the total number of convicts (174,228), admitted into gaol during 1894, 14,751 had been previously convicted once, 4,424 twice, and 3,565 more than twice.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, 1884, and 1889-94.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain including exchange	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884	71,842,020	51,497,561	18,464,752	69,962,313
1889	81,696,678	59,705,003	21,954,657	81,659,660
1890	85,085,203	60,960,805	21,512,365	82,473,170
1891	85,741,649	61,397,459	20,656,019	82,053,478
1892	89,143,283	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748
1893	90,172,438	64,844,035	26,161,815	91,005,850
1894	90,565,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212

For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s., but since 1873 the equivalent has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. In December, 1895, the sterling value of the rupee was under 1s. 2d. In the budget estimate for 1895-96 the rate of exchange is taken at 1s. 1·09d.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1894-95 (revised estimate) and 1895-96 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1894-95	1895-96	Heads of Expenditure	1894-95	1895-96
	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Land revenue .	25,508,700	26,369,600	Interest .	5,079,300	4,115,500
Opium .	7,322,000	6,860,600	Refunds, compensations, &c. }	1,827,000	1,864,000
Salt .	8,645,700	8,694,300	Charges of collection }	8,065,600	9,416,500
Stamps .	4,620,400	4,648,200	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint. }	2,491,600	2,657,500
Excise .	5,513,100	5,534,300	Civil salaries &c. }	14,902,400	15,379,500
Provincial rates . }	3,563,200	3,654,000	Miscell. Civil charges }	6,097,700	6,103,700
Customs .	3,803,000	4,814,700	Famine relief and insurance }	51,500	55,000
Assessed taxes .	1,793,300	1,799,200	Railway construction }	20,100	9,400
Forests .	1,648,000	1,642,200	Railway Revenue account }	23,629,400	23,685,000
Registration .	415,700	422,400	Irrigation .	2,981,800	3,050,500
Tribute .	797,800	789,500	Buildings and roads }	5,352,500	5,817,000
Interest .	818,500	805,100	Army .	24,134,300	25,193,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint }	2,667,400	2,781,000	Defence works .	184,600	154,700
Civil departments }	1,602,800	1,630,200	Total .	94,817,800	97,501,400
Miscellaneous .	1,110,200	953,900	Deduct Expenditure from Provincial balances }	- 654,200	- 623,300
Railways .	21,212,300	21,536,800			
Irrigation .	2,435,600	2,484,300			
Buildings and roads }	681,800	652,400			
Military departments. }	994,600	851,600			
Total revenue	95,154,100	96,924,300	Total expenditure charged against revenue .	94,163,600	96,878,100

In addition to the above expenditure a capital expenditure not charged against revenue on railway and irrigation works is set down for 1894-95 at Rx. 5,200,000, and for 1895-96 at Rx. 4,400,000.

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most

important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the financial years 1885 and 1890-95 :—

Year ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	21,832,211	8,816,469	6,507,236
1890	23,981,399	8,583,056	8,187,739
1891	24,045,209	7,879,182	8,523,368
1892	23,965,774	8,012,380	8,636,182
1893	24,905,328	7,993,180	8,556,104
1894	25,589,609	6,627,571	2,288,876
1895	25,301,300	7,323,600	8,665,200
(Approximate.)			

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the North-West Provinces, the assessment was fixed permanently one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1893-94 as follows:—

Administrations	Rx.	Administrations	Rx.
India	175,044	Central Provinces	692,222
Bengal	3,871,432	Madras	4,957,001
Assam	561,728	Bombay	4,639,756
Punjab	2,423,636	Burma	2,331,915
North-West Provinces and Oudh	5,936,875	Total	25,589,609

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy is only permitted in parts of the provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. In the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patná and Gházipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a small quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy heavy duties on opium exported

from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which has been recently raised from Rx. 60 to Rx. 65 per chest on exportation. The gross annual revenue derived from opium averaged during each of the ten years 1885 to 1894 the sum of Rx. 8,287,511, and the average net receipts during the same period, Rx. 5,997,243. In 1855-58 the net opium revenue averaged only Rx. 4,580,000.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost Rx. 12,000,000 in the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above Rx. 25,000,000. It was Rx. 28,932,497 (including Rx. 11,387,287 for Afghanistan) in 1880-81; Rx. 18,359,433 (including Rx. 17,869 for Afghanistan, and Rx. 1,308,684 for Egypt) in 1882-83.

The following table shows expenditure in each of the financial years 1890-95 :

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rx.		Rx.
1890	20,677,814	1893	23,419,111
1891	20,690,068	1894	23,253,597
1892	22,280,601	1895	24,137,200

The Budget estimate for 1895-96 is Rx. 25,193,100.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years 1885 and 1889-94 :

Year ended March 31	Permanent Debt in India	Permanent Debt in England	Unfunded Debt in India	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1885	93,183,660	69,271,088	11,266,746	173,721,494
1888	98,089,862	84,140,148	9,715,834	191,945,844
1889	100,879,742	95,033,610	10,706,207	206,619,559
1890	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443
1891	102,746,555	104,408,208	11,271,306	218,426,069
1892	102,692,317	107,404,143	12,170,666	222,267,126
1893	102,937,552	106,683,767	13,134,568	222,755,887
1894	105,546,078	108,113,792	13,694,528	227,354,398

The following table shows the revenues and expenditures of each of the Governments for the year ending March 31, 1894 :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rx.	Rx.
India	17,285,828	21,822,290
Bengal	19,022,243	8,521,801
Assam	1,200,081	868,710
Punjab	7,680,585	4,822,821
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	11,202,950	5,251,012
Central Provinces	2,379,948	1,460,525
Madras	12,673,431	10,058,756
Bombay	13,508,276	9,145,228
Burma	5,292,699	4,048,958
In England	193,454	15,826,815
Exchange	125,719	10,285,296
Total	90,565,214	92,112,212

The municipal revenues in India are derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes. The amount of income for 1893-94 for all Indian municipalities was Rx. 3,620,584, and the expenditure was Rx. 3,947,803. The following table shows the amount for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) :—

Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Municipalities	Income	Expenditure
Bengal . . .	8,337	7,768	Madras . . .	3,418	3,828
Punjab . . .	4,130	3,966	Bombay . . .	11,166	13,053
N. W. Provinces	3,972	5,446	Burma . . .	3,295	3,695

Defence.

The following table gives the established strength of the European and Native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—for the year 1895-96 :—

Corps	Numbers		
	European Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	489	12,821	13,310
Cavalry	261	5,418	5,679
Royal Engineers	279	74	353
Infantry	1,508	52,232	53,740
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	10	17	27
Staff Corps	812	—	812
General List, Cavalry	26	—	26
General List, Infantry	51	—	51
General Officers unemployed	27	—	27
Total European Army	3,463	70,562	74,025
NATIVE ARMY.	European Officers	Native Officers	Total
		Non-Com. Officers & Privates	
Artillery	33	27	4,532
Cavalry	362	625	23,425
Sappers and Miners	58	63	3,845 ¹
Infantry	1,127	2,044	110,589 ²
Total Native Army	1,580	2,759	145,683
Total European and Native Army	5,057	2,761	211,960
			219,708

The Act of Parliament (56 and 57 Vict., cap. 62), passed in 1893 for the abolition of the Indian Presidency commands, came

¹ Includes 34 European non-commissioned officers.

² Includes 3 Europeans.

into force on April 1, 1895. On that date the military control hitherto exercised by the governors in council of Madras and Bombay ceased, and the following arrangements came into operation. The army in India now consists of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay commands, each under a lieutenant-general, who is under the direct command of the commander-in-chief in India, and under the control of the government of India.

Since 1856, when the Indian army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 natives, the numbers have changed to 74,000 European and 145,000 native soldiers; and the concentration or mobilisation of troops has been greatly facilitated within the empire or on its frontier. A regular transport service now exists, and a method has been organised for the supply of animal carriage, hospital servants, and other field establishments sufficient to place a large army promptly in the field.

The health of the Indian troops has been so improved by better barracks, by quartering a larger proportion of the European soldiers at hill stations, and by attention to sanitary conditions, that the death-rate, which before the Mutiny was 6·9 per cent. for Europeans, and 2 for natives, has been reduced to 1·2 and 1·0 per cent. respectively. The number of volunteers in India on April 1, 1894, was as follows:—

—	Enrolled.	Efficient.
Bengal . . .	13,925	12,959
Madras . . .	9,149	7,765
Bombay . . .	5,815	5,184
Total . . .	28,889	25,908

According to the estimates for 1895–96 the strength of the European British army in India for the year (excluding the veteran and invalid establishment) is as follows:—

—	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Infantry	Miscell. Officers	Total
Bengal . . .	4,864	8,695	1,508	47,167	356	62,590
Punjab . . .	8,835	11,893	105	47,701	231	68,765
Bombay . . .	4,468	5,254	1,108	34,013	158	45,001
Madras . . .	2,675	3,262	1,688	38,619	171	46,415
Total . . .	20,842	29,104	4,409	167,500	916	222,771

Returns published in 1884 showed that the various feudatory and dependent States of India had armies numbering 349,835 men,

and 4,237 guns. A large proportion of these forces were little better than a badly-equipped, undisciplined rabble ; but in 1888, after the native chiefs had loyally offered large sums of money towards the cost of imperial defence, the Indian Government elaborated a scheme for the training and equipment of picked contingents of troops in certain States, with a view to enabling the chiefs to bear a direct share in the defence of the Empire. Measures are now in progress which will enable the chiefs to furnish contingents of troops fit to take their place in line with the regiments of the Indian army. The special contingents, known as imperial service troops, now number about 19,000 men, organised and under instruction. Fourteen British inspecting officers have been appointed. The following table shows the States and contingents with which they have to deal :—

State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total	State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total
Kashmir . .	343	3,750	300	4,393	Bhartpur . .	500	650	—	1,150
Patāla . .	600	1,200	—	1,800	Bikaner . .	500	—	—	500
Jind . . .	150	600	—	750	Jaipur . . .	649	—	—	649
Nābha . . .	150	600	—	750	Gwalior . . .	1,525	—	—	1,525
Kapūrthala .	150	600	—	750	Mysore . . .	600	—	—	600
Bahāwalpur .	150	300	—	450	Haidarābād .	800	—	—	800
Faridkot . .	50	150	—	200	Bhopal . . .	500	—	—	500
Sirmur . . .	—	150	—	150	Indore . . .	500	—	—	500
Maler Kotla .	—	150	—	150	Rāmpur . . .	300	—	—	300
Alwar . . .	600	1,027	—	1,627	Kāthiāwār States	550	—	—	550
Jodhpur . .	1,200	—	—	1,200	Total . . .	9,817	9,177	300	19,294

The following war-vessels belong to the Indian marine :— coast-defence turret ironclads : *Magdala*, station ship (3,340 tons), four 8-in. 14-ton guns ; and *Abyssinia* (2,900 tons), with the same chief armament ; also the despatch-vessel *Lawrence* (1,154 tons), and the sister first-class torpedo gun-boats *Assaye* and *Plassey* (735 tons), besides seven 90-ton torpedo boats built in 1889, a submarine mining flotilla consisting of eight vessels, and a number of troop-vessels, surveying-ships, inland steamers, &c.

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department, which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organizing schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments

Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. It is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar-mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has also been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (i.e. where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole; the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In provinces where the *rayatwari* tenure prevails (i.e. where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *rayatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows, so far as returns are available, the class of tenure in each province:—

	Zamindari and Village Communities			Rayatwari, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.	Area. Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.
Bengal . . .	92,078,401	69,473,534	3,710,278	—	—	—
N.-W. Provinces	52,596,554	33,802,894	4,483,986	—	—	—
Oudh . . .	15,337,846	12,650,831	1,383,083	—	—	—
Punjab . . .	71,576,576	20,861,060	2,553,553	—	—	—
Berars . . .	—	—	—	11,350,444	2,850,009	640,697
Coorg . . .	—	—	—	1,102,260	173,055	22,080
Madras . . .	29,391,263	10,271,926	520,473	60,890,703	25,369,111	4,305,803
Bombay . . .	—	—	—	47,730,219	15,135,725	2,552,400
Sind . . .	—	—	—	29,867,564	2,871,774	706,018
Ajmere . . .	959,127	—	11,473	734,601	—	31,827

In the following provinces no distinction is made in the returns between the two classes of tenures:—

	Zamindari and Rayatwari				Zamindari and Rayatwari		
	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.		Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.
Lower Burma .	54,699,069	4,603,103	1,071,507	Central Prov.	55,105,634	10,784,294	710,296
Upper Burma .	52,224,006	3,153,924	104,893	Assam . . .	26,483,626	5,433,199	491,922

The following table shows, according to provinces, the total acreage over which were grown the chief crops of British India in 1893-94, the total area cultivated being 197,363,089 acres :—

Administra- tions	Rice	Wheat	Other Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Tea	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Indigo	To- bacco
Bengal .	38,200,300	1,620,200	11,636,000	1,083,400	110,800	201,200	3,253,800	614,200	730,500
N.-W. Provs	5,033,689	3,596,906	17,551,224	1,061,495	8,418	1,266,198	891,491	348,775	68,290
Oudh .	2,868,893	1,297,890	6,501,246	260,873	—	45,734	259,234	15,487	17,694
Punjab .	816,341	8,300,826	12,729,009	327,604	9,237	890,144	1,184,719	101,144	68,153
Lower Burma	5,183,456	—	27,806	16,091	14	10,094	29,148	26	32,883
Upper Burma	1,215,695	20,969	1,003,733	3,496	869	137,869	397,612	164	22,641
Central Provs	4,473,344	3,934,555	5,591,183	35,988	—	724,164	2,574,828	—	22,180
Assam .	1,322,131	18	67,477	17,432	255,998	3,528	197,488	—	13
Ajmere .	876	36,438	322,395	625	—	63,461	44,562	28	28
Coorg .	75,594	—	1,629	—	—	—	40	—	10
Madras .	6,710,212	18,621	14,830,079	140,613	5,784	1,723,985	1,881,071	442,439	125,062
Bombay .	2,418,937	2,459,131	17,514,571	86,959	—	3,187,588	2,348,348	13,303	98,498
Berárs .	37,050	928,481	2,799,129	5,315	—	2,184,770	751,529	77	20,660
Parganá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mánpur .	42	2,103	3,173	98	—	3	1,581	—	—
Total	68,356,560	22,216,138	90,638,454	3,033,989	391,120	10,438,738	14,815,951	1,535,643	1,206,612

Besides cotton, other fibres occupied 2,782,965 acres, 2,230,570 of which grew jute. Coffee plantations occupy 123,501 acres, of which 59,156 acres were in Madras, and 63,689 acres in Coorg. Food crops, other than cereals and pulses, cover 6,829,483 acres. In 1893-94 of the total area cultivated (197,363,089 acres) 28,077,206 acres were cropped more than once, giving a total area under crops of 225,440,295 acres. Reckoning twice over the land irrigated for both harvests, 26,701,787 acres were under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells, and otherwise. The following table shows the area irrigated by, and the gross revenue derived from, major and minor irrigation works during the last five years ending March 31 :—

	Major works		Minor works		Total	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized
	Acres	Rx.	Acres	Rx.	Acres	Rx.
1890	7,047,553	2,137,441	1,829,312	377,972	8,876,865	2,515,413
1891	7,172,468	2,312,787	2,101,586	483,127	9,274,054	2,795,914
1892	7,560,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	431,279	9,684,143	2,826,651
1893	7,043,286	2,552,415	2,272,091	607,549	9,315,377	3,159,964
1894	6,949,381	2,417,757	2,116,964	636,372	9,066,345	3,054,129

The Ganges Canal, which was completed in 1854, and has cost Rx. 2,881,816, comprises 438 miles of main canal, and 3,721 miles of distributaries. During the year it supplied water to 722,478 acres. The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, has cost upwards of Rx. 3,755,000, and consists of 542 miles of main canal, and 4,659 miles of distributaries. In Madras

the Godáviri, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation systems together irrigate upwards of 2,000,000 acres.

In 1893-94 there were nearly 71,600 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since 1877. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles; in the following year it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1893-94 in square miles:—

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces	19,572	Bengal	5,831	Assam	3,683
Bombay	11,415	Madras	10,786	Punjab	1,622
Burma	10,351	N. W. P. and Oudh	3,762	Berars	4,157

There were 136 cotton mills at work in India in 1894, containing 29,362 looms and 3,538,577 spindles, employing a daily average number of 130,570 persons. The whole capital invested in this industry is between Rx. 12,500,000 and Rx. 13,000,000.

There were 27 jute mills and one hemp mill in 1894, employing a daily average number of 69,179 persons, with 9,590 looms and 192,688 spindles. The capital invested in the joint stock mills is estimated at Rx. 300,000.

There were five woollen mills at work at the close of 1893, with 526 looms and 17,320 spindles.

There are nine paper mills.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1893 amounted to 5,532,725 gallons.

In March, 1894, there were 1,065 joint stock companies in India registered under the Indian Companies' Act and in operation. They possessed a total nominal capital aggregating Rx. 36,251,188, and an actual capital (paid up) of Rx. 7,510,759.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint stock companies in March, 1894:—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		Rx.
Banking and Insurance	346	3,827,547
Trading	190	3,891,539
Mills and Presses	272	12,758,998
Planting	165	3,847,716
Mining and quarrying	53	1,799,018
Ice making	10	171,717
Sugar manufacture	3	163,219
Breweries	3	169,540
Miscellaneous	23	881,465
Total working	1,065	27,510,759

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1893-94 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained.

Administrations	Area shown by the Survey Department including feudatory States and area for which no return is available	Net Area dealt with in this Return according to the Survey of India ¹	Cultivated			Uncultivated			Forests
			Actually Cropped	Current Fallows	Total	Available for Cultivation	Not Available for Cultivation	Total	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bengal . . .	97,857,521	97,076,536	53,987,300	...	53,987,300	38,224,301	38,224,301	4,864,935	
N. W. Province.	57,017,722	47,289,525	25,503,312	1,984,920	27,488,232	7,936,886	6,627,996	14,564,882	5,293,084
Oudh . . .	15,337,846	15,337,846	8,825,954	600,688	9,426,642	3,282,031	2,232,490	5,514,521	589,101
Punjab . . .	96,103,936	65,169,536	22,833,106	3,627,695	24,460,801	23,545,269	11,657,727	35,202,996	3,209,682
Lower Burma	54,699,069	54,699,069	5,700,607	433,284	6,133,891	17,865,746	26,712,812	44,578,558	3,986,620
Upper Burma	53,369,606	44,914,448	2,734,868	1,516,916	4,251,784	11,600,370	26,414,214	38,014,584	2,648,080
Central Provnc.	74,169,919	44,178,765	16,316,904	2,213,438	18,530,342	10,121,171	3,649,644	13,770,815	11,651,723
Assam . . .	29,041,706	14,093,884	1,920,322	820,625	2,740,947	5,338,180	3,657,637	8,995,817	2,357,120
Ajmere . . .	1,693,728	1,654,439	439,305	221,955	661,260	239,712	630,419	870,131	123,020
Coorg . . .	1,012,260	1,012,260	141,101	16,395	157,496	57,738	251,361	309,099	545,665
Madras . . .	96,431,726	60,404,544	24,411,300	5,185,972	29,597,272	6,992,817	12,210,896	19,203,713	8,064,256
Bombay . . .	118,914,904	70,372,808	27,766,758	9,450,643	37,217,401	7,964,265	17,614,973	25,579,238	7,576,169
Berars . . .	11,332,579	11,332,579	6,791,129	975,038	7,766,167	501,085	730,648	1,231,733	2,352,544
ParganaMánpur ²	38,871	38,871	7,088	301	7,389	10,327	1,357	11,684	19,798
Total.	707,021,393	527,535,110	197,379,054	27,047,870	224,426,924	95,455,597	112,392,174	246,072	53,281,797
									38,224,301

N.B.—The net areas dealt with in the case of the Punjab, N.W. Provinces, and Oudh are those shown by the 'Village Papers.'
¹ Exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.
² A British District in Central India.

There were 123 collieries worked in India in 1894. The annual output has been as follows:—

	Tons		Tons		Tons
1888 .	1,708,903	1891 .	2,328,577	1893 .	2,562,001
1889 .	1,946,172	1892 .	2,537,696	1894 .	2,820,652
1890 .	2,168,521				

The total value of the output in 1894 may be estimated at Rx. 1,031,038. The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1894-95 amounted to 823,314 tons. The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 43,197.

Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade of India has risen in the 61 years, 1834-35 to 1894-95, from Rx. 14,342,290 to Rx. 200,250,050, the increase being nearly fourteenfold, making on the average a rate of 21·25 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase during the last thirty-four years is shown below, the period being divided into four terms of seven years each :

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Exports
	Rx.	Rx.		
1861-62 to 1867-68 .	46,564,217	55,247,350	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75 .	43,144,965	57,379,611	-7·34	3·86
1875-76 to 1881-82 .	53,158,379	69,432,191	23·21	21·00
1882-83 to 1888-89 .	72,768,240	89,300,256	36·89	28·62
1889-90	86,656,990	105,366,720	19·09	17·99
1890-91	93,909,856	102,350,526	8·37	2·86
1891-92	84,155,045	111,460,277	-10·39	8·9
1892-93	83,275,087	113,554,399	-1·05	1·88
1893-94	95,482,688	110,603,561	14·66	-2·6
1894-95	83,110,200	117,139,850	-12·96	5·91

In the year ending March 31, 1895, the total foreign trade of India (private and Government) was as follows, in tens of rupees:—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise	73,528,993	108,913,778
Treasure	9,581,207	8,226,072
Total	83,110,200	117,139,850

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1884, and 1891-95:—

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884	52,703,891	12,877,963	65,581,854
1891	69,034,900	14,722,662	81,310,119
1892	66,587,457	17,009,810	79,614,840
1893	62,605,030	17,009,810	79,614,840
1894	73,956,957	18,425,256	92,382,213
1895	70,167,438	9,559,007	79,726,445

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS *		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884	88,121,296	981,572	89,102,868
1891	100,135,722	2,071,906	102,207,628
1892	108,036,010	3,143,186	111,179,196
1893	106,535,997	6,928,994	113,464,991
1894	106,447,590	4,024,731	110,472,327
1895	108,814,999	8,158,017	116,973,016

Of the exports of merchandise in 1894-95, Rx. 103,757,488 represented the products of the country. Rx. 5,057,561 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports and exports, including private treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, were distributed as follows between the five great commercial divisions of India in 1884 and 1891-95.

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports :—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884	24,436,441	3,841,942	4,780,371	31,082,632	1,440,468
1891	29,998,766	5,500,323	6,543,231	45,124,897	3,787,167
1892	28,706,848	5,520,872	6,221,702	36,776,556	4,084,141
1893	25,486,288	5,465,562	5,364,929	39,743,419	3,554,642
1894	31,036,112	5,279,809	6,235,847	45,016,214	4,814,231
1895	27,730,091	3,523,178	6,840,884	36,798,299	4,833,993
Exports :—					
1884	36,213,353	6,576,137	9,257,925	33,292,765	3,762,688
1891	37,428,230	9,612,321	10,900,145	39,542,536	4,724,296
1892	40,218,805	10,089,326	10,184,851	43,307,113	7,379,101
1893	42,200,527	19,235,783	11,263,254	46,579,931	4,185,496
1894	42,261,858	7,319,083	11,775,366	42,263,528	6,852,492
1895	46,859,806	9,820,234	12,612,401	41,508,852	6,171,723

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1884 and 1891-95.

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884	5,469,457	7,408,506	6,952	1,003,355
1891	6,500,832	15,433,654	864,660	1,255,518
1892	4,118,929	10,603,733	1,705,137	1,581,549
1893	1,781,789	15,228,021	4,594,472	2,364,452
1894	3,146,530	15,314,726	2,505,284	1,594,908
1895	1,756,280	7,824,927	6,730,374	1,495,698

* The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively, but the declarations contained in these documents are subject to scrutiny in all cases, and penalties may be inflicted where they are found to be false. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The returns show, not the prime origin of imports and ultimate destination of exports, but only the countries whence the goods were shipped to India and to which they are shipped from India, as disclosed by the shipping documents. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. Apart from the comparatively insignificant imports and exports by parcel post, of which only the total values are known, there are no special circumstances which affect the value of the statistical results.

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1894 and 1895 :—

Countries	Exports of Indian Produce		Imports into India from	
	1894 Rx.	1895 Rx.	1894 Rx.	1895 Rx.
United Kingdom	33,542,602	32,795,328	52,001,013	51,105,757
China	10,989,240	12,548,725	3,542,556	2,662,956
France	10,672,569	8,660,680	1,138,262	860,430
Italy	3,542,122	2,980,601	448,572	342,039
Straits Settlements	4,529,319	5,238,985	2,524,623	2,103,158
United States	3,354,759	5,838,449	2,016,270	1,106,441
Egypt	3,674,053	4,627,748	171,371	282,291
Belgium	5,709,688	3,786,302	2,053,275	1,866,365
Austria	2,943,061	2,438,977	1,371,383	1,194,115
Ceylon	3,068,906	3,262,299	696,625	451,823
Australia	1,020,311	1,325,522	242,665	243,649
Japan	1,404,378	1,663,701	252,096	288,898
Germany	7,634,088	7,718,877	1,714,003	1,731,453
Mauritius	1,189,741	1,243,143	1,787,030	1,961,603
Arabia	787,163	898,312	355,998	530,663
Holland	1,479,636	1,431,033	207,501	168,982
East Coast Africa	499,950	687,924	325,635	302,335
Persia	603,647	727,547	734,205	794,677
Spain	499,328	320,775	11,945	13,560
Russia in Asia	—	16,716	1,262,495	1,007,381
South America	1,180,801	1,621,060	10,805	4,358

The following table gives a summary of the value of the different classes of imports and of exports of Indian produce (private merchandise only) in the years 1894 and 1895 (ending March 31) in tens of rupees :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1894 Rx.	1895 Rx.	1894 Rx.	1895 Rx.
Animals, living	305,054	269,043	123,213	137,761
Articles of food and drink	8,657,752	8,386,580	27,240,303	28,841,690
Metals & manufactures of:				
Hardware and cutlery	1,301,690	1,283,897	8,404	13,432
Metals	6,278,592	5,061,763	68,230	73,843
Machinery	2,518,039	2,442,433	54	661
Railway plant and stock	1,242,977	1,556,969	273	948
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	1,837,570	1,866,294	13,683,677	15,428,990
Oils	3,570,188	2,221,222	535,881	775,016
Raw materials	3,890,164	4,420,947	45,015,236	40,669,034
Articles manufactured or partly so—				
Yarns and textile fabrics	36,312,799	35,710,702	10,073,911	11,678,775
Apparel	1,578,049	1,435,191	130,198	178,169
Other articles	6,464,083	5,512,397	5,136,235	5,959,119
Total	73,956,957	70,167,438	102,015,615	103,757,438

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the year ending March 31, 1895 :—

Exports	Value	Imports	Value
	Rx.		Rx.
Rice	13,807,036	Cotton manufactures .	32,673,628
Wheat	2,565,271	Metals, hardware } .	6,345,660
Cotton (raw)	8,703,356	and cutlery	2,313,952
„ (manufactured)	7,148,679	Silk (raw and manuf.).	2,875,297
Opium	9,064,665	Sugar (refined and } .	1,541,639
Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	14,201,520	unrefined)	1,458,180
Hides and skins	6,559,940	Woollen goods	1,556,969
Jute (raw)	10,575,977	Liquors	2,221,222
„ (manufactured)	4,210,834	Railway plant and } .	2,442,433
Tea	7,555,745	rolling-stock	1,473,964
Indigo	4,745,915	Oils	1,575,943
Other dyes and tans	864,490	Machinery & Mill work	1,435,191
Coffee	2,122,373	Coal	482,193
Wool (raw)	1,376,850	Provisions	777,106
Spices	516,329	Apparel (excluding } .	619,996
Lac (excluding lac dye)	1,406,474	hosiery)	736,785
Sugar (refined and } .	550,583	Salt	347,524
unrefined)	502,009	Spices	346,331
Silk (raw and cocoons).	167,198	Glass	189,342
„ (manufactured)	775,016	Drugs	717,183
Oils	661,824	Paper	
Wood	151,342	Umbrellas	
Wool (manufactured)	853,155	Grain and Pulse	
Provisions	411,365	Dyeing and tanning } .	
Saltpetre		materials	

The share of each province in some of the most important exports is shown in the following table for the year ending March 31, 1895 :—

—	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rice	4,054,280	617,177	55,829	771,011	8,308,739
Wheat	85,153	427,970	2,051,941	207	—
Opium	5,296,874	3,767,785	6	—	—
Indigo	3,477,582	179,229	97,209	991,895	—
Cotton	431,591	5,913,715	685,778	1,662,678	9,594
Seeds	3,557,853	8,298,087	1,622,237	720,958	2,385

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1894–95 was Rx. 5,436,825, and export duty Rx. 903,488. The largest import duty is derived from salt, Rx. 2,541,399 in 1894–95 ; the export duty is entirely on rice.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United

Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from India	32,668,797	32,234,398	30,513,106	26,233,949	27,648,857
Exports of British produce to India	33,641,001	31,177,968	27,902,572	28,776,001	29,300,069

The following table shows the staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom in five years :—

Year	Cotton	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	4,740,232	3,461,071	4,916,509	2,534,959	4,768,340	1,984,121	1,386,196
1891	1,850,381	5,507,526	4,193,832	3,485,455	5,045,121	2,209,157	888,736
1892	1,164,813	4,812,180	3,871,929	3,099,235	4,782,675	2,076,938	1,192,821
1893	1,111,080	1,951,816	3,615,927	2,613,836	4,735,767	1,529,938	1,265,549
1894	1,297,542	1,429,433	4,597,898	2,850,430	4,874,471	1,327,838	1,042,739

Other articles are: leather, of the value of 2,194,363*l.*; untanned hides, 364,865*l.*; coffee, 708,871*l.*; wool, 1,112,927*l.* in 1894.

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are as follows :—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron	Copper	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	18,676,110	2,563,680	3,188,314	855,587	1,801,450	560,054
1891	17,113,237	2,399,275	2,326,059	819,373	1,911,245	615,011
1892	15,622,518	1,754,541	2,081,252	781,014	1,796,831	517,135
1893	16,091,501	1,773,047	2,065,553	788,317	2,056,027	614,289
1894	18,242,305	1,643,254	1,773,782	638,950	1,744,087	419,087

The imports from India into Great Britain, and exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to India were as follows in 1894 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
Bombay and Sind	5,916,806	12,249,741
Madras	4,131,571	2,764,415
Bengal	15,899,573	12,969,307
Burma	1,700,907	1,316,606
	27,648,857	29,300,069

The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years, in tens of rupees :—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Calcutta	61,750,573	63,933,101	63,640,119	69,927,146	71,319,266
Bombay	65,371,569	66,351,980	65,674,674	67,999,093	63,158,708
Madras	10,020,739	8,917,973	9,067,535	10,303,973	10,985,753
Karachi	8,402,099	11,310,986	7,546,292	11,040,337	10,641,250
Rangoon	12,437,563	12,614,528	12,525,228	10,799,556	10,430,908
Tuticorin	2,036,035	1,648,226	1,802,644	1,755,548	2,213,631

Of the total imports of merchandise Rx. 58,638,443 in value came through the Suez Canal, and of the exports Rx. 65,571,312 in value went through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above, there is a considerable trans-frontier land-trade. The following table shows the value, in tens of rupees, of the land-trade (excluding treasure, the figures for which are untrustworthy), during three years ending March 31, 1895 :—

—	Rx. Imports	Rx. Exports	Rx. Total
1893	3,690,900	3,388,000	7,078,900
1894	4,037,400	3,431,700	7,469,100
1895	4,354,700	3,755,000	8,109,700

The following table shows the value of the trade (excluding treasure), in tens of rupees, with the leading trans-frontier countries in the last three years ending March 31, 1895 :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela	40,500	48,100	44,800	27,800	25,000	22,400
Khelat	57,100	64,700	78,100	20,500	26,500	41,100
Kandahar	234,400	335,800	299,100	297,700	328,200	309,800
Sewestan	53,700	62,700	71,900	71,200	68,600	73,900
Kabul	220,800	188,800	160,400	610,500	405,200	267,400
Bajaur	109,100	147,000	191,800	143,100	212,000	277,200
Kashunir	507,300	422,900	513,600	476,400	528,700	612,900
Ladakh	29,700	29,300	37,000	19,900	23,700	43,800
Tibet	104,200	124,600	145,300	50,800	60,700	65,200
Nepal	1,344,900	1,493,000	1,716,700	1,182,200	1,104,400	1,231,200
Karenni	233,700	214,000	233,900	19,700	20,700	9,800
Shan States	294,900	313,100	381,100	214,200	238,100	402,200
Zimme	218,100	230,200	203,300	14,500	86,400	25,200
Siam	50,100	82,200	31,100	24,000	41,500	33,600
W. China	50,500	137,200	115,500	93,600	134,200	200,700

The total value of the coasting trade in 1894-95 was Rx. 70,317,045 in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India :—

Nationality of Vessels	1890-91		1891-92		1892-93		1893-94		1894-95	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British . . .	2,118	3,161,765	2,325	3,563,678	2,047	3,158,225	1,976	3,076,277	2,209	3,406,546
British Indian . .	1,021	153,378	933	146,659	1,035	150,124	925	134,821	997	145,711
Foreign . . .	638	463,672	721	507,944	734	507,901	623	504,074	618	525,233
Native . . .	1,713	84,026	1,687	90,094	1,568	85,946	1,506	82,739	1,485	78,896
Total . . .	5,490	3,862,841	5,686	4,308,375	5,384	3,902,196	5,030	3,797,911	5,309	4,156,386
Cleared :										
British . . .	2,133	3,174,670	2,335	3,583,354	2,010	3,072,646	2,020	3,186,479	2,208	3,378,303
British Indian . .	1,002	140,850	977	148,963	1,063	156,185	953	136,788	996	142,481
Foreign . . .	568	421,012	645	468,904	681	480,806	532	468,774	564	500,760
Native . . .	1,830	85,581	1,515	81,055	1,585	80,458	1,460	75,934	1,500	77,892
Total . . .	5,533	3,822,113	5,472	4,282,276	5,339	3,790,095	4,965	3,867,975	5,268	4,099,436
Total entered and cleared . . .	11,023	7,684,954	11,158	8,590,651	10,723	7,692,291	9,995	7,665,886	10,577	8,255,822

The following gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared Indian ports *viâ* the Suez Canal during the years indicated :—

	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1889-90	677	1,331,767	931	1,723,597	1,608	3,055,364
1890-91	752	1,487,111	965	1,821,405	1,717	3,308,516
1891-92	1,043	2,019,483	1,268	2,412,341	2,311	4,431,824
1892-93	782	1,637,806	929	1,887,457	1,711	3,525,263
1893-94	712	1,575,836	928	1,987,474	1,640	3,563,310
1894-95	811	1,834,009	903	1,980,900	1,714	3,814,909

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interport trade in 1893-94 was 105,764 of 11,324,193 tons; and in 1894-95, 103,003 of 11,170,520 tons; and cleared in 1893-94, 96,145 of 11,159,078 tons; and in 1894-95, 98,299 of 11,207,985 tons.

For the year 1894-95, 68 vessels of 2,811 tonnage were built at Indian ports; 33 of the vessels in Bombay, and 13 in Madras. The following table compares the number and tonnage of all the vessels built and of those first registered at Indian ports for six years :—

	1889-90		1890-91		1891-92		1892-93		1893-94		1894-95	
	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage
Built	106	3,006	80	2,795	86	3,316	72	2,141	98	3,280	68	2,811
Registered	150	8,591	124	10,005	138	10,060	118	6,102	129	8,994	108	5,216

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS AND CANALS.

The following table shows the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	4,156	31,392	35,548
N. W. P. and Oudh	4,934	23,581	28,515
Punjab	2,504	24,240	26,744
Lower Burma	578	2,310	2,888
Central Provinces	1,236	6,420	7,656
Assam	120	4,852	4,972
Madras	11,760	10,188	21,948
Bombay	2,605	17,914	20,519
Haidarâbâd	968	—	968
Coorg	89	221	310
Mysore	1,730	3,170	4,900
Rajputâna	771	1,529	2,300
Central India	1,554	—	1,554
Balûchistân	376	889	1,265
Military works	842	440	1,282
Grand total	34,223	127,146	161,369

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication. Railways, however, are now rapidly spreading all over the Peninsula.

II. RAILWAYS.

The rate of progress in each of the last sixteen years in opening out railway communications in India will be apparent from the following figures :—

Miles open	Miles open	Miles open	Miles open
1879 8,492	1883-84 10,828	1887-88 14,377	1891-92 17,571
1880 9,308	1884-85 12,000	1888-89 15,242	1892-93 18,048
1881 9,892	1885-86 12,375	1889-90 16,097	1893-94 18,500
1882 10,145	1886-87 13,386	1890-91 16,977	1894-95 18,855

The total length of railway open on March 31, 1895, was as follows :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by Companies	8,767 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ the State	5,377 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies	2,586 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ „ Assisted Companies	407 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies	672 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lines owned and worked by Native States	838 $\frac{3}{4}$
Foreign Lines	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	18,855$\frac{1}{2}$

The total capital expenditure by the State on Indian Railways up to the end of 1894, including lines under construction and survey, amounted to Rx. 255,253,039, allocated as follows :—

Rx.	Rx.
State Railways 155,027,644	Native States 10,537,806
State lines leased to Companies 31,185,523	Foreign lines 1,688,136
Guaranteed Railways 49,738,028	Surveys 471,317
Subsidized Companies 208,644	Collieries 308,449
Assisted Companies 6,088,092	Total . . . Rx. 255,253,039

Up to the end of 1894 the total amount of capital raised by the various Guaranteed Railway Companies was 45,913,396 $\frac{1}{2}$., and for State lines leased to companies 24,770,414 $\frac{1}{2}$., or a total amount of 70,683,810 $\frac{1}{2}$., as shown below.

Guaranteed Railways	£	State Lines Leased to Companies	£
Great India Peninsula	25,736,533	Bengal Nagpur	7,265,781
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	9,107,219	Indian Midland	7,101,116
Madras	11,069,644	Lucknow Bareilly	147,000
Total	45,913,396	Southern Mahráthá	6,603,957
		Mysore	1,224,000
		Bengal Central	1,000,000
		Assam-Bengal	1,428,560
		Total	24,770,414

The gross earnings on all railways during 1894 amounted to Rx. 25,508,856, against Rx. 24,087,547 during 1893. During 1894 the number of passengers carried was 145,727,097, the coaching earnings being Rx. 8,493,988, and the passenger mileage 5,890,138,077 ; while during 1893, 135,520,447 passengers

were carried, the coaching earnings being Rx. 8,194,132, and passenger mileage 5,601,635,567 miles.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1894 was 32,643,764 tons, which earned Rx. 16,248,174, the ton-mileage being 4,861,763,665. In 1893 the corresponding totals were 28,846,729 tons, with an earning of Rx. 15,216,267, and a ton-mileage of 4,425,119,754.

The total working expenses amounted in 1894 to Rx. 11,983,920, or 46·98 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with Rx. 11,354,806, or 47·14 per cent., in 1893.

The net earnings realised were Rx. 13,524,936 against Rx. 12,732,741 in 1893, giving an average return on the capital expenditure on open lines, including steamboat services and suspense account, of 5·69 per cent. against 5·46 per cent. in the previous year.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1894 there were 22,853 post-offices and boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1894, the number of letters, postcards, and money-orders which passed through the post-offices of British India was 335,617,159; of newspapers 26,363,793; of parcels 2,339,416; and of packets 14,702,537; being a total of 379,022,905. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure (in tens of rupees) of the Post Office in each of the five fiscal years 1890 to 1894:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
		Number	Rx.	Rx.
1890	311,988,110	19,196	1,301,362	1,376,594
1891	325,278,711	20,393	1,402,748	1,396,535
1892	347,133,230	21,465	1,445,925	1,496,417
1893	360,209,076	22,124	1,488,863	1,518,555
1894	379,022,905	22,853	1,557,597	1,558,281

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback, and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1894, the mails travelled over 80,366 miles, of which total 57,408 miles was done by steamers, boats and 'runners,' 4,859 miles by carts and on horseback, and 18,099 miles by railways.

The following table shows the mileage of Government telegraph lines in India, and the number of messages sent, together with the charges on and receipts from all paid messages (including those sent by the Indo-European Telegraph and Persian Gulf Section):—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			Rx.	Rx.	
1891	113,512	37,070	781,034	763,980	3,407,100
1892	120,159	38,625	919,335	838,720	3,808,998
1893	126,251	41,030	937,743	875,073	3,981,411
1894	134,255	42,700	959,096	902,133	4,184,790
1895	138,256	44,648	978,699	807,881	4,391,226

There were 1,362 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1895.

Money and Credit.

The great fall in the value of silver has, during the last twenty years, made the task of administering Indian finances more difficult than formerly. About sixteen millions sterling has to be spent in Great Britain on account of India, and this has to be paid in gold, while the Indian revenues are raised in silver. Thus Rx. 24,000,000 must be paid instead of Rx. 16,000,000, when the rupee is worth only 1s. 4d. instead of 2s.

The total value of the silver and copper coined in British India from 1860-61 to 1893-94 inclusive has been Rx. 241,208,712; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rx. 16,328,917, during 1877-78, when the last great famine occurred.

The standard of the currency of India since 1835 has been silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. Gold is coined in small quantities, but it is not current as money, and is not legal tender. In the five financial years from 1890-91 to 1894-95, the value (in tens of rupees) of the money coined at the two Indian mints (Calcutta and Bombay) was as follows:—

Year ended March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891	—	13,163,474	178,309	13,341,783
1892	24,801	5,553,974	166,317	5,745,092
1893	—	12,691,526	131,119	12,822,645
1894	—	4,812,500	129,508	4,942,008
1895	—	94,595	120,094	214,689

In 1892-93, the exchange value of silver fell considerably below 1s. 3d.; and in view of the increasing embarrassment of the finances, and the inconvenience and impediments to trade, caused by the fluctuations in the gold value of silver, the Government of India came to the conclusion that, failing the adoption of the double standard by international agreement, measures should be taken for the adoption of a gold standard for India. The Committee, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, appointed to consider the proposals of the Indian Government in their Report of May 31, 1893, recommended:—

(1) The closure of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public.

(2) The issue of rupees at the Mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee, and the receipt of sovereigns at the Indian treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of rupees fifteen per sovereign.

Accordingly a Bill providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on June 26, 1893, and passed into law on the same day, as Act VIII. of 1893. Notifications were issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight at treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign, and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s. 4d.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established

from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives in exchange for money notes ranging from 5 rupees to 10,000 rupees in value.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,260,000 rupees.

The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year, from 1890 to 1895 :—

	Rx.		Rx.
1890 . . .	15,771,780	1893 . . .	26,401,820
1891 . . .	25,690,449	1894 . . .	30,411,631
1892 . . .	24,076,408	1895 . . .	30,700,010

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government Savings banks in India for five years. These banks were divided into Presidency banks (3), Railway banks (11), Post Office banks (6,358), and Military banks (171) in 1893-94 :—

—	Banks	Native Depositors		European or Eurasian Depositors		Total	
		No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1889-90	6,546	355,055	5,947,081	76,785	1,583,236	431,840	7,530,267
1890-91	6,642	402,118	6,457,817	73,211	1,602,859	457,329	8,060,676
1891-92	6,642	451,679	7,111,880	77,073	1,774,032	528,752	8,885,912
1892-93	6,594	507,510	7,854,424	80,841	1,920,231	588,351	9,774,655
1893-94	6,544	558,528	8,330,454	86,130	1,991,976	644,658	10,322,430

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are nominally :—

MONEY.

The <i>Pic</i>	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ Farthing.
3 „	=	1 <i>Pice</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Farthings.
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Pie</i>	=	1 <i>Anna</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Pence.
16 <i>Annas</i>	=	1 <i>Rupee</i> = 2 Shillings.
16 <i>Rupees</i>	=	1 <i>Gold Mohur</i> = 17. 12s.

The relative value of the money of India and England fluctuates with the gold price of silver; thus, a rupee has been worth 2s. 2d., and for some years was 1s. 7d., but recently it fell below 1s. 1d. (see p. 150). The anna is worth less than 1d. at present.

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore' of rupees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ „ Bombay	=	28 lbs. nearly.
„ „ „ Madras	=	25 lbs. nearly.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24.3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *seer*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois. Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *seer*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *seer* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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DEPENDENT STATES.

To some extent dependent on, or feudatory to, India, are the two border States of Balúchistán and Sikkim.

BALÚCHISTÁN.

A country in Southern Central Asia, lying approximately between lat. 25° and 32° N., and between long. 61° and 70° E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450. Bounded on the N. by Afghánistán, on the E. by British India, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. Includes (1) Independent Balúchistán; (2) Quetta and the Bolan, administered on the Khán's behalf by the British Government; (3) British Balúchistán; (4) certain Afghán and Balúch tribes on the Indian frontier.

The leading chief of independent Balúchistán is Mír Máhmúd Khán, Khán of Khelát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, Mír Khudádád Khán in August, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KHELÁT SINCE 1700.

Abdullá Khán.	Mehráb Khán, 1819-1840.
Muhabbat Khán.	Sháh Nawáz Khán, abdicated.
Nasír Khán I., 1755-1795.	Nasír Khán II., 1840-1857.
Máhmúd Khán.	Khudádád Khán, 1857-1893.

Mír Máhmúd Khán, reigning.

The power of the Brahuí Kháns of Khelát was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century by a hill chief named Kumbar. Called in to protect the Hindu Rájá of Khelát against marauders from the east, Kumbar first expelled these invaders, and then overthrew the Hindu dynasty. His successors gradually made themselves supreme from Khelát to the Arabian Sea, and about 1740 Abdullá Khán, the fourth Brahuí Khán of Khelát, was acknowledged as chief of Balúchistán by Nádir Sháh. The districts of Quetta and Mastang were granted to Abdullá's son, Nasír Khán I., by Ahmad Sháh, the Duráni King of Afghánistán. Nasír Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khán, was killed in the storming of Khelát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasír Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1841; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Nasír Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Khudádád Khán also made over the district of Quetta to be administered by British officers, at first receiving the surplus revenue, but since 1882 an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees. He also received 30,000 rupees per annum as compensation for his right to levy transit dues on merchandise in the Bolan Pass. In 1893, Khudádád Khán was found guilty of murdering his Minister and other subjects, and was permitted to abdicate. His son, Mír Muhammad Khán, has succeeded to all his rights and privileges.

The Khán of Khelát is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but his powers cannot be precisely defined. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs.

The area of Balúchistán is about 130,000 square miles. This includes (1) the greater part of Balúchistán ruled by a confederation of chiefs under the suzerainty of the Khán of Khelát; (2) the districts of Quetta and the Bolan administered on the Khán's behalf by British officials; (3) the A

signed Districts of Pishín, Shorarud, Kachh, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali, which formerly belonged to Afghánistán, and are now directly under British rule; (4) the Afghán tribes between the Amir's territory and India; and (5) the Balúch tribes, known as Marris and Búgtis. Total population of Balúchistán (British and Independent), about 500,000. The nomad Balúchis are the most widely spread race, the Brahúis of the eastern plateau being the dominant race.

During the year 1888-89 the district of Khetran was brought under British control; and more recently British authority has been established in the country between the Zhob Valley and the Gumál Pass.

The principal towns are Khelát (the capital), Quetta, which is already much larger than Khelát, Mastang, Kozdár, Bela, Kej, Bágh, Gandáva, Dádar, Sonmiáni. The religion is Muhammadan. The only Hindus are shopkeepers and those who have come to Quetta for trade, labour, &c.

There is no standing army, with the exception of about 1,200 men kept up by the Khán; His Highness could perhaps assemble, at an emergency, 10,000 irregular tribal levies, indifferently armed. The fortifications recently erected by the Indian Government lie within the territory under British administration. The numerous forts scattered about independent Balúchistán could offer no resistance against artillery.

The Khán of Khelát's revenue consists of his subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year, his quit-rent of 25,000 rupees for the Quetta district, and a share in the agricultural produce taken from the inferior cultivators in Independent Balúchistán. The last source of revenue varies considerably. In a good year it might be worth 500,000 rupees.

The agricultural produce of Balúchistán is limited, owing to the scanty and uncertain rainfall; but most of the crops grown in India may be found in the country. Coal has also been found in several places. At Khost, on the Sind-Pishín Railway, it has been successfully worked for some years past. Balúchistán is an immense camel-grazing country. Steps have been taken to improve the breed of horses in Balúchistán by the importation of thoroughbreds, Norfolk trotters, and Arab stallions. Local manufactures are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other weapons. The nomad tribes make for themselves rough blankets and rugs. The chief exports are wood, hides, madder, dried fruit, bdellium, tobacco, and dates. The following table shows, as nearly as can be estimated, the imports and exports of Balúchistán from and to British India for the past two years. The trade over the Sind-Pishín Railway, very little of which goes beyond British territory, is excluded:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1894	1895	1894	1895
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Lus Bela . .	25,000	22,406	48,100	44,847
Khelát . .	26,500	41,138	64,700	78,063

The country through which the Bolan and Sind-Pishín Railways run is under British administration. Elsewhere camels serve as the chief means of transport. Surveys have recently been made for a line of railway from

Karachi to Quetta *viâ* Las Bela, Kharan, and Khelât. There is a line of telegraph to Khelât, and the submarine cable from Karachi to the Persian Gulf touches at Gwadar.

See 'The Country of Baluchistan,' by A. W. Hughes, London, 1877. 'Travels in Baluchistan and Sinde,' by Sir H. Pottinger, London, 1816. 'Unexplored Baluchistan,' by E. A. Floyer, London, 1882. 'Wanderings in Baluchistan,' by General Sir C. MacGregor, London, 1882. The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895. 'Across the Border, or Pathan and Biloch,' by E. E. Oliver, London, 1891.

SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himâlayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepâl. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles.

In March 1889 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The treaty (ratified by Queen Victoria on August 17, 1890) also declares that the British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim.

A British officer has been appointed to advise the Mahârâjâ and his council, and to reorganise the administration. The Mahârâjâ, after having declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Indian government, was compelled to live for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the Political Agent.

Estimated area, 2,818 square miles. Population, according to a census taken in 1891, 30,458. The people are known to their Gûrkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Rong.

Principal towns, Tumlong and Gamtak.

The religion is Lamaism.

The revenues of the Mahârâjâ were formerly said to amount to Rx. 84 yearly over and above his subsidy. Since British intervention, there has been a considerable improvement, due chiefly to the increased assessment in tracts where surveys have been made. In the year 1893-94, the revenue of the State increased to Rx. 7,600; the expenditure to Rx. 6,026. The land revenue, amounting to Rx. 3,658, is assessed and collected by twelve Kâzis and other subordinate officials. The Kâzis exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the council. The lamas pay no dues to the State.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three kinds of cloth. There are valuable forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines are worked.

The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim; but the through trade is, for the time being, practically extinguished, owing to the complications on the Tibetan frontier.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports from British India for three years:—

	1893	1894	1895
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports . . .	18,091	20,708	30,600
Exports . . .	24,360	28,311	41,888

The chiefs imports were cotton piece goods, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports food grains and vegetables.

See 'Report on a Visit to Sikkim in 1873,' by Sir John Edgar, Calcutta 1874; 'Report on Explorations in Sikkim, &c.,' by Lieut.-Col. Strahan, Dehra Dun, 1889; Gazetteer of Sikkim, Calcutta, 1894.

Also attached to British India are the following island groups :

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Andamans are a group consisting of the Great and Little Andamans on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, 600 miles from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges. The Great Andamans comprise three large islands, the North, Middle, and South, with several smaller ones; the group is about 156 miles long and 20 miles wide; area, 1,760 square miles. The most considerable of the Little Andamans are Interview, Outram, Henry Lawrence, and Rutland Islands. The aboriginal population, of diminutive size and low type, is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000. The islands are mainly used as a convict settlement for India. At the end of 1893-94 the convict population was 10,589, of whom some 2,513 held tickets as self-supporters. There is a police force of 645 men. Port Blair, the principal harbour, is on the South Island of the Great Andamans. The population of Port Blair (1891) is 15,670. Other ports are Port Campbell on the west of South Andaman, and Port Cornwallis on the east coast of North Andaman. About 21,663 acres have been cleared for cultivation by the convicts, the produce mainly for local use. The whole group was formally annexed in 1858, and is placed under a 'Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,' appointed by the Indian Government.

The Nicobar Islands are a group to the south of the Andamans, 634 square miles. There are 8 large and 12 small islands. Great Nicobar is 30 miles long, 12 to 15 miles wide. There used to be a convict station at Nancowry or Camorta Island, but in 1888 the place was abandoned as a penal settlement. The number of aboriginal inhabitants is 6,915. The islands are said to yield annually 15,000,000 coco-nuts—one half exported; edible birds' nests, tortoise-shell, ambergris, trepang are also shipped.

See 'Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for 1893-94,' Calcutta, 1894.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1891), 14,440, all Muhammadans. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

KAMARAN ISLAND.

Small island in the Red Sea, on the west coast of Arabia, 20 miles SSW. of Sohera, 15 miles long, 5 miles wide. There are 7 small villages occupied by fishermen. Affords good sheltered anchorage.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

LABUAN.*Governor.*—L. P. Beaufort.*Resident and Treasurer.*—W. R. Flint.

Crown colony, placed, in 1890, under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

An island about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, in the Malayan Archipelago. Area, 30½ square miles. Population (1891), 5,853 estimated, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders; 30 Europeans in 1891. Capital, Victoria, 1,500 inhabitants.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	4,701	8,977	6,311	6,291	4,004
Expenditure . .	5,364	7,368	4,876	5,720	4,559
Exports ² . . .	43,308	55,230	54,832	39,588	52,301
Imports . . .	70,064	75,629	86,782	82,082	92,395
Tonnage, entered and cleared . .	114,750	124,134	115,455	109,142	114,036

¹ Dollar at 2s. 2d.² Exclusive of those in native vessels.

Sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, wax, &c., are imported from Borneo and other islands and exported to Singapore. In 1894, 18,609 tons of coal were exported. There is no trade with the United Kingdom.

Chief sources of revenue: Retail licences, also customs on spirits, wines, tobacco, &c. There is no public debt. Cables have been laid down between Hong Kong and Singapore, and one connecting the main land. A telegraph line to Sandakan is in course of construction.

Reference: Colonial Report. Annual. London. (See also BRITISH BORNEO.)

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**Constitution and Government.**

The Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 115. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent dated February 1, 1886, and Christmas Island by letters patent dated January 8, 1889.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Colonial Engineer. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of ten official and seven unofficial members, five nominated by the Crown and two nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the crown.

Governor.—Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.; Colonial Secretary British Honduras, 1868; administered the Government, 1870–76; Receiver-General British Guiana, 1877; Colonial Secretary Natal, 1877; acted as Governor, 1881–82, 1885–86; Governor of Fiji, 1886; administered govern-

ment of Natal and Zululand, 1889; Governor, 1889; and Governor Straits Settlements, 1893.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to ten miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, the whole containing an area of 270 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

In addition, the Native States of Perak, Sélángor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the peninsula, are under British protection.

In Perak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, Residents were appointed in 1874, who are assisted by a staff of European officers; and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal British officials. The Residents are directly under the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

In 1883 the relations of the colony were consolidated with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan. A State Council has been formed, and a Resident has been appointed. In January, 1895, Sungei Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungei Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan (*i.e.* Nine States) comprises the states of Sungei Ujong, Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. The Sultan of Johor in 1887 placed, in the spirit of former treaties, his foreign relations in the hands of this country, and agreed to receive a British Agent. In July, 1895, the four Protected Native States, Perak, Sélángor, Pahang, and Negri

Sembilan entered into a new treaty with the British Government by which the administrative federation of these States under a Resident General is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should Her Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are :—Perak, 10,000 ; Sēlangor, 3,500 ; Sungei Ujong (with Jelebu) 1,200 ; Negri Sembilan, 1,800 ; Johor, 9,000 ; Pahang, 10,000.

The following figures give the numbers in the several Settlements, inclusive of the military, at the census, 1891, and the general results of the census of 1881. Under Penang are included Province Wellesley and the Dindings :—

	Singapore		Penang		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans . . .	4,312	942	893	308	85	49	5,290	1,299
Eurasians . . .	1,764	1,825	824	888	821	935	3,409	3,648
Asiatics . . .	135,254	40,457	151,167	81,538	49,431	40,849	335,852	162,844
Totals (1891)	141,330	43,224	152,884	82,734	50,337	41,833	344,551	167,791
Totals (1881)	184,554	139,208	235,618	190,597	92,170	93,579	512,342	423,384

In 1891 there were in the Settlements 213,073 Malays, 227,989 Chinese, and 53,927 natives of India.

A census of the population of the native States was also taken in 1891, the totals being as follows : Perak, 214,254 ; Sēlangor, 81,592 ; Sungei Ujong, 23,602 ; Pahang, 57,462 ; Negri Sembilan, 41,617.

The births and deaths in 1894 were as follows :—

—	Singapore	Dindings	Penang	Province Wellesley	Malacca
Births . . .	3,327	128	2,306	3,578	3,351
Deaths . . .	6,216	111	4,428	3,654	2,825

In 1894, 153,583 Chinese immigrants landed in the colony, as against 213,282 in 1893. The total number of Indian immigrants in 1894 was 14,956, against 18,220 in 1893, and 16,081 in 1884. Of the total 1,688 were under indenture. The number returned to India in 1894 was 13,537.

Instruction.—Instruction, which is not compulsory in the colony, is partly supported by the Government.

The number of schools and pupils was as follows in 1894 :—

—	No. of Schools	Attendance
Government English schools	8	970
Grant-in-aid English schools	33	5,187
Government vernacular boys' & girls' schools .	176	7,117
Total	217	13,274

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, and which holds civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once or twice a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, police and marine magistrates' courts. The total convictions before the Superior Courts in 1894 was 536; before the other courts 22,863. The police force numbered over 1,900 of all ranks in 1894, of whom about 75 were Europeans. The number of criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1894 was 6,275.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the last five years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1890	4,269,125	3,757,693
1891	3,826,583	4,599,199
1892	3,652,877	4,265,783
1893	3,706,308	3,915,482
1894	3,904,774	3,714,620

The estimated revenue for 1895 was 3,973,521 dollars. The leading items of revenue in 1894 were—stamps, 261,120 dollars; licences, 2,489,300 dollars; land revenue, 353,314 dollars; port and harbour dues, 134,374 dollars; postage, 186,831 dollars; and of expenditure—salaries, 1,462,737 dollars; public works, 376,968 dollars; education, 100,107 dollars; police, 82,380 dollars; marine department, 64,875 dollars; transport, 77,536 dollars; military expenditure, 736,447 dollars.

The revenue in 1894 was derived as follows:—Singapore, 2,185,431 dollars; Penang, 1,407,907 dollars; Malacca, 311,436 dollars.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1895, amounted to 2,612,599 dollars, and liabilities 853,652 dollars.

The revenue and expenditure of the protected native States were as follows for 1894:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
Perak	3,542,115	3,587,224
Selangor	3,334,468	2,817,292
Sungei Ujong	397,130	364,082
Negri Sembilan	137,876	144,679
Pahang	100,220	212,975

Debt of Sungei Ujong, 195,000 dollars; Negri Sembilan, 252,941·95 dollars; Pahang, 1,103,484·95 dollars.

Defence, Production, and Industry.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenues of the colony, the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only. The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, two batteries of European artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners. A further augmentation of the garrison is under contemplation.

The colony also maintains an armed police force consisting of 35 officers and over 1,900 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery consisting of 100 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery.

Articles produced in the Straits territory are gambier in Singapore; pepper in Singapore and Province Wellesley; tapioca and rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley; sugar in Province Wellesley. Liberian coffee is successfully cultivated in Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Johor. Coffee, pepper, sugar and rice are exported from Perak; gambier and pepper are grown in Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, and Johor; tapioca in Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1894 the export from Perak amounted to 23,552 tons, from Selangor 22,341 tons, and from Sungei Ujong and Jelebu about 2,800 tons. Tin is also successfully worked in the Kuantan District of Pahang. Gold is found in and exported from Pahang, Negri Sembilan, and Perak, and other metals are known to exist in various parts of the Peninsula.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The ports of the Protected Malay States are also free except as to opium and spirits. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports (exclusive of inter-Settlement trade) for five years:—

Years	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies	From Elsewhere	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies	To Elsewhere	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1890	23,551,582	41,209,476	82,536,259	147,297,317	24,784,830	24,534,412	78,604,440	127,923,682
1891	21,501,712	41,020,305	73,364,200	135,886,217	24,504,509	17,765,629	83,535,634	125,805,772
1892	22,296,191	39,247,601	79,884,160	141,427,952	25,084,603	18,307,410	91,245,694	134,697,707
1893	22,126,738	42,041,115	95,981,107	160,148,960	30,294,499	20,243,591	94,219,354	144,757,394
1894	27,852,362	47,051,162	134,450,699	209,354,223	31,759,488	21,800,010	120,340,818	173,900,316

The tables of the values of the imports into, and exports from, the three Settlements during two years, give the following results :—

—	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Singapore . . .	123,974,642	164,001,343	108,456,082	137,039,562
Penang . . .	43,910,132	58,320,513	43,693,722	47,548,254
Malacca . . .	1,731,274	1,829,436	2,005,178	2,198,248

The trade of the Native States (including inter-State trade) was as follows in 1894 :—

—	Perak	Selangor	Sungei Ujong	Negri Sembilan	Pahang
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		
Imports	9,262,396	12,925,602	2,309,674	No	No
Exports	17,184,837	12,139,686	1,933,056	Returns	Returns

The following table shows the value of the most important imports and exports of the Straits Settlements in 1894, exclusive of inter-settlement trade :—

—	Imports	—	Exports
	Dollars		Dollars
Rice	19,011,146	Tin	32,913,105
Cotton Piece Goods	11,732,701	Spices	9,341,481
Opium	10,253,784	Gambier	6,939,351
Fish	5,694,536	Gums	6,474,765
Coal	4,279,208	Tapioca	2,440,055
Tobacco	2,956,540	Rattans	2,859,812
Provisions	1,798,979		

Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, gambier, pepper, gum, rattans, sago, cigars, tin, tapioca ; many of these, however, being largely re-exported.

The values are determined by the market prices at the time, and declarations are made both as to quantity and value by importers and exporters. Imports are credited to the country of the first port of shipment, and exports to the country where the final port of destination is, as far as can be ascertained ; thus, *e.g.*, Switzerland is never inserted in the returns. The information is supplied by traders on declaration forms. There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passing, transit, actual* ; passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c., which vessels may or may not have cargo for Singapore ; transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. These two classes of trade are *not* included in the import and export statistics. Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of the statistical results. In times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries is enhanced, and the same probably holds good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported.

The following table shows, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the Straits Settlements and Great Britain for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U.K. from the Straits.	£ 5,187,801	£ 5,356,865	£ 4,868,289	£ 4,518,387	£ 4,584,783
Exports of British produce to the Straits . . .	2,883,244	2,463,543	2,092,486	1,756,537	2,331,656

The principal imports into the United Kingdom are (1894) tin, 2,116,516*l.*; spices, 372,439*l.*; cutch and gambier, 386,938*l.*; gutta percha, 391,510*l.*; the principal exports from the United Kingdom, cottons 1,191,396*l.*; iron, 160,287*l.*; machinery, 50,773*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1894, exclusive of native craft, was 8,567, with a tonnage of 5,534,761 tons. The number of native craft was 12,971, with a tonnage of 391,604 tons. The number of vessels cleared at the ports of the colony was 8,548, with a tonnage of 5,565,836 tons, and the total number of native craft was 13,035, with a tonnage of 398,507 tons.

Communications.

There are no railways within the colony itself, but in Penang there are over 4 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm. The motive power is steam. In Perak there is a railway from Port Weld to Taiping, 8 miles in length, from Taiping to Ulu Sápétang, 9 miles, from Teluk Anson to Ipoh via Tapah and Kampar 50 miles, with a branch line 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, connecting Labat with the main line from Batu Gajah to Ipoh. In Sélángor a railway, 22 miles long, connects the capital, Kwala Lumpor, with the port of Klang. Kwala Lumpor is also connected with Serendah and Kwala Kubu, important mining centres, by a line 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and with Pudo, a mining village, by a line 2 miles long. In Sungei Ujong a railway of 23 miles has been constructed by a private company from Port Dickson on the coast to the capital, Seremban. The following lines are under construction: in Parak from Ipoh to Chemor, 14 miles; in Sélángor from Pudo to Sungei Beš, 7 miles, and from Klang to Tanjong Kubu, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

In 1894, 2,760,420 letters and articles of all kinds were received at the Post Office, and 2,778,960 despatched.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are three banks with establishments in the colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1894, was 230,678 dollars.

By an Order of the Queen in Council dated February 2, 1895, the silver Mexican dollar, weighing 417.74 grains (or 27.070 grammes), .9027 fine, is the standard coin. The British dollar, the Hong Kong dollar, and the Japanese yen, each weighing 416 grains (or 26.957 grammes), .900 fine, are also legal tender, the least currency weight being in each case 411 grains (or

26·633 grammes). Subsidiary silver coins are 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, which are legal tender for sums not exceeding two dollars; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents, legal tender for any sum not exceeding one dollar.

The measures of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are :—

1 Kati = 16 Tahlil = $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

1 Picul = 100 Kati = 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. „

1 Koyan = 40 Picul = 5,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

The kati of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9·984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the picul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

The State of Johore (area 9,000 square miles, estimated population 200,000), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, is, in its foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty of 1885. The Sultan is H.H. Ibrahim, under whom the country is administered by district headmen. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium, spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are gambier, pepper, sago, tea, coffee, gutta percha, &c. The population is chiefly Malay and Chinese. Chief Town, Johore Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

Keeling or Cocos Islands, group of about 20 small coral islands, about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. Population (1891), 554. The islands were formally annexed to England in 1857, and placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent in 1886. Large quantities of copra, coco-nuts, and oil are exported.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java, and 700 miles E. of Keeling Islands. It is 9 miles long and about the same wide. It was added to the colony by Letters Patent in January 1889, and a settlement from the Cocos Islands has since been made on it.

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AFRICA.

Amsterdam Island. See MAURITIUS.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 35 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 750 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is used as a coaling, victualling, and store depôt for Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa station. There is an excellent sanitarium up Green Mountain for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There is a farm of 8 acres under cultivation. The population, which consists entirely of officers, seamen and marines, with their wives and families, and about 50 Kroomen, numbers in all about 140. Garrison station, Georgetown, on northeast coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand. Exports from the United Kingdom to Ascension (1894), 3,976*l.*, mostly stores. The island is included in the Postal Union. *Captain in Charge*, Captain John G. Jones, R.N.

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BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north-east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884. The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into six districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeking, and Quthing. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census taken in 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives; population in 1895 estimated at 250,000. As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply. Stock, &c. (1891): 81,194 horses, cattle 320,934, ploughs 10,434, waggons 808.

There are 144 schools (mostly missionary), with 7,543 pupils; grant in aid, 3,799*l*. There are two small Government schools and some industrial schools.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries. Imports in 1894, according to Cape or Free State returns, 68,674*l*. The total exports in 1894 were 83,407*l*. The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, and wool. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and Orange Free State, and on July 1, 1891, Basutoland was admitted into Customs Union with these States.

The currency is exclusively British, but exchange is still largely conducted by barter. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution (18,000*l*.), the Post Office, native hut tax (at the rate of 10*s*. per annum), and the sale of licences.

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	39,606	41,784	40,753	41,045	43,667	44,627
Expenditure .	37,265	40,825	42,657	39,838	41,301	43,064

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport. The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State. There are telegraph offices at Maseru and Mafeteng in communication with the Cape Colony telegraph system; and there is also telegraphic communication between Maseru and Ladybrand, the Orange Free State bearing part of the cost.

Resident Commissioner.—Colonel Sir Marshal James Clarke (late R.A.), K.C.M.G. (1,500*l*.)

Acting Resident Commissioner.—G. Y. Lagden, C.M.G.

Acting Government Secretary.—F. Enraght-Moony.

References.—Colonial Report. Annual. London.

Barkly (Mrs.), Among Boers and Basutos. 2d. ed. 8. London. 1894.

Noble (J.), Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa. 8. London. 1893.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the boundaries of the South African Republic and Matabeleland on the east to the confines of German South-West Africa (*q.v.*). The total area is about 386,200 square miles. The most important tribes within the territory are the Bamangwato, under the chief Khama, whose capital is the town of Palachwe (population 25,000) in the Choping Hills; the Bakhatla under Lenchwe; the Bakwena under Sebele; the Bangwaketse under Bathoen; and the Bamaliti under Ikaneng. An Order in Council of July 1890, placed the territory under the jurisdiction of the Governor of British Bechuanaland. In November, 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony to Cape Colony, new arrange-

ments were made for the administration of the protectorate. To enable the British South Africa Chartered Company to extend the railway northwards from Mafeking, a strip of land, about 100 miles in length, running from the Molopo River along the frontier of the Transvaal, and occupied by the tribe under Ikaneng and a neighbouring tribe under Montsioa was, with the assent of the chiefs, placed under the administration of the Company. It was also agreed that, north of this, a strip of land nowhere exceeding 10 miles in width, should be marked out for the purpose of the railway; the boundaries of the three tribes affected by this agreement were fixed anew; and the mode of administration of the protectorate was settled. Each of the chiefs, Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen, is to rule his own people as formerly, under the protection of the Queen, who will appoint an officer with assistants to reside among them under the High Commissioner. The natives will pay a hut tax, to be collected, for the present at least, by the chiefs. No licences for the sale of spirits will be granted or renewed. There will be a force of native mounted police for the maintenance of order. Outside the boundaries laid down for the chiefs, the British South Africa Company will administer, but the chiefs, under certain regulations, will continue to have the hunting rights they have hitherto possessed.

The natives in the territory are peaceable, cattle-rearing and agriculture being the chief industries.

The telegraph line from the Cape to Mafeking has been extended to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland, and progress is being made with the extension of the railway.

Bechuanaland. Commission and Instructions to Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland. London, 1884, and subsequent Blue Books.

Berbera. See under ADEN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by Order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. c. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The Constitution formed under these various Acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests

with a Legislative Council of 22 members elected for seven years, presided over ex officio by the Chief Justice ; and a House of Assembly of 76 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The colony is divided into seven electorate provinces each electing 3 members to the Legislative Council, there being an additional one for Griqualand West. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are now qualified by occupation of house property of the value of 75*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* Electors, to be registered, must be able to sign their names and state in writing their occupations and addresses. The number of registered electors in 1895 was 91,875, under the registration provisions of Act No. 9 of 1892, which provides, *inter alia*, for elections by ballot after July 1, 1894. All members of Parliament are entitled to one guinea a day for their services, and those residing more than 15 miles from Cape Town to an additional 15*s.* a day for a period not exceeding 90 days.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G. First appointment to the Cape, 1881 ; reappointed 1895.

The Governor is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 3,000*l.* as ‘Her Majesty’s High Commissioner,’ and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from the Imperial funds.

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a Ministry constituted as follows :—

Prime Minister and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Dr. T. N. G. Te Water.

Attorney-General.—Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. A. H. Faure.

Each of the Ministers receives a salary of 1,500*l.* a year.

In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is also generally Resident Magistrate. There is for each division a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the registered Parliamentary voters. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons ; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There are 77 magisterial districts and 74 fiscal divisions in the Colony proper. There are 86 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 75 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1796, the colony had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts.

The colony is divided into 74 divisions, and its dependencies into 29 districts.

At the census of 1875 the colony, as then constituted, had an area of 191,416 square miles and a population of 720,984 (236,783 Europeans). According to the report of the census of April 5, 1891, the population on the same area is 956,485 (336,938 Europeans), showing an increase of 32·66 per cent. during the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·04 per cent. of the whole population, and an increase in the European population of 42·30 per cent. in the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·64 per cent.

The following table gives the area and population of the colony and dependencies according to the census of 1891:—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1891			Per Square Mile
		European	Native and Coloured	Total	
Colony proper .	191,416	336,938	619,547	956,485	5·00
Griqualand West ¹	15,197	29,670	53,705	83,375	5·49
East Griqualand .	7,594	4,150	148,468	152,618	20·10
Tembuland .	4,122	5,179	175,236	180,415	43·77
Transkei .	2,552	1,019	152,544	153,563	60·16
Walfish Bay .	430	31	737	768	1·79
Total .	221,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224	6·90

¹ Griqualand West is now incorporated in the Cape and constitutes 4 of the 74 divisions.

Pondoland, annexed to Cape Colony September 25, 1894, has an estimated population of 200,000. In August, 1895, the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland was incorporated with Cape Colony. The area annexed is about 60,770 square miles, and the population (1891) was 60,376, of whom 5,254 were whites, the rest natives, of whom 47,650 lived in locations and paid hut tax. The country is well adapted for cattle and for maize; gold, lead, silver, and iron have been found.

Of the white population, 27,667 were born in England, 6,646 in Scotland, and 4,184 in Ireland, while 6,540 were German. Of the coloured population, 13,907 are Malays, and 247,806 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white 195,956 are males, and 181,031 females; and of the total population 767,327 are males and 759,897 females.

The Transkeian territories are grouped under their chief magistrates, and are subject to the 'Native Territories Penal Code.'

The chief towns with their population in 1891 were:—The capital, Cape Town, 51,251 (with suburbs, 83,718); Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Graham's Town 10,498; Beaconsfield 10,478; Paarl, 7,668; King William's Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaf-Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389.

Of the European population in 1891, 14,253 were of professional occupation, 77,118 domestic, 17,922 commercial 74,095 agricultural, 31,177 industrial, 155,333 were dependants and 7,089 indefinite or unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

A general compulsory system of registration of births and deaths took effect on January 1, 1895; no results have been published as yet (June, 1895). At the Colonial Office 7,005 marriages were registered in 1894. The amount of aided immigration into Cape Colony is small; from 1873 to 1884 the total number of immigrants sent by the emigration agent in England was 23,337; the greatest number being in the year 1882—4,645. In 1884 it was only 292. Government immigration was stopped in 1886. The number of adult arrivals by sea in 1891 was 11,599 and departures 8,415; in 1892, 12,633 and 7,845 respectively; in 1893, 15,617 and 7,922; and in 1894, 18,133 and 10,288.

Religion and Instruction.

According to the census of 1891, there were in the Colony 732,047 Protestants, comprising 306,320 of the Dutch Reformed Church, 139,058 of the Church of England, 37,102 Presbyterians, 69,692 Independents, 106,132 Wesleyans and 5,390 other Methodists, 20,278 Lutherans, 16,297 Moravians, 14,271 Rhenish Mission, 6,954 Baptists. The Catholics numbered 17,275; Mohammedans 15,099; Jews 3,009. The number described as 'of no religion' was 753,824, of whom 528,338 were Kafirs and Bechuanas, 165,389 Fingos, 22,545 Hottentot, and 36,998 of mixed race. There were in all 1,882 places of worship. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (6,785% in 1895-1896) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1891, 28·82 per cent. of the males and 28·02 per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. In 1891, according to the census results, there were in the colony 99,280 European children between the ages of 5 and 14. Of these 22,080 were taught in the government-aided schools, 17,697 in private schools, and 20,223 at home or in Sunday schools only. Between the same ages there were 316,152 native or non-European children of whom 34,133 were taught in government-aided schools, 4,561 in private schools, and 5,021 at home or in Sunday schools only. In the 1,933 aided colleges and schools in 1894, the enrolment was 97,722, with a daily attendance averaging 70,399.

Cape Colony has a University, incorporated 1873, and granted a royal charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions. There are 5 colleges aided by Government grants under the Higher Education Act, each with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students in 1893-94, 184 matriculation; 2 M.A., and 11 Law; 117 B.A., and intermediate; 25 for survey; total 339.

Government expenditure on education for 1893-94, 176,190%.

There were 92 public libraries in the colony in 1894, with an aggregate of 295,394 volumes. There are 78 newspapers and periodicals published in the colony.

Justice and Crime.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the Eastern Districts and the Transkeian Territories; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley. By Art. 3/90 the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889. According to Act No. 2 of 1894, jurors in criminal cases may be paid.

There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as courts of special justices of the peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the Queen in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by colonial statute law.

In 1894 there were convicted before the special J. P. Courts, 1,247 prisoners; before Magistrates' Courts, 48,354; before the Superior Courts, 842. The prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1894, were 2,566 males and 375 females. In 1894 the Cape Police Force numbered 1,169, the Municipal and ordinary Police Force, 1,143; and the Gaol Establishment, 438.

Pauperism.

In the various charitable institutions in the colony at the end of 1894 there were 3,350 inmates. In 1894, 828 persons received indoor relief, and an average of 333 monthly received outdoor relief. The number of *non-paying* in-patients of hospitals and asylums was 7,685 in 1894.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the last five years (ending June 30):—

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation	Services rendered	Colonial Estate	Fines, Stores issued, &c.	Loans	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	1,774,352	2,291,375	319,198	45,125	1,141,857	5,571,907
1891	1,654,583	2,098,351	348,113	42,829	1,413,143	5,557,019
1892	1,748,924	2,342,709	346,915	56,796	1,075,523	5,570,867
1893	1,836,098	2,731,873	350,588	52,655	1,474,935	6,446,149
1894	1,951,652	2,894,577	353,772	121,351	300,000	5,621,352

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt	Railways	Defence	Police and Gaols	Civil Estab- lishment	Under Loan Acts	Total, including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	1,063,280	1,018,065	142,774	217,509	128,624	1,048,571	5,327,496
1891	1,221,463	1,117,953	152,430	234,364	126,831	2,130,758	6,436,007
1892	1,166,368	1,219,655	150,681	239,354	131,975	2,054,837	6,371,220
1893	1,213,204	1,474,163	149,287	266,748	132,347	1,066,627	5,734,503
1894	1,551,932	1,565,261	161,231	290,819	135,557	526,465	5,823,449

The estimated expenditure (under votes) for 1895-96 is put down at 5,183,260*l*.

The colony had a public debt of 27,675,178*l*. on January 1, 1895, including 2,675,417*l*. raised for corporate bodies, harbour boards, but guaranteed in the general revenue. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—eighteen millions and a quarter sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony, excluding the 'Transkeian Territories,' in 1894 was returned at 38,553,493*l*., excluding Government property.

The total revenue of the Divisional Councils in 1894 was 179,611*l*., and expenditure 174,254*l*. The total Municipal revenue in 1894 was 799,358*l*., and expenditure, 548,302*l*. The total debt of the Divisional Councils, December 31, 1894, was 42,990*l*., and of the Municipalities 1,388,657*l*.

Defence.

The whole of the Cape Peninsula, in which is the great naval station of Simon's Bay, is fortified against foreign attack by a series of forts and batteries. Here is maintained a contingent of the imperial army, the imperial military expenditure in 1894 amounting to 124,114*l*.

For the defence of the colony a military force is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 838 officers and men. By a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 5,971 volunteers in 1894. Probable expenditure in 1895-96 on colonial defence, 176,499*l*. The Cape Police, which consists of 42 officers and 1,127 men, with 977 horses, is available for defence purposes in case of emergency. On the Cape and West African station, a squadron of 15 of her Majesty's ships is maintained.

Production and Industry.

In 1894, 1,269 titles were issued, alienating 2,576,481 acres of land. Up to Dec. 31, 1894, the total area disposed of was 103,183,625 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 40,845,336 acres. There are 537 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres of which 18,000 acres were under vines.

In the year ending May 31, 1894, the chief agricultural produce was:—wheat, 3,097,629 bushels; oats, 1,390,464 bushels; barley, 779,982 bushels; mealies, 2,761,107 bushels; Kafir corn, 1,438,044 bushels; rye, 561,050 bushels; oat-hay, 41,128,161 bundles of about 5½ lbs; tobacco, 5,079,144 lbs. There were in the colony 85,706,974 vine-stocks, yielding 4,559,904 gallons of wine, 1,384,480 gallons of brandy, and 1,579,833 lbs. of raisins. There were also fruit trees (peach, apricot, apple, pear, plum, fig, orange, and lemon) to the number of 3,529,448. The chief pastoral products were:—wool, 46,947,653 lbs.; mohair, 7,585,775 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 257,502 lbs.; butter, 2,977,602 lbs.; cheese, 36,633 lbs. In 1894 there were in the colony 1,930,800 head of cattle, 340,323 horses, 95,149 mules and asses, 15,154,753 sheep, 4,923,348 Angora and other goats, and 240,191 ostriches.

The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing altogether 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at 1,564,897*l*. and annually producing articles worth 9,238,870*l*. Among these establish-

ments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Commerce.

Of the total imports in 1894, the value of 2,049,972*l.* (including 289,451*l.* specie) was duty-free, while the value of 9,538,124*l.* was subject to duty. The customs revenue amounted to 1,479,244*l.*, or about 16 per cent. of the imports subject to duty.

The values ¹ of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Imports	Imported Merchandise	Exports	Exports of Colonial Produce
	£	£	£	£
1890	10,106,466	8,470,550	9,970,370	9,653,982
1891	8,582,776	7,518,437	11,131,024	10,934,974
1892	9,571,670	8,691,017	12,206,493	11,774,556
1893	11,539,987	10,760,556	13,156,589	12,765,770
1894	11,588,096	10,887,787	13,812,062	13,503,044

Total imports, 1895, 19,094,880*l.*; exports, 16,904,756*l.*

¹ All import values are determined from importers' declarations, checked by invoices and bills of charges and by examination of the goods, if necessary. They represent current values at the places of export, including packing and transport charges to the ports of shipment, *plus* 5 per cent. Export values are determined from exporters' declarations on their bills of entry, subject to such check as may be necessary. They represent the market values at the ports of shipment, including charges for packing. Quantities both of imports and exports are ascertained from bills of entry, subject to such checks as comparison with invoices, &c., and examination of the goods. The origin of imports and destination of exports are shown by the bills of lading, and are respectively the country where the goods were placed on board ship for export to the colony, and the country to which shipment is made. There is no distinction between general, special, and transit trade. All goods entered inwards at the customs are treated as imports into the colony, and all goods shipped from any port in the colony to any country are treated as exports to that country.

The following table shows the value of the leading exports of Colonial produce in the last five years according to the official Cape Returns:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . .	2,196,040	2,264,498	2,029,093	1,855,076	1,599,632
Ostrich feathers	563,948	468,221	517,009	461,552	477,414
Hides (ox and cow) & skins (sheep & goat)	443,103	489,929	478,379	497,109	419,211
Copper ore .	326,757	254,184	253,681	202,316	284,800
Hair (Angora).	337,239	355,426	373,810	527,619	421,248
Wine . .	19,537	20,183	18,645	18,964	18,908
Grain and meal	14,505	13,586	7,689	7,313	6,154
Diamonds .	4,162,010	4,174,208	3,906,992	3,821,443	3,013,578
Gold bullion .	1,445,039	2,781,576	4,095,512	5,259,120	7,147,308

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1868 to 1894 was 69,434,708*l.* The gold given among exports is really imported from the Transvaal, though not included among imports.

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, &c., 3,511,298*l.*; and food, drinks, &c., 2,093,592*l.* in 1894.

The trade of the Cape (excluding specie) was distributed as follows during the last four years:—

—		1891	1892	1893	1894
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	Imports from	7,020,493	7,691,195	9,203,317	8,877,632
	Exports to .	10,579,417	11,474,561	12,401,227	13,352,658
British Possessions	Imports from	641,599	683,277	667,475	605,674
	Exports to .	113,715	89,510	62,865	56,110
Foreign Countries	Imports from	910,674	1,112,769	1,494,044	1,815,339
	Exports to .	423,099	413,996	492,462	287,770

The value of the imports (of merchandise) and exports (colonial), excluding diamonds sent through by post office, at the leading ports has been as follows :—

—		Cape Town	Port Nolloth	Port Elizabeth	East London	Mossel Bay
		£	£	£	£	£
1892	Imports .	2,835,458	27,781	4,077,068	1,546,172	146,418
	Exports .	4,445,618	253,589	1,976,759	825,734	54,310
1893	Imports .	3,092,546	9,847	5,162,753	2,245,574	196,607
	Exports .	5,413,830	202,444	1,908,241	783,993	71,613
1894	Imports .	3,029,895	24,715	5,280,457	2,324,696	156,440
	Exports .	7,425,441	284,778	1,570,452	791,112	90,328

The value of the trade (excluding diamonds and specie) with the United Kingdom, during five years is returned by the Board of Trade as follows :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Colony .	4,970,572	5,071,000	4,595,324	4,799,748	4,301,521
Exports of British produce to Colony	6,290,963	5,677,459	6,016,456	7,232,341	6,953,392

In the last five years the imports of wool—sheep and goats'—into the United Kingdom from Cape Colony were as follows :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Quantities	72,832,937	81,669,265	72,049,724	74,858,363	64,290,619
	£	£	£	£	£
Value .	3,198,879	3,406,905	2,959,213	3,105,517	3,613,438

Among the minor imports into Great Britain from the colony in 1894 were copper ore, of the value of 243,582*l.*; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 511,436*l.*; and skins and hides, of the value of 782,341*l.* The exports of British produce to the colony comprised mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,234,848*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 638,955*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 761,160*l.*, and leather and saddlery, 511,333*l.*; machinery and mill work, 525,423*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1894 was 802, of 1,723,528 tons (577, of 1,547,280 tons British), and coastwise 1,309, of 2,895,082 tons; the number cleared outwards was 793, of 1,715,806 tons (576 of 1,547,897 tons British), and coastwise 1,319, of 2,893,522 tons. Belonging to the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, on January 1, 1895, were 29 vessels of 3,431 tons.

Total registered shipping of colony (1895):—Steamers, 21, of 2,659 tons; sailing, 8, of 772 tons; total, 29, of 3,431 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are over 8,000 miles of road in the colony proper. There were lines of Government railway of a total length of 2,253 miles in the colony in Dec. 1894. In 1873 there were 63 miles; in 1880, 882 miles; 1883, 1,089 miles; 1884, 1,344 miles. There are also 188 miles of private railways in the colony, and 17½ of private tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Kimberley. The Government lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems—the Western, from Cape Town; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth; and the Eastern system, from East London. All the three systems are now connected. The Northern system extends through the Orange Free State into the South African Republic. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1894 has been 20,296,943*l.*, showing a cost per mile of 9,009*l.* The gross earnings in 1894 were 2,713,753*l.*, and expenses 1,483,771*l.* The number of passengers conveyed in 1894 was 5,977,078, and tonnage of goods, 1,003,221 (of 2,000 lbs.).

The number of postal receptacles in the colony at the end of 1894 was 975; the revenue in 1894 amounting to 307,680*l.*, and the expenditure on whole postal telegraph service to 339,493*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1894 was 16,448,512, newspapers 7,484,160, post cards 474,810, books and sample packets 1,504,680, parcels 358,048.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 5,973 miles of line, with 334 offices, at the end of 1894. The number of messages sent was 1,537,434 in 1894. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government, 781 miles of line having been taken over from the company in 1873. The revenue in 1894 was 75,507*l.* (exclusive of 83,880*l.*, the value of Government messages), and expenditure 82,909*l.*

Banks.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony :

31st Dec.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony only	Assets and Liabilities. Colony only
	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve		
	£	£	£	£	£
1890	5,780,610	1,558,612	850,489	740,210	9,221,661
1891	5,394,370	1,550,570	709,064	489,609	8,130,794
1892	5,373,090	1,555,960	725,000	589,853	10,705,593
1893	5,362,090	1,555,953	770,000	615,320	9,668,086
1894	5,362,090	1,555,953	815,000	585,442½	9,521,464

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leagner = about 128 imperial gallons; half aune = $15\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; anker = $7\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2·11654 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—Spencer Brydges Todd, C.M.G. (Acting).

Secretary.—William Henry Wilson (Acting).

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CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH).

The boundaries of the British sphere of influence north of the Zambezi, called British Central Africa, are thus defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement:—

On the east by a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa at

the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and M'Sinje, following the shore southwards as far as the parallel of latitude $13^{\circ} 30'$ south, whence it runs in a south-easterly direction to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows; thence it runs in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Kilwa or Chilwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruo, and thence follows that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruo to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré the boundary will follow the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga; thence it runs due westward until it reaches the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyasa, until it reaches parallel 14° of south latitude. From thence it runs in a south-westerly direction to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aruangwa or Luangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west by a line following the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambezi, starting from the Katima Rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barotse kingdom. That territory to remain within the British sphere; its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, to be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission.

In the early part of 1891, Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the Charter of the British South Africa Company, so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyasaland.

The total area of British Central Africa is officially stated to be about 500,000 square miles. The European population is over 350, of whom all but 32 are British subjects. In the lower region a few Indian traders have begun to settle, while on or near Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika are about 40 Arabs, dwelling as chiefs, recognised by the British Government, or as merchants of doubtful repute. The total native population is about 4,000,000. Large portions of territory are uninhabited owing to the former slave raids of the Arabs and black Portuguese. The Barotse country on the east side of the Upper Zambezi is thickly populated, but, with this exception, the native population is congregated chiefly in that portion of the territory which is more or less under British administration. The sphere under the British South Africa Company's Administration contains the following districts: Chambezi, Tanganyika, Mweru, and Luapula. The chief towns are: Fife, Abercorn, Niamkolo, Sumbu, Rhodesia, and Fort Rosebery. Settlements have been, or are being, formed in the Tanganyika district, on Lake Mweru, and on the Upper Luapula river near Bangweolo.

Representative of the British South Africa Company.—Major P. Forbes.

CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The British Central Africa Protectorate, constituted as such on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Foreign Office by H.M. Commissioner, the cost of administration, to which the British South Africa Company formerly contributed, being now met by a grant in aid from the Imperial Government supplemented by the local revenue. It is divided into twelve districts, in each of which are two or more administrative officials. The

chief town is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands, with a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. In the same region, or on the Shire river, are Zomba (the seat of the Administration), Chiromo, Port Herald, Chikwawa, Katunga, Fort Anderson, Fort Lister, Mpimbi, Liwonde, Fort Sharpe, and other settlements; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Rifu, Kotakota, Bandawe, Nkata, Likoma, Deep Bay, and Karonga. There are sixteen post-offices and thirteen customs-houses. The Shire province contains most of the European population of the Protectorate. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. Seven missionary societies are at work. The climate, though not salubrious for European settlers in general, is healthier than the greater part of tropical Africa. Within the Shire province coffee planting has been greatly extended within the last few years. Rice is grown to perfection, and the cultivation of wheat, recently introduced, promises to be successful. Oats and barley thrive on the uplands, where Merino sheep and Natal ponies seem also likely to prosper. The trade for the year ended March 31, 1895, was: Imports, 95,000*l.*; exports, 12,000*l.* The chief imports were cotton goods, machinery, provisions, hardware, and agricultural implements; the chief exports, ivory, coffee, tobacco, and the *strophanthus* drug.

The armed force necessary to maintain order and to check the slave trade consists of a corps of 200 Sikhs from the Indian Army, with from 200 to 300 black police, recruited locally, and on the East Coast of Africa. This force has English officers and Sikh non-commissioned officers. An armament of artillery, with mountain guns, has been supplied by the Imperial Government. There is also a naval force on the rivers Zambezi and Shire and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of the five gunboats, *Herald*, *Mosquito*, *Dove*, *Adventure*, and *Pioneer*, with English officers and seamen. There are five naval stations at intervals from Chinde at the mouth of the Zambezi, to Deep Bay on the north-west coast of Lake Nyasa.

Communication with the coast is by H.M. gunboats and by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, and the African International Flotilla Company. These vessels meet at Chinde the ocean-going steamers of various British, German, and Portuguese Companies. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and at this port the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the "British Concession," where goods in transit for British Central Africa may be landed and re-shipped free of customs duty.

A telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika is being constructed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company. The line just opened connects Zamba and Blantyre with Tete, Salisbury, and Cape Town.

H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Sir Henry H. Johnston, K.C.B.

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EAST AFRICA (BRITISH).

By the Anglo-German Agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of British East Africa extends in a north-west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umbe, going round by the north of Kilimanjaro, to where the 1st parallel of N. latitude reaches Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State. To the north, the British sphere is bounded by the River Juba; it ascends that river to 6° N. latitude, following that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude, this meridian forming the boundary between the British and Italian spheres of influence up to the Blue Nile, and is continuous with the sphere of Italian influence in Gallaland and Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State viz. 30° E. longitude which forms the boundary up to the N. limit of that state (4° N. latitude). North of this parallel of latitude the British sphere has at present no western delimitation and debouches on the independent Mohammedan states of that region. British East Africa includes Witu and the territory formerly claimed by Germany on the coast to the north (ceded by Germany in 1890), and the islands of Patta and Manda. It includes Uganda, Usoga, Ünyoro, Ankori Mpororo, Koki, part of Ruanda, the Equatorial Province (Emin Pasha's), part of Kordofan and Darfur, and a large part of Somaliland. The total area thus embraced probably extends to over 1,000,000 square miles. Treaties have been made with the native chiefs between the coast and the lake, and also with the King of Uganda and chiefs on the west side of the lake, to beyond the Semliki River, and quite recently with the Somali tribes occupying the interior between the Juba and Tana, whereby commercial access to the Galla country is for the first time opened.

The strip of the Zanzibar coast extending from the northern limit of German influence on the right bank of the Umbe to the Ozi River, including Kau and Kipini, was in 1888 ceded by the Sultan for fifty years to the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1889, the Sultan ceded to the Company all his towns and possessions north of Kipini, all the islands on the coast and in Manda Bay, and the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magadisho, Warsheik, and Maroti, and in 1891 he granted all his territory from the Umbe to the Juba, to the Company in perpetuity, for an annual payment of 80,000 dollars. The total length of coast is about 400 miles. In consequence of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891, the concession of the ports north of Kismayu was given up by the Company, Italy and the Sultan being left free to deal with each other in regard to them as they think fit.

The Company had occupied the country as far as Uganda, and between that and Lake Albert Edward and the River Semliki. By arrangement with the Government the Company retired from Uganda at the end of March 1893, and on June 19, 1894, a British Protectorate was declared over Uganda proper. On July 31, 1893, the Company withdrew from the administration of Witu, of which (being a British Protectorate) they had assumed control as the responsible delegates of her Majesty, distinct from their tenure of administration derived from the Sultan. Thereupon the Protectorate was temporarily placed under the administration of the Sultan, and under Mohammedan law. On June 15, 1895, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the whole of the territory, from the coast to the boundaries of Uganda (including Witu), and on June 30 the Company evacuated the territory leased from the Sultan, the administration being taken over by her Majesty's Government and placed under the control of the Consul-General at Zanzibar. Uganda proper is under a Commissioner, subordinate to her Majesty's Agent and Commissioner

at Zanzibar; the latter is responsible for the ten-mile coast strip. A Sub-Commissioner (under Uganda) has charge of the communications in the region between the coast strip and Uganda.

The chief ports are Wanga, Mombasa, Malindi, Mambrui, Lamu, and Kismayu.

The customs revenue amounted in 1893 to 261,554 rupees. In 1893 the imports were valued at 1,807,208 rupees; exports, 1,287,399 rupees. Shipping entered, 1893, 100,602 tons; cleared, 100,388 tons. On June 30, 1892, the Sultan of Zanzibar withdrew his reserves under the Berlin Act, thereby placing all his dominions within the Free Zone. Zanzibar itself was declared a free port in February 1892. At the mainland ports and inland frontiers 5 per cent. import duty is levied under the Brussels Act. The principal exports are sesame seed, ivory, india-rubber, gum, copra, coir, orchella weed, hides, &c. The imports are Manchester goods, Bombay cloth, iron and copper wire, beads, &c. Trade is at present principally in the hands of East Indian merchants (Banians).

The fine harbour of Mombasa has been much improved by the construction of piers and jetties, beacons, and mooring buoys. The Eastern Telegraph Company has recently connected Mombasa by submarine cable with Zanzibar, while a telegraph line connects Mombasa with Lamu *via* Golbanti (Tana River) and Witu. A survey has been made for the construction of a line of railway over 657 miles long from the coast at Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza; and in 1895 the British Government reached Dunantabe in the construction of the line, which is being proceeded with now (January 1896). A good road has been constructed to connect Mombasa with Kibwezi (nearly 200 miles inland), where the East African Scottish Mission is working successfully towards the industrial education of the natives.

The country has been peaceably opened up by exploring caravans carrying trade goods. The most advanced permanent posts occupied by Europeans are situated at Machakos and Kikuyu, 250 to 300 miles inland, on a healthy salubrious plateau, at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Mengo is the capital of the kingdom of Uganda, and there is a line of forts, established by Captain Lugard, and extended by his successors, on the western frontier of Unyoro, from the Albert Nyanza to the Albert Edward Nyanza.

Commissioner and Consul-General in Uganda.—Ernest L. Berkeley.

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Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.
Matabeleland. See SOUTH AFRICA (BRITISH).

MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British Colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and the Seychelles Islands, is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and the Auditor-General, and two elected members of the Council of Government are ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered by letters patent dated September 16, 1885, which introduced an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise ten members are now elected, one for each of the following districts:—Moka, Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne, Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart; and two for Port Louis.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary British Honduras, 1887; Colonial Secretary Mauritius, 1889; Governor of Mauritius 1893. The Governor has a salary of 50,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary 13,500 rupees per annum.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 705 English square miles.

The Seychelles group, Rodrigues, and the Chagos Islands are the principal dependencies of Mauritius. Total area of dependencies, 172 square miles. Mahé, the most important of the Seychelles group, is situated at a distance of 940 miles from Mauritius.

The following were the numbers of the population of Mauritius, according to the census taken in 1891:—

	Male	Female	Total
Total of resident population . . .	206,038	164,550	370,588
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere . .	721	—	721
Crews of mercantile shipping . . .	344	2	346
Total of population . . .	207,103	164,552	371,655

Over two thirds of the population are Indian, and the remainder consists of natives of African race, Chinese, mixed races, and whites. No official figures exist as to the numerical proportions of these different groups of the general population, except as to the Chinese, the number of whom was estimated at 3,617 on January 1, 1895. The birth-rate of 1894 was 38·1 per 1,000, and death-rate 29·0. The total number of immigrants, including women and children, who landed in the colony in 1894 was 1,026, and departures, 968. The capital of the colony, Port Louis, had, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 58,244 in 1894.

According to the census of 1891 the returns as to the religions showed that there were then 209,079 Hindoos, 115,438 Roman Catholics, 34,763 Mahometans, and 7,307 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches,

the Roman Catholics receiving 102,556 rupees in 1893, and the Protestants 41,038 rupees; the Indians are mostly Hindoos.

Primary education is conducted partly in government, and partly in State-aided schools, 174 in 1894. The total government expenditure on education in 1894, including the Royal College, was 496,005·70 rupees. In 1894 the average number of pupils on the roll in primary schools was 17,701, and the average attendance 11,336. At the Royal College in 1894 the attendance was 203, and at the Royal College schools, 295.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1894 was 19,995 and at the Supreme Court, 45.

Finance, Defence.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony for five years were :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue. .	7,774,774	7,595,651	7,473,029	8,103,922	8,534,427
Expenditure .	7,705,311	8,192,265	8,024,484	7,872,096	8,587,039

The principal sources of revenue were :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Customs dues . .	2,670,420	2,424,425	2,611,280	2,808,085	3,006,819
Licences and permits	2,142,917	2,268,143	2,453,423	2,421,454	2,457,127
Railway traffic .	1,575,888	1,597,321	1,490,642	1,585,729	1,790,808

The whole debenture debt of the colony in 1894 was :—Government Debenture Debt, 1,366,849*l.*; Poor Law Commission, 2,500*l.*

The municipal debt of Port Louis was 135,300*l.* sterling and 288,152 rupees.

The harbour of Port Louis is defended by Fort Adelaide and Fort George. The troops in the colony at the beginning of 1895 numbered 915 (43 officers and 872 men). The total military expenditure for 1894 was 51,867*l.*, of which 13,804*l.* was paid by the colony.

Commerce.

The declared value¹ of the total imports and exports of the colony (exclusive of specie and bullion) was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
1890	16,375,377	26,962,930
1891	16,433,133	23,705,288
1892	15,746,116	18,093,181
1893	18,899,939	22,176,486
1894	21,096,011	31,228,619

¹ The values of imports and exports are declared by importers and exporters, both being exclusive of charges and of exchange. They are given in rupees at the value of 2*s.* per rupee. The countries where the goods are shipped are taken as the countries of origin, unless the goods themselves or the bills of lading and invoices show a different origin, in which case the country so disclosed is declared in the bill of entry.

Imports from United Kingdom, 3,709,584 rupees ; exports to United Kingdom, 2,870,478 rupees.

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar, 28,461,564 rupees in 1894 ; rum, 424,632 rupees ; vanilla, 82,720 rupees ; aloe fibre, 171,526 rupees ; oil, coco-nut, 187,116 rupees. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mauritius into U. K.	264,900	268,066	230,127	250,497	224,350
Exports of British Produce to Mauritius.	320,326	256,595	270,087	305,127	273,350

The staple article of import from Mauritius into the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value being 135,845*l.* in 1891 ; 150,214*l.* in 1892 ; 166,792*l.* in 1893 ; 154,568*l.* in 1894. The other imports comprise drugs of the value of 18,924*l.* ; hemp and other fibres, 18,691*l.* ; caoutchouc, 8,518*l.* in 1894. The British exports to Mauritius in 1894 consisted principally of cotton goods, value 50,485*l.* ; coal, 19,065*l.* ; machinery, 23,256*l.* ; iron, 32,208*l.* ; manure, 26,937*l.* ; apparel and haberdashery, 11,458*l.* ; beer and ale, 8,316*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping in 1894 consisted of 60 sailing vessels of 7,115 tons (net), and 4 steamers of 131 tons ; total, 64 vessels of 7,246 tons.

The number of vessels entered in 1894 was 335 of 316,350 tons, and cleared 340 of 324,748 tons.

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 105 miles, the revenue from which in 1894 was 1,790,808 rupees, and expenditure 1,085,429 rupees.

There exists a complete system of telegraphs throughout the island of Mauritius, and a telegraph cable from Zanzibar to the Seychelles and thence to Mauritius. The number of letters, postcards, and newspapers which passed through the post office in 1894 was 2,406,559.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system decreed by the Government of India in 1871 came into force in Mauritius on May 1, 1878.

Dependencies.

SEYCHELLES.—Population, according to census of 1891, 16,440 (8,302 males, 8,138 females). Revenue 1894, 235,410 rupees ; expenditure, 278,470 rupees ; imports, 633,061 rupees ; exports, 764,080 rupees. Principal exports : coco-nut oil, soap, vanilla, tortoiseshell, coffee, and cacao. Ships entered 1894, 86, including 13 men-of-war. There are 27 Government schools, with 2,056 pupils. Grants in aid 8,000 rupees. *Administrator* : H. Cockburn Stewart.

RODRIGUES (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Population (census 1891) 2,068 (1,154 males, 914 females); revenue, 1894, 8,880 rupees; expenditure, 29,637 rupees; imports (1894), 137,133·55 rupees; exports, 105,729·46 rupees.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, between 16° 50' and 16° 20' S. lat., and 56° 26' and 59° 41' E. long., mostly sand-banks; the Oil Islands, including the Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat., and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. There are besides the detached islands of Assumption, Aldabra, and Glorioso, none of them permanently uninhabited.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° S. lat., 72°–73° E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6¼ miles wide, with 700 inhabitants, a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 50,000 gallons of coco-nut oil exported annually.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1882 by a Governor. A charter of constitution was granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879; the charter now in force was granted in 1893.

By the Constitution Act (Law No. 14, 1893), which came into force July 20, 1893, the legislative authority resides in the Queen, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. Her Majesty is represented by the Governor, whose assent (revocable within two years, in manner prescribed) is required to all bills before they become law. The Governor appoints the ministers, and with their advice, the members of the Legislative Council.¹ He issues writs for general election of members of the Legislative Assembly, fixes the place and time of the sessions of the legislative bodies, and may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly. He may also, by message, transmit the draft of any bill to be introduced in either house. The Legislative Council consists of eleven members, each of whom must be at least

¹ The first Legislative Council was nominated solely by the Governor.

thirty years of age, must have resided ten years in the colony, and must be registered proprietor of real property of the net value of 500*l*. Members hold their seats for ten years, provision being made for the withdrawal of five at the end of the first five years. The President is appointed by the Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of thirty-seven members chosen by the electors. Each Legislative Assembly continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved. It meets annually or oftener, appoints its Speaker, and adopts (with the approval of the Governor) its own standing rules and orders. Money bills must originate in the Assembly, and the Legislative Council may accept or reject but not alter them. No money bill, however, for any purpose not first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Governor can be passed in the session in which it is proposed. No person can be a member of the Assembly who is not a duly qualified and registered elector. Members receive an allowance of 1*l*. a day during the session.

Electors are qualified by the possession of immovable property of the value of 50*l*., by payment of rent for such property of the annual value of 10*l*., or (having resided three years in the colony) by having an income of 96*l*. per annum, inclusive of allowances. Electors (1892), 9,077.

The executive authority resides in a body of not more than six ministers, each of whom must be, or must within four months become, a member of one of the legislative bodies. Each may sit or speak in either house, but may vote only in that of which he is a member.

Governor of Natal.—The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. ; Private Secretary to Sir H. Robinson in Fiji, 1874 ; Private Secretary for New South Wales affairs, 1875 ; Colonial Secretary of Barbados, 1877 ; Secretary to the Government of Malta, 1883 ; Lieut.-Governor, 1884 ; Governor of Windward Islands, 1889. Appointed to Natal, 1893. He is also Governor of Zululand.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l*. per annum.

The first Ministry under the new Constitution was formed October 10, 1893, as follows :—

Premier and Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education.—Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Harry Escombe, Q.C.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. G. M. Sutton.

Minister of Native Affairs.—Hon. F. R. Moor.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. T. K. Murray.

Area and Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 20,460 square miles, with a seaboard of about 200 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The colony is divided into 26 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has more than doubled since 1879. The returns of the total population (1879 and 1891) were :—

—	1891	1879
Europeans . . .	46,788	22,654
Indians . . .	41,142	16,999
Kaffirs . . .	455,983	319,934
Grand total . .	543,913	361,587

Population of the borough of Durban, July 31, 1891, 25,512 (1894 27,984) ; and of Pietermaritzburg, July 31, 1891, 17,500.^g

Instruction.

There are 16 Government primary, 2 Government high schools, 42 Government-aided schools, 230 Government-aided farmhouse schools, and a considerable number of private schools in the colony. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 7,616 (1894-95); the average daily attendance 88 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the high schools there is an average daily attendance of 180 pupils. About 2,000 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only 200 white children are receiving no education. About 96 per cent. of the whole number of white children in the colony are being educated, the number of those receiving gratuitous education (1894-95) being 910. The direct Government expenditure on schools for (1894-95) 40,680*l*. Fees paid by pupils in Government schools (1894-95) 5,833*l*. Six bursaries of the annual value of 20*l*. each, tenable for three years, are established by the Government, and one exhibition of the annual value of £150, tenable for 4 years, at a University of the United Kingdom.

There are 133 schools for natives, with a total attendance of 7,809, which received in 1894-5 grants in aid to the amount of £5,203; and 28 schools for the children of Indians, with a total attendance of 1,610 in 1894-5 and for which a grant of 1,825*l*. was voted.

Finance.

The general revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the last five years ended June 30, were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1889-90	1,507,788	1,444,964
1890-91	1,318,769	1,393,896
1891-92	1,392,455	1,280,964
1892-93	1,069,678	1,099,858
1893-94	1,011,017	1,082,373

Railway receipts and ordinary expenditure are included in the foregoing statement.

The following are the principal items of ordinary revenue for the year ended June 30, 1894:—Railways, 446,989*l*.; customs, 191,235*l*.; excise, 20,199*l*.; land sales, 36,315*l*.; mails, 37,426*l*.; telegraphs, 12,954*l*.; stamps and licences, 22,849*l*.; native hut tax, 82,366*l*.

The principal items of expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1894, were: Railways, 294,801*l*.; public works, 63,378*l*.; defence, 65,688*l*. Total loan expenditure, 79,692*l*.

The Public Debt on December 31, 1894, was 8,060,354*l*.

Defence.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 259 Europeans, and of volunteers 1,531, including a volunteer naval defence corps of 86 men. The cost of the mounted police force for the year ended June 30, 1894, was 33,560*l*., and the colony contributed 26,257*l*. to the expense of the volunteers during the same period.

Industry.

Of the total area of the colony 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for Native occupation, 7,514,315 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 1,158,133 acres have been sold on deferred payments, and about 1,000,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1894 203,293 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1894, 20,401 tons), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea-planting has been recently introduced, 2,297 acres being under tea in 1894, the yield for the year ended June 30, 1895, being about 737,000 lbs. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by Natives, 376,780.

Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1894 there were 229,512 horned cattle, 60,582 angora goats, 950,187 sheep, and 27,758 horses; and in possession of the Native population in 1894, there were 508,938 horned cattle, 285,517 goats, 19,282 sheep, and 30,871 horses.

The coal-fields of the Colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1894 was 151,520 tons. The advantages accruing to the Colony from the permanent establishment of this industry will be considerable, but they depend in great measure on the establishment of an export trade. Some attempts have been made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the Colony.

Commerce.

The total value of imports and exports by sea has been as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1870	429,527	382,779
1880	2,336,584	890,874
1889	4,527,015	1,656,318
1890	4,417,085	1,379,657
1891	3,535,831	1,371,240
1892	3,165,249	1,480,606
1893	2,236,738	1,242,169
1894	2,316,596	1,197,611

About 71 per cent. of the imports are from, and 61 per cent. of the exports to Great Britain.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1894 were:—

Imports	1894	Exports	1894
	£		£
Apparel and slops . . .	182,500	Angora hair . . .	16,311
Haberdashery . . .	177,623	Hides and skins . . .	49,125
Flour, grain . . .	103,513	Sugar	75,629
Leather goods, &c. . .	144,442	Coal	62,291
Iron and goods . . .	122,781	Wool	460,388
Cottons	90,686	Gold, bar, &c. . . .	222,750
Woollens	67,294	Bark	13,114
Machinery	70,071	Spirits	2,240
Wines, spirits, ales . .	91,825		

The following is the value of the imports into Great Britain from Natal, and the exports from Great Britain of domestic produce and manufactures to Natal for six years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1889	1890.	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	962,170	1,125,040	1,183,428	867,954	750,405	688,055
Exports of British produce to Natal	3,054,636	2,887,201	2,280,419	1,913,028	1,352,047	1,420,972

The wool imports into Great Britain from Natal amounted in 1894 to the value of 519,599*l.*; hides, 34,458*l.*; raw sugar, 7,189*l.* in 1890, 2,271*l.* in 1891, 62,148*l.* in 1892, 7,079*l.* in 1893; 17,366*l.* in 1894; cotton, 26,147*l.* in 1890, 5,890*l.* in 1891, 50*l.* in 1892, 431*l.* in 1893; 629*l.* in 1894. Much of the wool and other articles are from the neighbouring Dutch Republics, which also take one third of the merchandise imported into Natal.

The chief articles exported from Great Britain to Natal in 1894 were apparel and haberdashery, 270,938*l.*; cottons, 116,016*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 159,129*l.*; leather, 117,528*l.*; machinery, 57,041*l.*; woollens, 80,786*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 22,943*l.*; spirits, 27,096*l.*; beer and ale, 16,157*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1894 the registered shipping of the colony consisted of 12 sailing vessels of 623 tons, and 12 steamers of 820 tons; total, 24 vessels of 1,443 tons.

In 1894, 520 vessels of 693,253 tons entered, and 524 vessels of 692,906 tons cleared. Of the former 38 of 40,368 tons were from the United Kingdom direct; 274 of 431,255 tons from Cape Colony, including 163 of 357,939 tons from the United Kingdom. Of the vessels cleared, 21 of 26,173 tons cleared for the United Kingdom, and 194 of 310,004 tons for Cape Colony.

There are 402½ miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government with the exception of the Dundee Branch (7¾ miles in length) which will ultimately be absorbed into the Government Railway System. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg, and from thence to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic, 304 miles distant from the Port, with an extension, now open, from Charlestown to Johannesburg and Pretoria, the total distance by rail from Durban to Johannesburg being 483 miles, and from Durban to Pretoria 511 miles. There are branch lines as follows:—one extending northwards from Durban to Verulam, 19¾ miles; another from South Coast Junction to Isipingo, 6¾ miles; and the last but longest from the main line to Harrismith (Orange Free State) with a mileage of 59½ miles, 23½ of which run through the Orange Free State. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of the year 1894 was 6,078,489*l.* The revenue for 1894 was 465,872*l.*; expenditure, 294,063*l.* The net receipts for the year were equal to 2*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* per cent. upon capital.

Agent-General in London.—Walter Peace, C.M.G.

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NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

This important region occupies the whole of the coast line between Lagos and Cameroons, excepting that between the Forcados and Brass Rivers, which falls within the Niger Territories. On the N.W. the boundary between the Protectorate and Lagos Colony follows a line commencing on the sea-shore ten miles to the N.W. of the Benin River, and runs parallel to that river until it reaches the Lagos Creek. Thence it follows the boundary of the Benin country, which is included within the Protectorate. The boundary on the west between the Protectorate and that part of the Niger Territories administered by the Royal Niger Company follows the Forcados River up to Gana gana, then proceeds N.E. for 10 miles and N. for 50 miles. On the east the boundary starts midway between the Nun and Brass mouths of the Niger, and proceeds to Idu on the Oratshi or Aegenni River. These boundaries are subject to modification according to local requirements. The boundary between the German Cameroons and the Niger Coast Protectorate proceeds from the head of the Rio del Rey Estuary to the rapids of the Cross River in 9° 8', and thence to a point to the east of Yola on the Benue River. The district was placed under British protectorate by treaties made in 1884. In 1891 the government was intrusted to an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with administrative and judicial powers, and the power of imposing taxation. Since then consular administration has been established and consular courts constituted. There are two military posts, and other two are about to be established in the interior. No trustworthy estimate can be formed of the population.

Fully nineteen-twentieths of the extensive trade is in the hands of British merchants. Imports (1893), 929,332*l.*; exports, 1,014,087*l.*; imports (1894), 739,864*l.*; exports, 825,098*l.* Customs revenue (1893), 169,218*l.*; (1894), 117,423*l.* Three fourths of the import and half the export trade is with the United Kingdom, the greater part of the remainder being with France, Germany, and Holland. The chief products exported are palm oil, palm kernels, india-rubber, ivory, ebony, camwood, indigo, gums, barwood, hides, and a little cacao; and the imports consist of cloth, calico, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, bread, salt, pickled meat, matchets, soap, pottery, and fancy articles. The leading trade stations in the Oil Rivers District are Old Calabar (Duke Town and Creek Town), Qua Eboe, Opobo (town) and Azumewi, Ohumbela, Ogogo, Esséne, &c. (interior Opobo); New Calabar—including Degama, Bakana, Buguma, Okrika, &c.—Bonny, Brass, Warri, Benin. At the ports of the Protectorate in the year 1893 there entered 154 vessels of 190,449 tons (138 of 169,715 tons British) and cleared 152 of 187,952 tons (137 of 168,279 tons British).

The majority of the merchants trading in the Protectorate amalgamated in

1889 into the African Association, Limited, of Liverpool, with a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l.*, with power to increase as far as 5,000,000*l.* The subscribed capital is stated as 425,000*l.*

Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General for the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Under the Commissioner are six Vice-Consuls, stationed on the several rivers.

NIGER TERRITORIES.

These are governed by the Royal Niger Company, under a charter issued on July 10, 1886. Its capital of a little over 1,000,000*l.* is fully subscribed, and it has powers to increase indefinitely. Its foundation dates from 1882, when it was formed under the name of The National African Company, Limited, with the object of obtaining these regions for Great Britain. This was effected in 1884, 1885, and 1886 by means of about 300 treaties with native States and tribes, including the territories of Sokoto and Borgu.

According to the Anglo-French Agreement of August 5, 1890, the limit between the British and French spheres on the Niger is a line from Say, on the Niger, to Barraua on Lake Chad, 'drawn in such a manner as to comprise in the sphere of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the Kingdom of Sokoto, the line to be determined by Commissioners to be appointed,' and by the Anglo-German agreement of July and August 1886, the limit between the British and German spheres of influence is a line drawn from the point on the Cross River, "about 9° 8' of longitude east of Greenwich, marked 'Rapids' on the English admiralty chart," to such a point on the river Benue to the east of Yola, as may be found on examination to be practically suited for the demarcation of a boundary. By a further agreement signed at Berlin on November 15, 1893, this point has been fixed three miles below the centre of the main mouth of the river Faro—or about 30 miles east of Yola—and from that point a further line of demarcation has been drawn to a point on the southern shore of Lake Chad, "situated 35 minutes east of the meridian of the centre of the town of Kuka," the capital of Bornu. This Anglo-German agreement and the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 thus secure to British influence the large Western portion of the important kingdom of Bornu. Total area of Niger Territories and the regions secured to the Company's influence by the above international agreements is estimated at 500,000 square miles; population variously estimated from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000.

At present the Fulah empire of Sokoto (attached by treaty to the Royal Niger Company) is the largest, the most populous, and extensive in the whole of the Sudan. The king of Gando, in the middle Niger Valley, as well as all the other Fulah chiefs, recognise the suzerainty of the Emperor of Sokoto. The reigning sovereign has irrevocably conferred on the Royal Niger Company full sovereign power throughout a large part of his dominions, and complete jurisdiction, civil, criminal, and fiscal, over non-natives throughout the remainder. Sokoto and Gando together cover an area of 219,500 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000. The empire, which is conterminous on the east with Bornu, on the west with the Borgu and Mossi countries, and stretches from the Sahara southwards to the unexplored regions beyond Adamawa, is especially rich in agricultural resources, exporting considerable quantities of rice (the chief cereal) and other grains, besides onions of excellent flavour, the fruit of the butter tree, the parched seeds of the doria, dates, and honey. Cotton is largely grown, and manufactured into a durable material, coloured with indigo and other natives dyes. Much leather ware (shoes, sandals, pouches, harness) is also exported in exchange for salt from the Sahara and European goods.

The Sultan of Sokoto exercises direct jurisdiction over only a comparatively

small portion of his dominions, most of which are ruled by vassal kings and chiefs enjoying royal prerogatives, but attached to the central government by payment of annual tribute, and the residence of officials from Sokoto, who exercise much influence on the administration, and furnish frequent reports to the Sultan. The right of the latter to depose a disobedient vassal and appoint a successor is fully recognised, and has been more than once exercised of late years. The Niger Company has forestalled any questions as to title or sovereignty by making alternative treaties with these vassal kings. Wurno is the present capital of the empire, on the river Gandi, population 15,000. There are a great many other large centres of population and busy market towns, such as Gando, capital of the Kingdom of Gando; Yola, capital of Adamawa, population 12,000; Kano, 35,000; Bida, 90,000; Gerki, 15,000; Kebbi, 22,000; Yakoba, 50,000; Tessawa, 12,000; Katsena, 7,500; Gurin, 12,000; Duku, 15,000; Illorin, 50,000. Islam is the religion of the dominant class, but paganism still prevails largely throughout the empire.

BORGU, which is attached to the Company by treaty similar to that with Sokoto, occupies a considerable portion of the right bank of the middle Niger to the south of Gando and north of Illorin, two of the provinces of the Sokoto empire. Borgu, which is also known under the name of Bussang, extends westward to the meridian of Greenwich, and thus forms the northern boundary of Dahomey. Its military power must be considerable, as it has throughout this century successfully resisted the attacks of the Fulah empire. No trustworthy statistics of this country are available. Both its government and people are Pagan.

The present capital of the Niger Territories is at Asaba, where the chief justice of the supreme court resides, and where are also the central prison, civil and military hospitals, and other public buildings. The headquarters of the company's military force are at Lokoja. The other principal settlements are at Akassa (port of entry), Abo, Abutshi, Atani, Bakundi, Donga, Egga, Ganagana (port of entry), Ibi, Idah, Leaba, Loko, Odeni, and Yola, the last being only about 200 miles from Lake Chad. The trade in these inland territories is as yet in its infancy, the exports having been 230,000*l.* in 1888, 260,000*l.* in 1889, 285,000*l.* in 1890, 335,000*l.* in 1891, 342,000*l.* in 1892, and 406,000*l.* in 1893. The principal exports are gums, hides, india-rubber, ivory, kernels, palm oil, and vegetable butter, but a great variety of minor products are also exported. Considerable plantations of coffee and cocoa have been started, and a botanic garden created. The imports are very varied, the principal items being cottons, silks, woollens, earthenware, hardware, beads, tobacco, and salt. Heavy duties have been imposed by the company on spirits and gunpowder the trade in both of which has greatly diminished in consequence since the charter. The importation of spirits into regions north of latitude 7° N. (stated to form nineteen-twentieths of the Territories) is now prohibited. Tobacco and salt are also taxed. All other imports are free. The revenue is principally raised by export duties.

The government is conducted by the Council in London, of which the president is Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., the vice-president, the Earl of Scarbrough.

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Nyasaland. See CENTRAL AFRICA (BRITISH).

Pondoland. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SOUTH AFRICA (BRITISH).

UNDER the unofficial title of British Zambezia, or, as it is known locally, "Rhodesia," is often included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the South African Republic and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Southern Zambezia and Northern Zambezia (see CENTRAL AFRICA, BRITISH) respectively.

Of Southern Zambezia the precise western boundary is thus defined in the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 :—

"In South-West Africa, the sphere in which the exercise of influence is reserved to Germany is bounded—(1) To the south by a line commencing at the mouth of the Orange River, and ascending the north bank of that river to the point of its intersection by the 20th degree of east longitude. (2) To the east by a line commencing at the above-named point, and following the 20th degree of east longitude to the point of its intersection by the 22nd parallel of south latitude. It runs eastward along that parallel to the point of its intersection by the 21st degree of east longitude; thence it follows that degree northward to the point of its intersection by the 18th parallel of south latitude; it runs eastward along that parallel till it reaches the River Chobe, and descends the centre of the main channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi, where it terminates."

Its eastern boundary is defined in the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of the 11th of June, 1891, as follows :—

"By a line which, starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 31st degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southward to its intersection by the 18° 30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte, whence it strikes direct to the north-eastern point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland, to the River Maputo.

"It is understood that, in tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau, no territory west of longitude 32° 30' east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the Portuguese sphere, and no territory east of longitude 33° east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the British sphere. The line shall, however, if necessary, be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi-kessi in the Portuguese sphere."

In 1888 the portion of the Southern region included in Matabeleland and Mashonaland was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th of October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

The most important part of this territory is Matabeleland and Mashonaland, rich in gold reefs and other minerals, the Mashona plateaus being well adapted for culture and European settlement.

The British South Africa Company is further empowered by its Charter to take over the administration of other districts in Africa, subject to the approval of the Government; including the region to the north and west of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which embraces Khama's territory and the region between that and the German boundary. The country, though desert in parts, is well adapted both for cultivation and agriculture, being situated principally on the high, healthy plateau of Central South Africa. The Company has also undertaken the administration and development of the territories north of the Zambesi and west of the Nyasaland Protectorate. The entire area of operations of the company covers about 750,000 square miles.

In 1890 a force of pioneers, after constructing roads, &c., for a distance of 400 miles to Mount Hampden ($31^{\circ} 20' E.$, $17^{\circ} 40' S.$), was disbanded, and allowed to peg off auriferous claims. Forts were erected at Tuli, Victoria, Charter, and Salisbury. In 1893, in consequence of the repeated raids of the Matabele on the Mashonas, the Company's force advanced from Charter and Victoria, while Imperial and native forces advanced from the south towards Bulawayo. After several battles, the power of Lo Bengula was broken, and on November 4 the Company's forces entered Bulawayo without opposition.

The British South Africa Company has extended the Cape Government railway system from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 126 miles, and this section has been taken over by the Cape Government. An English company, viz. the Bechuanaland Railway Company, has recently been formed by the Chartered Company to extend the line of railway northwards from Vryburg. The construction of the first section to Mafeking, a distance of 100 miles, was completed and opened for traffic on October 3, 1894, and an extension of the line to Gaberones and Palapye is arranged for. The cost of this first section is estimated at about £235,000. Another company, viz. the Beira Railway Company, has been formed by the Chartered Company to construct the railway provided for in the Anglo-Portuguese agreement, between Beira, on the East Coast, and Mashonaland. The first section of 75 miles was opened for traffic on October 7, 1893, and a further section of 43 miles to Chimoio, giving a total length of 118 miles, has since been opened. The Company has extended the telegraph system from Mafeking to Salisbury in Mashonaland, over 800 miles, and 14 telegraph stations have been opened. The telegraph is extended from Palapye to Bulawayo and Salisbury, and from Salisbury *via* Umtali to Chimoio.

On December 27, 1892, the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, Limited, was incorporated with a capital of £140,000, its object being to extend the Company's telegraph system from Salisbury; Mashonaland, to Zomba, in Nyasaland, thence *via* Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika to Uganda, and ultimately to connect with the Egyptian Government system of telegraphs at Wady Halfa, thus placing Cape Town in through communication with Cairo. It was anticipated that the first 400 miles, viz. from Blantyre to Salisbury, would be in working order by August, 1895. Materials for the extension of the line northwards from Blantyre have been shipped.

In Mashonaland distinct gold-fields have been discovered, their united area being estimated at 5,250 square miles. Other minerals have been discovered, silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead; while deposits of nitrate of potassium, plumbago, and coal have been discovered.

Townships at Salisbury, Victoria, Hartley Hill, Umtali, Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Melsetter have been surveyed and marked out, and a considerable number of building sites have been sold. In Mashonaland alone by March, 1895, about 5,000 square miles had been actually surveyed: and in Matabeleland 1,070 farms, aggregating 6,400,000 acres, had been pegged out and registered.

At Salisbury and Bulawayo there are Government offices, a branch of the Standard Bank, churches, hotels, schools and hospitals. Sanitary boards have been established, and good government throughout the country provided for. By the new postal route *via* Bulawayo, London and Salisbury are brought within 33 days of each other.

The capital of the Company was 1,000,000*l.*, nearly the whole of which was represented by cash subscriptions. A resolution to increase the capital to 2,000,000*l.* by issuing fully paid-up shares was agreed to November 20, and confirmed December 4, 1893. By resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on July 12, 1895, it was decided to increase the capital of the Company to 2,500,000*l.* by the creation of 500,000 new shares of 1*l.* each. Revenue now accrues from mining, trading, and professional licenses, stand holdings, and postal and telegraph services.

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Wm. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. (500*l.*), assisted by a council of five.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Its importance as a port of call was greatly lessened by the opening of the overland route to India, and also by the Suez Canal. Area, 47 square miles. Population in 1891, 4,116, inclusive of 179 garrison and 60 shipping. Births, 1894, 102; deaths, 73; marriages, 21. Emigrants about 200 annually to the Cape and United States. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 12 schools, with 766 pupils; 4 of the schools receiving a Government grant of 394*l.* in 1894.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	8,729	6,874	7,691	8,457	11,066
Expenditure .	9,032	8,288	7,445	7,637	9,778
Exports ¹ .	1,905	3,126	7,863	4,976	5,052
Imports .	31,958	27,382	30,386	39,193	31,777

¹ Including specie: 1,580*l.* in 1890; 2,195*l.* in 1891; 6,721*l.* in 1892; 4,055*l.* in 1893; 3,875*l.* in 1894.

Savings-bank deposits 13,212*l.* in 1894. Total estimated value of island wealth, 200,000*l.* Public debt, Nil. The exports to Great Britain in 1894

were 4,280*l.*; imports from Great Britain, 18,994*l.* There is a whale-fishery under American management, the results varying from 13,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* yearly. The total and British tonnage entered and cleared:—

Tonnage	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Total . . .	79,366	65,636	74,161	81,161	87,346
British . . .	66,272	61,865	68,972	73,418	86,262

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1894: 20,600 letters, 2,970 books, papers, and parcels. There are 13 miles of telegraph wire.

St. Helena is largely used as a recruiting station for the West African Squadron. Battery of Royal Artillery, 1 company of infantry; 4 heavy guns on height over port.

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Socotra. Somali Coast. See ADEN.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

A small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. lon. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered about 61 in April, 1894. There are 600 head of cattle and about 500 sheep on the island, and both beef and mutton are excellent. Beans, potatoes, and apples are grown. The only dwellings are a few cottages on one side of the mountain.

WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

These are four in number, all Crown colonies: GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

The **Gold Coast** stretches for 350 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between 5° W. long., and 2° E. long. Governor, W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G. (4,000*l.*). There are an Executive and Legislative Council, both nominated, with two unofficial members in latter. Area estimated at 15,000 square miles, including protectorate, 46,600. Estimated population, 1,473,882; of whom about 150 are Europeans. Chief towns: Accra, 16,267; Elmina, 10,530; Cape Coast Castle, 11,614; Kwitta, Saltpond, and Winneba. Government elementary schools at Accra and Cape Coast, but education mainly in the hands of the various religious bodies, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and German Missions; 7,689 scholars; Government contributed 2,170*l.* in 1893. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, and india-rubber; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. Gold found in many parts and now being worked. Telegraphs (1894) 391 miles, including three miles of cable. In 1895-6 a military expedition proceeded from the Gold Coast to Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, the king of which made his submission to her Majesty's representative. A British Resident has been appointed to Kumasi.

Lagos, an island on the Slave Coast to the east of the Gold Coast, the protectorate extending along the coast between 2° and 6° E. long., and for some distance inland. *Governor*, Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G. (3,500*l.*). Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Area, including protectorate, 1,071 square miles; estimated population, 100,000, including about 150 whites. Including Yoruba, area 20,070 square miles; population, 3,000,000; Christians, 6,000; Mohammedans, 12,000; the rest Pagans. 34 schools; 2,500 pupils; exclusive of Mohammedan schools. Principal products and exports: palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, cotton, rubber, cocoa, and coffee. Chief imports: spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, hardware. Trade mainly with Great Britain, Brazil, and Germany.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into an independent colony. *Administrator*, R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (1,500*l.*). Executive and Legislative Council nominated. 2,700 square miles, population, 50,000. Area of settlement proper, 69 square miles; population (1894), 14,978, including 62 whites, 5,300 Mohammedans, 2,385 Christians (Protestants and Roman Catholics); 5 schools, with 861 pupils enrolled; Government grant, proportionate to results (1893, 325*l.*). In 1893, 273 prisoners were tried, and 154 convicted. Chief town, Bathurst, on the island of St. Mary, 6,000 inhabitants. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, hides, bees-wax, rice, cotton, corn, india-rubber.

Sierra Leone includes the island of Sherbro, and much adjoining territory. *Governor*, Colonel Frederic Cardew, C.M.G. (2,500*l.*); assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. It extends from the Scarcies River to the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 180,000. Sierra Leone proper 4,000 square miles; population (census, 1891), 74,835, of whom 224 are whites. Protestants, 40,790; Catholics, 571; Mohammedans, 7,396; the rest Pagans. In 1893, 85 elementary and 6 high schools, with 10,500 pupils; Government grant in aid, 872*l.* Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. Chief town, Freetown, 30,033 inhabitants—headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa, 800 men of the West India Regiment, besides engineers and artillery. Armed constabulary force of 570 men chiefly for frontier defence. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a supreme court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; offences in 1893, 1,478. Chief products and exports: palm oil and kernels, benni seed, ground nuts, kola nuts, india-rubber, copal, hides. Many skilled workers in gold and silver. Trade considerably diminished owing to activity of the French in their neighbouring colonies. Government savings banks with 30,725*l.* deposited in 1893. There are good roads, and much traffic on the many lagoons and canals. The following are the statistics of the four colonies:—

Revenue	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	56,341	78,625	68,421	115,317	137,017
Gold Coast	156,449	186,021	183,074	201,783	218,261
Sierra Leone	73,708	89,869	86,866	92,769	98,838
Gambia	30,573	31,038	30,977	31,899	23,798
Total	317,071	385,553	369,338	441,768	477,914

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Leading item of revenue (1894) : Customs, Lagos, 119,793*l.* ; Gold Coast, 191,250*l.* ; Sierra Leone, 79,821*l.* ; Gambia, 19,370*l.*

Expenditure	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	63,701	66,388	86,513	101,251	124,829
Gold Coast	117,899	133,407	158,104	178,934	226,932
Sierra Leone	63,056	77,965	83,852	84,691	93,100
Gambia	22,758	27,697	28,740	38,143	31,640
Total	267,414	305,457	357,209	403,019	476,501

The public debt of Sierra Leone (1894), consists of a loan of 50,000*l.*, payable 1896-98. The others have no public debt.

Exports	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	595,193	717,643	577,083	836,295	821,682
Gold Coast	601,348	684,305	665,064	722,107	850,343
Sierra Leone	349,319	477,656	420,451	398,664	426,499
Gambia	163,374	180,051	172,197	204,721	149,143
Total	1,709,234	2,059,655	1,834,795	2,161,787	2,247,667

Chief exports (1894) from Lagos : palm kernels, 440,066*l.* ; palm-oil, 187,928*l.* Gold Coast : india-rubber, 232,550*l.* ; palm oil, 237,623*l.* ; palm kernels, 112,373*l.* ; gold dust, 76,796*l.* Sierra Leone : palm kernels, 154,138*l.* ; rubber, 50,943*l.* ; and kola nuts, 41,975*l.* Gambia : ground nuts, 108,825*l.* ; rubber, 10,045*l.*

Imports	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	500,827	650,192	522,041	749,027	744,561
Gold Coast	562,103	665,781	597,095	718,353	688,467
Sierra Leone	389,908	453,378	413,117	417,466	478,025
Gambia	149,548	172,118	169,973	166,509	130,349
Total	1,602,385	1,941,469	1,702,226	2,051,355	2,041,402

The recorded values and quantities are, in general, those disclosed by invoices and declarations, but spirits are gauged and measured. At Gambia the cost of freight, insurance, and packages is added to the invoice value of imports, and the cost of packages is added to the declared value of exports. The countries of origin and destination are those shown by the shipping documents.

The chief imports (1894) of Lagos were : cotton goods, 298,506*l.* ; spirits, 126,761*l.* ; tobacco, 22,646*l.* Gold Coast : cotton goods, 226,396*l.* ; spirits, 89,385*l.* Sierra Leone : cotton goods, 184,846*l.* ; spirits, 30,816*l.* ; tobacco, 23,266*l.* Gambia : cotton goods, 26,139*l.* ; spirits, 3,229*l.* ; tobacco, hardware. According to the Board of Trade returns, the total imports into the United Kingdom in 1894 from the West African colonies amounted to 1,557,790*l.* ; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to these colonies amounted to 1,181,111*l.*

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years :—

		1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Total Tonnage	Lagos . . .	555,862	597,645	679,354	694,840	685,573
	Gold Coast . .	643,015	777,169	826,910	830,766	1,006,053
	Sierra Leone . .	679,509	842,523	800,695	746,512	962,046
	Gambia . . .	221,686	229,958	217,424	228,706	229,702
	Total . . .	2,100,072	2,447,295	2,524,382	2,500,824	2,983,374
British Tonnage	Lagos . . .	385,746	442,646	506,392	526,032	500,196
	Gold Coast . .	455,158	546,104	525,842	564,652	695,309
	Sierra Leone . .	543,910	634,551	589,671	574,581	828,712
	Gambia . . .	149,968	150,342	151,672	162,401	183,317
	Total . . .	1,534,782	1,773,643	1,773,577	1,827,666	2,207,534

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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ZANZIBAR.

Sultan and Government.

THE Sultan, or more correctly, the Seyyid, Hamed bin Thwain bin Saïd, about 39 years of age, nephew of the late Sultans Ali, Khalifa and Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Seyyid Ali on March 5, 1893. He was one of several claimants, and was selected by the British Government as being the most fitting.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muscat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muscat until the death of Seyyid Saïd, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thwain, of Muscat, father of the present Sultan of Zanzibar, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Saïd), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State, and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' S. lat., his influence, however, being exercised but a little way from the coast, except along

a few trade routes. In 1886 his dominions were delimited, and Zanzibar was recognised as holding a continuous strip of coast, ten miles in depth, reaching from Cape Delgado to Kipini on the Ozi River. Outside this tract, it was agreed that Germany should have as a sphere of influence the country stretching inland from the river Rovuma northwards to the Umba River ; England's sphere of influence extending northward from the Umba. Northwards of Kipini the Sultan of Zanzibar retained several stations where he had hitherto kept garrisons, viz., Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadisho, Warsheikh. Of these, however, the last four were ceded to Italy on August 26, 1892, and the Italian Government took over their administration on September 26, 1893. The German East African Association, in virtue of a concession signed in May 1888, acquired the right to administer the Mrima or mainland (including the customs of the Sultan's ports) from the Rovuma to the Umba River on the north, the Sultan of Zanzibar being paid the sum of 4,000,000 marks. The Imperial British East Africa Company acquired the right to administer the coast from the Umba to Kipini for fifty years, on condition of an annual payment to the Sultan ; and in 1889 further acquired the ports and islands (including Lamu, Manda, and Patta) to the north of the Tana. A further settlement of territorial questions in 1890 conferred on England the protectorate of Zanzibar, including the island of Pemba, and left to British influence the territory from the Umba north to the Juba River, including the territory of Witu. The territory between the Tana and Juba rivers was evacuated by the British East Africa Company on July 31, 1893, and the administration handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

On June 15, 1895, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the whole of the territory from the coast to the boundaries of Uganda (including Witu), and on June 30 the Imperial British East Africa Company evacuated the territory leased by them from the Sultan, the administration being taken over by her Majesty's Government and placed under the direct control of the Consul-General at Zanzibar.

In October 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, of which Sir L. Mathews is Prime Minister. All accounts are now kept in English and Arabic, and are always open to the inspection of the British Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure can be incurred without his consent. On February 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, but the importation of spirits, arms, powder, and mineral oils remains subject to regulation.

Area, Population, Religion.

The island of Zanzibar has an area of 625 square miles, and Pemba 360 square miles. The population of the island is estimated at 150,000, and that of the island of Pemba at 50,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 50 Englishmen, 50 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Roumanians, the two latter nationalities being under British protection. There are also about 7,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of Zanzibar and of East Africa passes, directly or indirectly. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 30,000.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, though many are heathen ; while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There is a French hospital at Zanzibar, attended by French sisters of mercy, and a hospital at the Universities Mission. Sir Tharia Topan's hospital for Indians is now completed, but is not yet in use.

Justice.

Justice among the Sultan's subjects is administered by various 'Kazis,' with an appeal to H.H. ; among Europeans by their consuls in all cases in which they are the accused or defendants. By a declaration signed December 16, 1892, the Sultan has delegated to the British Agent and Consul-General his right to try all cases in which a British subject is plaintiff or accuser, and the defendant or accused is a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian state without a treaty. The British Court has also jurisdiction over all slaves freed by her Majesty's Agency and Consulate General. Most of the civil cases are brought into the English Consular Court, from which there is an appeal to the Bombay High Court. To it also pertains admiralty jurisdiction with reference to the slave trade, and it is a naval prize court, by virtue of the Zanzibar (Prize) Order in Council, 1888.

Finance.

The revenue of the Sultan was mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves. Under the new arrangement with England the Sultan's privy purse, which will be kept separate from the general revenue of the country, has been fixed at about two lakhs of rupees annually, and the remainder of the revenue will be devoted to the charges for police, harbour improvements, and public works. The Sultan has also a private income. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the Sultan and the British Agent and Consul-General.

There is a regular army of about 1,000 men, including police, under the command of General Hatch.

Commerce.

In 1893 the imports were estimated at 1,146,759*l.*, and exports at 1,002,035*l.* In 1894 the imports amounted to 1,197,681*l.*, and were distributed as follows:—From foreign countries, 722,212*l.*; German coast, 219,746*l.*; Sultan's dominions, 177,171*l.*; Imperial British East Africa Company's territory, 47,369*l.*; Benadir Ports, 31,183*l.* Among European countries Great Britain is first with 96,291*l.* The exports in 1894 amounted to 1,096,240*l.*, the chief articles exported being ivory, 152,181*l.*; cloves, 138,859*l.*; copra, 25,697*l.*; rubber, 21,022*l.*; gums, 12,807*l.*; hides, 6,002*l.*; chillies, 5,083*l.* In the year 1894, 126 vessels (other than coasting vessels and men-of-war) entered the port of Zanzibar. These included 44 vessels of 71,235 tons British, 46 of 66,862 tons German, 28 of 47,776 tons French.

There is a special coinage issued under the Sultan's authority, of which the Maria Theresa dollar is the unit; but the British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the dollar is the standard of value. The dollar has a fixed value of 2 rupees 2 annas, and the rupee is worth 47 cents.

British Agent and Consul-General.—A. H. Hardinge, C.B.

Consul.—Basil Cave.

Consul and Judge.—Walter B. Cracknall.

Vice-Consuls.—H. W. de Sausmarez, V. K. Kestell-Cornish, D. MacLennan.

Vice-Consul at Pemba.—D. R. O'Sullivan.

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ZULULAND.

A BRITISH possession administered by the Governor of Natal, who is also Governor of Zululand. It lies on the coast to the north of Natal, from which it is divided by the river Tugela. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Tongoland and the South African Republic. It comprises the territory formerly known as the Zulu Reserve, almost two-thirds of the territory restored to Cetewayo and Usibebu in 1883, and St. Lucia Bay. It was formally declared British territory in May 1887. Area, probably a little over 12,500 square miles; population, 1894, about 165,121 natives and 994 whites. The territory is administered by a Resident Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the Governor, but native law exists as between natives. There are 8 magisterial districts, 35 mission stations, 32 native schools, to 24 which, in 1894, grants were made amounting to 296*l*. There is a police force of 250 non-commissioned officers and men, under a European commandant, and 4 sub-inspectors. A hut tax of 1*4s*. per annum is levied on the natives. Agriculture and cattle-raising are carried on by the natives. The grain products are consumed in the territory, and there are no exports. When money is scarce, cattle and grain are bartered by the natives for food and cotton goods, hardware, &c. Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, asbestos, coal are found, but none of them except gold has been worked. A telegraph line of 30 miles, joining Eshowe to the Natal border at Bond's Drift, is about to be extended to Melmoth (32 miles). There are native mail carriers, and a daily post cart. There is a main road through the territory, with branch roads to each of the magistracies. Revenue 1893, 43,666*l*.; 1894, 45,592*l*.; expenditure 1893, 38,854*l*.; 1894, 43,923*l*.

Governor.—Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, K. C. M. G.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate.—Sir Marshal Clarke, K. C. M. G.

Government Secretary.—William Windham.

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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B. (2,946*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,167 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (18 to 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans.

Area, 20 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Population in 1893, 15,519 (including 5,916 whites); 10,627 belong to Church of England. In 1893 591 births (67 illegitimate), 101 marriages, 821 deaths. Education: 47 schools, with 1,400 pupils, 23 of the schools receiving Government grants, 1,650*l.* annually. In 1893 270 persons summarily convicted, and 10 sentenced by superior court. Chief town Hamilton, 1,296 population. Average strength of Imperial forces, 2,913.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	32,394	33,531	33,955	34,893	32,475
Expenditure . .	30,270	32,029	31,643	33,713	34,216

Customs revenue (1894), 25,444*l.* For 1895-96 the estimated revenue is 34,030*l.*, and expenditure 34,351*l.* Chief source of revenue: customs, 26,151*l.* in 1895-96. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, ecclesiastical, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200*l.* Public debt (1894), 47,100*l.*

Savings bank deposits, 16,076*l.*

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports . . .	137,526	129,803	115,455	129,069	98,377
Imports . . .	308,016	325,976	329,283	327,580	286,047

Imports subject to duty, 277,247*l.*; duty free, 8,800*l.* Imports from Great Britain, according to the Colonial Blue Book, in 1894, 85,903*l.*, and exports to the same, 2,003*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. In 1894 onions exported, 46,323*l.*; lily bulbs, 18,361*l.*; potatoes, 19,610*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1895) of 2 steam vessels of 651 tons net, and 22 sailing vessels of 5,303 tons net; total net tonnage, 5,954.

In 1894 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 293,808, of which 272,503 were British. There are 32 miles of telegraph wire, and 15 of cable; in 1894 the number of messages sent was 17,231. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 225 subscribers and upwards of

700 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connecting the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, was successfully laid in July 1890.

The currency, weights, and measures are British.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

As originally constituted the Dominion of Canada was composed of the Provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate’ and the ‘House of Commons.’ Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision, being still a self-governing Crown colony. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson’s Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation of 15th July, 1870. On 20th July, 1871, the province of British Columbia, and on the 1st July, 1873, the province of Prince Edward Island, respectively entered the confederation.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the Constitution, there are now 81 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. Each

senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and reside in and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 20,000, the arrangement being that the province of Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. At present on the basis of the census returns for Manitoba of 1886, for the North-West Territories of 1885, and for the rest of the Dominion of 1881, the House of Commons consists of 215 members—namely, 92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories. On the basis, however, of the census of the Dominion taken in April 1891, and in accordance with a redistribution bill passed during the last session of Parliament, the House of Commons will, after the next General Election, consist of 213 members—92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 14 for New Brunswick, 7 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 5 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories. The ratio of members to population will then be 1 in 22,688.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, with a uniform franchise for the whole Dominions except in the North-West Territories, where every male resident, for 12 months, 21 years of age, and not an alien or Indian, is entitled to vote. In the rest of the Dominion, a vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant, or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of 300 dollars, in towns of 200 dollars, and elsewhere of 150 dollars; or of the yearly value, wherever situate, of not less than 2 dollars per month, 6 dollars per quarter, 12 dollars half-yearly, or 20 dollars per annum; or is resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than 300 dollars per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify both father and such son; or is a fisherman, and owner of real property, which, with boats, nets, and fishing tackle, amounts to 150 dollars actual value. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot, except in the territories.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars

per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

Governor-General.—The Right Honourable the *Earl of Aberdeen*, G.C.M.G., born 1847; succeeded to the title 1870; H.M. High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1881–86; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, February to August, 1886. Appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1893; assumed office, September, 1893.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 13 heads of departments.

Queen's Privy Council.—The present Council consists of the following members:—

1. Premier and President of the Council.—Hon. Sir Mackenzie *Bowell*, K.C.M.G., born in Suffolk, England, 1823; entered Parliament 1867, and became Minister of Customs 1873; appointed Minister of Militia and Defence 1892, and in December of the same year accepted the newly-created appointment of Minister of Trade and Commerce; became Premier on the death of Sir J. Thompson, 1894.

2. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Sir A. P. *Caron*, K.C.M.G.

3. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. John *Costigan*.

4. Minister of Finance.—Hon. G. E. *Foster*.

5. Minister of Justice.—Hon. A. R. *Dickey*.

6. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. John G. *Haggart*.

7. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Joseph A. *Ouimet* (Speaker, 1887–1891).

8. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. A. *Desjardins*.

9. Minister of the Interior.—Hon. T. M. *Daly*, Q.C.

10. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. H. *Montague*.

11. Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. W. B. *Ives*.

12. Secretary of State.—Hon. Sir Charles *Tupper*, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Without Portfolio { Hon. Sir Frank S. *Smith*, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Donald *Ferguson*.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and

Prince Edward Island there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 21, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies are—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 41, Quebec 73, Ontario 94, Manitoba 40, British Columbia, 33; and the North-West Territories, 26. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Advisory Council (or Executive) consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and 4 members elected by the Assembly.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; it has increased as follows:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1825	581,920	1871	3,635,024
1851	1,842,265	1881	4,324,810
1861	3,090,561	1891	4,833,239

The following are the areas of the provinces with the population at the censuses of 1881 and 1891:—

Province	Square Miles	Total Population, 1881	Total Population, 1891	Density per sq. mile 1891	Increase per cent. 1871-81	Increase per cent. 1881-91
Prince Edward Island	2,000	108,891	109,078	54	15·8	0·17
Nova Scotia	20,550	440,572	450,396	22	13·6	2·22
New Brunswick	28,100	321,233	321,263	11	12·4	0·00
Quebec	227,500	1,359,027	1,488,535	6·5	14·0	9·53
Ontario	219,650	1,923,228	2,114,321	10	18·6	9·93
Manitoba	64,066	65,954	152,506	2·4	247·2	144·95
British Columbia	382,300	49,459	98,173	0·3	36·4	98·49
Territories and Arctic Islands	2,371,481	56,446	98,967	0·04	—	75·33
Total	3,315,647	4,324,810	4,833,239	1·5	18·97	11·74

To the above area should be added 140,736 square miles for lakes, rivers, &c., giving a total area of 3,456,383 square miles.

In 1891 there were 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females.

A portion of the North-Western Territories was in 1882 divided into four districts—Assiniboia, 89,535 square miles; Saskatchewan, 107,092 sq. m.; Alberta, 106,100 sq. m.; and Athabasca, 104,500 sq. m. By the census of the first three districts taken in 1891, there was found to be a total population of 66,799.

The district of Keewatin, between Manitoba and Ontario, and stretching north to Hudson's Bay, was created in 1876 out of the Territories, and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; a portion of Manitoba was added in October 1883, and it has now an area of about 282,000 square miles.

Eighty-six per cent. of the population of the Dominion consisted, at the census of 1891, of natives of British North America. These numbered 4,185,877, of whom 1,708,702 were natives of Ontario; 1,406,514 of Quebec; 423,890 of Nova Scotia; 299,154 of New Brunswick; 108,017 of Manitoba; 56,851

of British Columbia; 102,652 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 80,097 of the Territories. Of those born out of the country, the most numerous, at the census of 1891, were 475,456 natives of the United Kingdom; 13,776 were born in other parts of the Empire, making 490,232 British born—80,915 were born in the United States, 27,752 in Germany, 9,222 in Russia, 7,827 in Scandinavia, 5,381 in France, 2,964 in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 9,129 in China, and 13,940 in other countries. English-speaking persons numbered 3,428,265, and French-speaking, 1,404,974. According to an official report for 1892, there were 109,205 Indians in Canada at that date.

The census population of the principal cities of the Dominion was as follows in 1891:—

Ontario	{	Toronto	181,220	{	Quebec	216,650
		Hamilton	48,980		Quebec	63,090
		Ottawa	44,150		Nova Scotia	38,556
		London	31,980		New Brunswick	39,179
					Manitoba	Winnipeg 25,642
British Columbia		{	Victoria	16,841		
			Vancouver	13,685		

There are no vital statistics for the Dominion as a whole, mortuary statistics being collected at only a few places; it is therefore impossible to say what is the rate of natural increase of the population. The death rate per 1,000 was as follows in 1891 in the towns named:—Montreal, 28·11; Toronto, 15·61; Quebec, 41·11; Hamilton, 16·23; Halifax, 20·51; Ottawa, 21·35; St. John, N.B., 19·75; Winnipeg, 14·66; Victoria, B.C., 19·35.

Immigration into Canada during 1894 was checked by the unfavourable financial conditions which reduced immigration into America generally. As it has been found impossible to collect trustworthy figures of emigration, the system has been discontinued, and no returns are published. A tax of 50 dollars a head is levied on all Chinamen landing at Vancouver, but the number of Chinese immigrants is largely on the increase.

Religion.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by twenty bishops, with about 1,000 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by one cardinal, six archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and about 1,500 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with about 1,000 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly as in the Scotch Church, with 2,358 churches and stations. The Methodists have 1,700 and the Baptists about 500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 6, 1891:—

Roman Catholics	1,992,017	Congregationalists	28,157
Presbyterians	755,326	Miscellaneous creeds.	108,013
Anglicans	646,059	No creed stated	189,355
Methodists	847,765		
Baptists	302,565	Total	4,833,239
Lutherans	63,982		

¹ Including Pagans

The following shows the numbers of the leading denominations in the several provinces according to the census of 1891:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario	358,300	385,999	453,147	654,033	104,838
Quebec	1,291,709	75,472	52,673	39,519	7,991
Nova Scotia	122,452	64,410	108,952	54,195	83,108
New Brunswick	115,961	43,095	40,639	35,504	79,634
Manitoba	20,571	30,852	39,001	28,437	16,107
British Columbia	20,367	23,619	15,284	14,298	3,090
Prince Edward Island	47,837	6,646	33,072	13,596	6,261
The Territories	13,008	14,166	12,507	7,980	1,546

Instruction.

Except in British Columbia, all the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 16 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including denominational, medical, and other special institutions. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 9,000 students, and their total annual expenditure is upwards of 700,000 dollars, while the estimated value of their endowments, building land, &c., is over 12,000,000 dollars.

The following table gives some information respecting the public, high, and superior schools in the Dominion, the pupils attending them and the amount expended for education :—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1893	6,156	9,208	505,457	4,051,460
Quebec	June 30, 1894	5,697	9,392	284,047	1,506,928
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, 1894	185	2,394	100,259	777,430
New Brunswick	Dec. 31, 1893	1,629	1,771	61,115	421,384
Manitoba	Dec. 31, 1894	911	1,047	34,257	774,865
British Columbia	June 30, 1892	295	295	12,512	195,912
P. E. Island	June 30, 1892	455	553	22,221	159,931
The Territories	June 30, 1892	297	—	8,341	121,057
Total	—	17,696	24,660	1,028,209	8,008,967

The number of public schools included in the table was 16,659, with 19,561 teachers and 904,514 pupils, their average attendance being 578,837. If the number of those attending the universities and private schools were added to the above figures, the total number of pupils would be considerably over one million. The expenditure for the year on public and high schools, including Government grants, was over 10,000,000 dollars. The supervision of education is under the control of the Governments of the several provinces, and the systems in use vary somewhat, but are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by Government grants and local taxation. In British Columbia and the North-West Territories the schools are supported wholly by Government. Education is more or less compulsory in all the provinces, except New Brunswick, but the law is

not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian. Separate schools in Manitoba were abolished by a Provincial Act passed in 1890.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil, and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is also an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1894, 7,601 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 5,258 were convicted, 11 being sentenced to death, 561 sent to the penitentiary, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 30,907 were summarily convicted, 26,940 with the option of a fine.

Finance.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The revenue and expenditure, Consolidated Fund, for five years have been:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031
1891	38,579,311	36,343,568
1892	36,921,872	36,765,894
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053
1894	36,374,693	37,585,026

The total actual receipts and expenditure, under these three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1894:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund	36,374,693	Consolidated Fund	37,585,026
Loans	8,356,287	Redemption	1,574,628
Open Accounts	2,945,737	Open Accounts	8,517,063
Total	47,676,717	Total	47,676,717

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised

under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1894 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE.	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	19,198,114	Interest on Public Debt	10,212,596
Excise	8,381,089	Charges for debt . .	181,976
Lands	232,415	Sinking Fund . . .	2,131,361
Public Works . .	3,702,746	Subsidies to Provinces .	4,206,655
Post Office . . .	2,809,341	Legislation and Civil	
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (including Seizures)	107,510	Government	2,100,286
Militia	42,527	Public Works	2,167,951
Weights and Measures .	38,631	Penitentiaries	446,134
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	151,071	Administration of Justice	745,504
Interest on Investments	1,217,809	Geological Survey, &c.	158,010
Fisheries	79,602	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	264,880
Penitentiaries . . .	11,162	Ocean and River Steam Service	742,625
Superannuation . .	63,975	Militia and Defence .	1,284,517
Dominion Steamers and Lighthouse and Coast Service	14,639	Mounted Police N. W. T.	611,263
Mariners' Fund . .	49,091	Pensions, &c. . . .	349,230
Steamboat Inspection .	24,866	Lighthouses, &c. . .	476,635
Various	250,106	Fisheries	466,751
		Indians (Leg. Grants) .	968,563
		Immigration, &c. . .	315,807
		Charges on Revenue .	9,037,640
		Gov. of N. W. Ter. . .	276,952
		Miscellaneous	339,689
Total	36,374,694	Total	37,585,025

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1894 :—

	Dollars
Without Interest	20,737,413
At 3 per cent. „	41,907,888
„ 3½ „ „	69,954,096
„ 4 „ „	149,526,257
„ 5 „ „	24,823,702
„ 6 „ „	1,398,668
Total Debt	308,348,024

There are assets which make the net debt 246,183,029 dollars. A 3 per cent. loan for 2,500,000*l.* was floated in London in October, 1894. The minimum was 95*l.*, and the average price realised was 97*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The following shows the gross and net debts in five years :—

	Gross	Net
	Dollars	Dollars
1890	286,112,295	237,533,212
1891	289,899,229	237,787,540
1892	295,333,274	241,131,434
1893	300,054,525	241,681,040
1894	308,348,024	246,183,029

The total burden of the debt, after deducting assets, is 10*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per head, and of the annual charge for interest and management 8*s.* 6½*d.* The total exports per head in 1894 amounted to 4*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and the proceeds of less than three years' exports would pay off the debt. The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 31 millions sterling up to 1893, since which time the Sault St. Marie Canal has been constructed at a cost of nearly 3 million dollars. At the census of 1891 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 72 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 97 millions.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS, 1893.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	4,091,914	3,907,145	—
Quebec	4,373,363	3,907,445	16,295,658
Nova Scotia . . .	769,976	822,462	1,809,311
New Brunswick . .	730,877	711,673	2,252,830
Manitoba	633,116	798,188	—
British Columbia .	1,019,206	1,431,438	2,398,768
Prince Edward Island.	217,473	294,201	185,000

¹ Revenue and expenditure of 1892.

Defence.

The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence form a barrier between Central Canada and the United States, but the eastern provinces and Western Canada have neither natural barriers nor fortifications. With the exception of Halifax, and a small fort at St. John, New Brunswick, there are practically no fortifications in Canada. Arrangements, however, are now being made between the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the erection of fortifications at Esquimalt on the Pacific coast, which will be garrisoned by Imperial troops.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in the year 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial Station'—Canada has a large militia force. By the terms of the Act passed in March 1868 the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who may be called out to serve in four classes—namely first class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the land and marine militia. The active militia consists of those who voluntarily enlist, or of men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. The active militia serve for three years. The city corps are trained for 12 days annually at their headquarters, and the rural corps for the same period biennially in camps of exercise in their respective districts. The reserve militia consists of the whole of the men between the ages of 18 and 60 not serving in the active militia of the time being, with certain exemptions. The number of men to be drilled annually is limited to 45,000 and the period of drill to 16 days every year. The establishment of the active militia for the year 1894–5 amounted to 33,960 officers and men, comprising 9 regiments, 1 squadron, 3 troops of cavalry; 1 brigade, 15 batteries of field artillery; 5 battalions, 9 companies of

garrison artillery ; 2 companies of engineers ; and 92 battalions, 6 companies of infantry. The permanent corps, combined with which are schools of instruction, consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons (2 troops), Royal Canadian Artillery (3 batteries), and the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry (4 companies). The establishment is 1,012 of all ranks. There is also a Royal Military College at Kingston, founded in 1875. The officer commanding the militia is appointed for five years, and during appointment holds the rank of major-gen. in the militia ; he must be on the active service list of the Imperial army, and of not lower rank than colonel in the same. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, as follows—viz. Ontario into four, Quebec three, Nova Scotia one, New Brunswick one, Manitoba, the Territories, and Keewatin one, Prince Edward Island one, and British Columbia one, each district being commanded by a Deputy Adjutant-General, whose appointment is permanent. A small-arms ammunition factory is in operation in Quebec. There is at present no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being the care of the Imperial authorities. According to the Navy List twelve ships are on the North America and West India Stations besides eight others on the Pacific Station.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of Canada in 1891, there were 28,537,242 acres of improved land out of 60,287,730 acres of occupied land. Of the improved lands, 19,904,826 acres were under crop, being 4,792,542 acres more than were under crop in 1881. The acreage under pasture in 1891 was 15,284,788 acres, an increase of 8,899,226 acres since 1881. The acreage under wheat in 1891 was 2,723,861 acres, an increase of 381,506 acres in ten years. The average yield of 1891 per acre was 15·4 bushels, an increase of 1·6 bushels per acre over the yield of 1881. There is a central experimental farm near Ottawa, and others in several of the provinces. In 1894 there were 156 ranches in the N.-W. Territories covering an area of 1,298,871 acres.

The timber wealth of Canada is very large, and timbering one of its most important industries. The forest area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles. The forest products of 1891 were valued at 80,071,415 dollars, of which 27,207,547 dollars were exported. The census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1893 was 20,686,661 dollars ; and in 1894, 20,719,573 dollars, of which 11,102,692 dollars' worth was exported. The values of the principal catches in 1894 were : cod, 4,225,896 dollars ; salmon, 2,407,439 dollars ; herring, 2,565,730 dollars ; lobsters, 2,370,632 dollars, and mackerel, 908,870 dollars. In 1894, according to provinces, the chief values were : Nova Scotia, 6,547,387 dollars ; British Columbia, 3,950,478 ; New Brunswick, 4,351,527 ; Quebec, 2,303,386.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, and part of the N.-W. Territories, are the chief mining districts of Canada. The total value of the mineral produce of Canada was in 1893, 19,350,712 dollars, and in 1894, 20,900,000 dollars. The principal product is coal, of which in 1893, 3,719,170 tons were raised, valued at 8,422,259 dollars ; in 1894, 3,853,235 tons, valued at 8,447,329 dollars. Among the other minerals produced in 1894 were gold, 954,451 dollars ; nickel, 2,061,120 dollars ; asbestos, 420,825 dollars ; petroleum, 835,322 dollars ; copper, 805,760 dollars ; silver, 409,239 dollars. Pig iron was produced to the value of 646,447 dollars. It is estimated that the coal-bearing area of the N.-W. Territories extends over 65,000 square miles.

Commerce.

The following statement gives the total value¹ of exports and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the years named :—

Year ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1879	71,491,225	81,964,427	80,341,608
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447
1891	98,417,296	119,967,638	113,345,124
1892	113,963,375	127,406,068	116,978,943
1893	118,564,352	129,074,268	121,705,030
1894	117,524,949	123,474,940	113,093,983

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in the last two years in thousands of dollars :—

Exports to	1893	1894	Imports entered for Consumption	1893	1894
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain . .	64,080	68,539	United States . .	58,222	53,034
United States . .	43,923	35,810	Great Britain . .	43,148	38,717
West Indies . .	3,146	3,444	Germany . .	3,826	5,841
Newfoundland . .	2,595	2,818	France . .	2,832	2,536
South America . .	1,050	1,392	China . .	} 2,425	2,524
Germany . .	—	2,046	Japan . .		
No other country over a million			West Indies . .	4,244	3,677
			Spain and Poss. (Not in W.I.)	—	1,525
			Other countries each under a million		

¹ The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries" which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time has elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected in two ways: large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points where no officer is stationed, and the prescribed entry outwards is not unfrequently neglected, while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outwards at the inland port of shipment are recorded also at the point of exit from Canada.

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1894:—

Imports, 1894, for Home Consumption	Dollars	Exports of Canadian produce, 1894	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	9,493,629	Lumber and other forest products	6,834,184
Iron, steel, and manufactures of	11,417,516	Cheese	15,488,191
Coal and Coke	9,869,885	Horned cattle	6,499,597
Bread-stuffs	1,414,423	Horses	945,660
Cotton manufactures.	4,001,618	Sheep	832,666
Tea and coffee	3,657,631	Eggs	714,034
Sugar of all kinds	8,498,708	Other animal products	7,401,865
Cotton wool and waste	2,902,993	Wheat and wheat flour	7,832,919
Silk, and manufactures of	2,481,414	Barley	264,200
Provisions	900,494	Other agricultural products	9,580,530
Wool, raw	1,085,254	Codfish	3,162,752
Hides, raw	1,866,333	Fish of other kinds ¹	7,939,940
Leather, and manufactures of	970,577	Coal	3,321,565
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,753,992	Gold-bearing quartz and nuggets, &c.	318,258
Wood, and manufactures of	908,169	Other mineral articles	2,159,514
Animals, living	399,606	Wood, and manufactures of ²	20,869,463
Flax, hemp, and manufactures of	1,416,476	Iron, steel, and manufactures of	202,608
Spirits and wines	1,444,620	Leather, and manufactures of	1,704,936
Coin and bullion	4,023,072	All other articles	13,363,179
All other articles		Foreign produce	
Total	113,093,983	Total	117,524,949

More than half the revenue of Canada is derived from Customs duties. The following statement shows, for 1894, the amount of imports dutiable and duty-free, and the average rate per cent. of duty on dutiable imports:—

Nature of Imports	Dutiable	Free	Average rate of duty on dutiable goods
	Dollars	Dollars	
Food and Animals	7,245,542	13,503,332	23·18
Raw materials for domestic industry	4,289,971	18,995,363	22·35
Wholly or partially manufactured materials for manufactures and mechanical arts	11,029,939	6,502,625	26·84
Manufactured articles ready for consumption	31,099,192	6,776,122	28·85
Luxuries, &c.	9,114,538	514,287	52·69
Totals	62,779,182	46,291,729	30·87

¹ Including fish-oils, furs and skins of fish, and other products of the fisheries.

² Some lumber, shingles, &c., included.

The following table shows the progress of the leading classes of domestic exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1892	1893	1894
Produce of the Mines .	2,487	2,877	4,855	5,905	5,329	5,800
„ „ Fisheries	3,608	6,579	8,462	9,675	8,743	11,100
„ „ Forest .	5,766	3,945	6,380	5,288	5,593	6,834
Animals & their produce	12,138	17,607	25,107	28,594	31,736	31,882
Agricultural produce .	13,676	22,294	11,908	22,113	22,050	17,678
Manufactures .	18,327	16,197	25,541	24,035	28,462	27,216
Miscellaneous . .	1,096	640	82	71	93	75

The share of the leading ports in the trade of 1894 was as follows in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Victoria B.C.
Imports .	51,030,999	18,653,657	7,180,940	3,525,586	3,611,031	1,969,922	2,691,717
Exports .	45,438,357	3,421,622	6,337,331	5,204,849	3,480,849	3,545,918	3,265,883

The following figures give the value of exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain, according to Canadian returns, in 1879 and in the last five years ended 30th June. (Conversions made at 4'86½.)

1879 .	£6,039,744	1892 .	£11,290,900
1890 .	8,527,222	1893 .	12,003,620
1891 .	8,885,709	1894 .	12,510,440

Canadian returns of imports from Great Britain do not distinguish between British and foreign produce. The chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain in the last four years were:—

Articles	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	199,137	1,176,679	1,369,900	1,245,490
Wheat Flour	175,050	228,158	174,880	166,930
Pease	305,208	497,689	369,000	337,250
Wood, and Manufactures of	2,359,905	2,049,104	2,327,600	2,358,250
Cheese	1,948,227	2,382,265	2,745,500	3,172,750
Cattle	1,731,245	1,537,318	1,521,100	1,298,010
Sheep	70,768	59,208	27,370	33,510
Fish	464,550	410,254	482,320	942,570
Apples	253,818	288,807	461,857	116,960
Bacon and Hams	128,630	234,863	402,900	598,980
Skins and Furs	229,308	194,802	224,900	258,478
Leather, and manufac- tures of	172,394	196,338	162,290	296,149

The chief imports into Canada from Great Britain were :—

Articles	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . .	1,844,605	1,647,692	1,618,300	1,405,320
Woollens	1,575,765	1,932,230	1,982,240	1,651,830
Cottons	636,084	623,886	713,390	607,790
Silk, and manufactures of	418,803	512,644	460,020	407,559
Wearing apparel, all kinds	350,368	257,661	—	—
Fancy goods	202,216	211,178	220,070	219,860
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of .	280,700	303,826	314,685	273,680

The following table exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in 1879, and in each of the last five years.

—	1879	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Canada . . .	9,894,236	12,020,162	12,103,493	14,052,010	12,945,605	12,506,642
Exports of British produce to Canada .	5,926,908	6,827,023	6,820,990	6,869,808	6,658,240	5,531,021

The chief imports into Great Britain from Canada were :—

Articles	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat . . .	463,080	1,432,427	1,443,938	1,023,905	773,952
„ flour . .	523,108	618,591	701,585	508,130	481,005
Maize . . .	513,287	310,637	206,280	786,614	166,682
Pease . . .	265,069	342,399	351,795	280,513	199,076
Wood & timber	3,806,261	2,719,937	3,745,526	3,183,801	3,490,360
Cheese . . .	1,914,232	1,991,597	2,493,625	2,575,893	2,688,946
Oxen . . .	1,892,298	1,770,630	1,576,949	1,465,005	1,346,360
Fish . . .	432,649	446,137	396,255	349,390	632,684
Apples . . .	210,634	308,341	371,117	153,604	317,154
Bacon & Hams	770,012	480,411	734,330	667,314	652,709
Skins & Furs .	363,150	422,321	366,203	403,262	412,509

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were :—

Articles	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, wrought & unwrought	1,552,359	1,365,548	1,161,706	1,234,305	759,365
Woollens . . .	1,211,138	1,317,655	1,418,153	1,413,965	1,040,063
Cottons . . .	644,765	690,903	715,092	753,517	642,449
Apparel, &c.	623,135	660,814	660,576	512,635	381,424

Shipping and Navigation.

At the end of the year 1894, according to Canadian statistics, there belonged to the Dominion, including inland navigation, 7,245 registered vessels of 869,624 tons; of these 1,640 of 240,906 tons were steamers. During the year 1894 there were 326 new vessels, of 21,243 tons, built in the Dominion. The number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1894 was 28,340 of 11,280,536 tons, of which 3,381 of 4,146,645 tons were British, and 13,780 of 2,334,081 tons were Canadian. The total number of vessels, both sea-going and inland lake, that arrived and departed at Canadian ports in 1894 was 66,006 of 20,353,081 tons. The tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade, which arrived at and departed from Canadian ports in 1894, amounted to 26,560,968 tons.

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1894 64 million dollars had been spent on canals for construction alone. In 1893 25,342 vessels, of 4,720,349 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 134,189 passengers and 3,546,989 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 15,768 miles completed at the end of June 1894, being a considerable increase over that of 1892. The number of miles in operation was 15,627. A considerable extent of railway is in course of construction, and concessions have been granted by Government for upwards of 4,000 miles more. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Montreal and Yokohama have been brought within 14 days of one another, and the journey from Liverpool to Yokohama is accomplished in less than 21 days. An experimental service has also been established between Australia and British Columbia, and this line will probably be subsidised by both the Australian and Dominion Governments.

The traffic on Canadian railways in the last two years was:—

Yrs.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons	Receipts Dollars	Expenses Dollars	Net profits. Dollars	Capital paid up Dollars
1893	15,020	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033	15,426,364	872,156,476
1894	15,627	14,462,498	20,721,116	49,552,528	35,218,433	14,334,095	887,975,020

In 1894, of the capital paid up, 149,192,089 dollars represented Federal Government aid, and 43,547,390 dollars aid from Provincial Governments and Municipalities.

On June 30, 1894, there were 8,664 post-offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date the number of letters sent through the post-office was 107,145,000, of postcards 23,695,000, of newspapers, books, &c., 25,000,000 and of parcels 356,680. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1894 was estimated at upwards of 68,194,000. The letters and postcards posted amounted to 21'34

per head, and the other articles to 18·64 per head. Revenue, 3,734,418 dollars; expenditure, 4,442,339 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion. The number of money order offices in Canada in 1894 was 1,193, and of orders issued 1,052,410, their value having been 13,245,990 dollars. Since confederation in 1867 the number of offices has doubled and the number of orders sent is more than eleven times as many.

There were 31,841 miles (2,700 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1894, and 69,111 miles of wire, with 2,692 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 4,614,944. There were in 1894, 44,000 miles of telephone wire, and 33,500 sets of instruments; 72,500,000 messages were sent.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments every bank is compelled if required to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. In 1893 there were 38 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the Dominion banks, the number having been 27 in 1868 and 38 in 1893:—

Year ended June 30	Capital Paid up	Notes in Circulation	Total on Deposit	Liabilities	Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1868	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56·15
1878	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473,086	54·50
1888	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	166,844,852	244,975,223	67·90
1890	59,569,765	32,059,178	136,187,515	174,501,422	254,628,694	68·53
1891	60,742,366	31,879,886	149,431,573	183,337,504	269,491,153	69·88
1892	61,512,630	32,614,699	171,157,053	209,362,011	292,054,017	71·68
1893	61,954,314	33,483,413	174,820,991	219,666,666	304,363,580	72·17
1894	62,063,371	31,166,003	181,743,890	221,066,724	307,520,020	71·87

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1867; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1894 there were 699 offices of the former and 36 of the latter. In 1894 the post-office savings-banks had 117,020 depositors and 25,257,868 dollars on deposit. The following is a statement of the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years in dollars:—

Year	Balances, July 1	Cash Deposited	Withdrawals	Balances, June 30
1893	39,529,548	12,484,783	10,164,673	41,849,658
1894	41,849,658	12,580,136	11,393,782	43,036,012

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada are—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4s.

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of 10 dollars, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for 4, 2, and 1 dollar, 50 and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel.

By Act 42 Vict. cap. 16, the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain (acting).—

Secretary.—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Sir Roger Luckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. Salary 1,200*l.* per annum.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total, 6,500 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles. Population: (census 1891) 1,789; males 1,086, females 703, foreigners 123. Total in 1894, 1902. No religious census taken. Chief town, Stanley, 694 inhabitants.

Education: 2 Government schools, with 151 on the roll, in 1894; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 52 on the roll; 1 Baptist school with 33 on the roll; the Darwin school has 25 and travelling schoolmaster has 37 pupils.

The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

No naval or military forces, except a volunteer corps with 56 efficient, 44 non-efficient.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	9,492	11,551	11,485	11,450	11,958
Expenditure .	9,389	13,302	10,948	11,388	12,395
Imports . .	67,182	67,877	70,138	71,126	62,270
Exports . .	115,865	130,752	126,312	134,872	131,801

Chief sources of revenue (1894) : Customs, 3,135*l.*, and rents of crown lands 4,228*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Official salaries, 4,490*l.* ; mails, 2,217*l.* ; public works, 2,019*l.*

Leading exports: Wool, frozen mutton, live sheep to S. America, hides and skins, and tallow. Chief imports: Provisions, wearing apparel, timber and building materials, machinery and ironmongery.

Imports from United Kingdom (1894) 54,500*l.* ; from other countries 7,770*l.* Exports to United Kingdom 130,071*l.* : to other countries 1,730*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming ; 2,325,154 acres pasturage. Horses 3,294, cattle 8,192, sheep 763,244, pigs about 50. In 1894 39 vessels of 38,388 tons arrived in the colony. Up to September 30, 1894, 32,753*l.* had been deposited in the Savings Bank by 250 depositors. About 1,500 letters and postcards pass through Post Office yearly ; 1,000 lbs. of newspapers monthly.

Shipping: 39 vessels of 38,388 tons entered, and 34 of 32,909 tons cleared in 1894.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain.

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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*).

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. Extends from 8° 40' N. latitude to 6° 45' N. latitude, and from 56° 15' to 61° 50' W. longitude. For legislative purposes the Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight elective members (the latter elected by the registered voters) and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The functions of the Combined Court are to consider the Estimate of Expenditure, and to raise the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 2,388 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council ; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 109,000 square miles. This includes the area claimed by Venezuela up to the so-called Schomburgk line. See map at the beginning of this book. Population (1894), 280,869. At the census of 1891, there were 2,533 born in Europe ; 99,615 Africans ; 105,465 East Indians, mainly coolies ; 3,714 Chinese. Births (1892) 7,795 ; deaths 11,070. Capital, Georgetown, 53,176

(1891). Living on sugar estates 90,492 ; in villages and settlements 125,757. Of the total in 1891, 125,757 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1893-94), 5,236 ; return emigrants, 1,848. 197 schools received Government grant (18,798*l.* in 1893-4), with about 25,800 pupils.

Paupers (1891) receiving out-door relief, 2,367. In 1893-4 there were 12,462 summary convictions ; 166 before the superior courts for serious offences.

—	1889-90	1890-1	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	522,767	560,201	563,763	566,422	593,285	588,245
Expenditure . .	508,108	531,099	543,186	542,470	566,833	586,482

Chief items of revenue (1893-94) : customs, 310,613*l.* ; licences, 108,956*l.* ; rum duty, 67,296*l.* ; royalty on gold, 25,969*l.* Expenditure on civil establishment, 158,654*l.* ; ecclesiastical, 18,782*l.* ; judicial, 41,257*l.* ; education, 29,992*l.* ; public works, 26,785*l.* Public debt (1894-95) 856,579*l.* Two banks, with note circulation of 153,141*l.* in 1891. Savings banks, 18,056 depositors (Dec. 31, 1893), credited with 278,000*l.*

Under cultivation (1891), 79,278 acres ; sugar, 69,814 acres ; 74 sugar estates in cultivation. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and in the 8 years 1886-1894 the returns amounted to 1,845,830*l.* ; in 1894-5, 500,446*l.*

—	1890	1891	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports . .	2,161,791	2,532,554	2,433,213	2,358,918	2,039,901
Imports . .	1,887,118	1,707,770	1,780,319	1,920,710	1,668,750

Value of imports subject to duty (1893-4), 1,502,843*l.* ; duty free, 417,867*l.*

Chief exports in 1894-5 : Sugar, 1,250,093*l.* ; rum, 97,781*l.* ; molasses, 20,674*l.* ; gold, 500,446*l.* for 135,028 oz. The chief imports (1894-5) : Flour, 147,812*l.* ; rice, 138,876*l.* ; pork, 49,461*l.* ; butter, 23,982*l.* ; lumber, 41,600*l.* ; oils, 30,085*l.* ; and dried fish, 62,524*l.*

The value of imports and exports are in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny, but for exports of sugar, rum, and molasses the average prices for the year are taken as obtained from the secretary of the Planters' Association in the Colony. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty ; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of origin or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Exports to Great Britain in 1894-95, 1,273,947*l.* British colonies, 66,438*l.* ; foreign countries, 699,516*l.* Imports from Great Britain, 882,389*l.* ; British colonies, 257,731*l.* ; foreign countries, 528,630*l.*

In 1894-95 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 650,547 ; registered tonnage (1895) : Steam, 17 vessels of 1,378 tons ; sailing, 122 vessels of 6,267 tons ; total, 139 vessels of 7,645 tons.

Railways, 23 miles ; 450 miles river navigation ; good roads. There are 62 post-offices, of which 38 are telegraph offices, 30 money order offices, and 16 savings banks. There are about 360 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in George Town and New Amsterdam of 28 miles, with 450 subscribers.

Currency : British gold and silver coin with a small circulation of ' guilders,' ' half-guilders,' and ' bits,' local coins.

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HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir C. Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (8,748 dollars), assisted by an Executive Council of four official and three unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population (1894), 32,899, viz. 16,995 males and 15,904 females. Births (1894), 1,162; deaths, 1,208; marriages, 380. Schools (1893), 40 children enrolled, 3,179; Government grant, 13,271 dollars 87 cents.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	332,136	357,634	338,659	301,922	185,719 ¹
Expenditure	344,452	348,283	373,719	365,519	218,989 ¹
Exports.	1,866,099	1,909,930	1,741,235	2,135,117	2,549,583
Imports	1,829,480	1,853,365	1,757,038	1,460,941	1,558,457

¹ Gold.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (100,058 dollars in 1894); excise, licenses, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 27,875 dollars, and 20,000*l.* in 1893-4.

Value of imports subject to duty (1894), 1,171,818 dollars; duty free, 386,639 dollars. Chief exports, mahogany (5,559,763 superficial feet in 1894), logwood, fruit (chiefly to New Orleans), sugar. The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in india-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are coffee, bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1894, 1,192,319 dollars; imports from the United Kingdom, 635,752 dollars.

In 1894, tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 309,329, of which 104,583 was British. The registered shipping of the colony in 1894 consisted of 203 sailing vessels of 4,613 tons and 5 steamers of 748 tons; total tonnage, 5,361.

Savings banks at Belize with five branches—deposits, 20,000 dollars, American currency, December 31, 1894. United States gold was adopted as the standard of currency on October 1, 1894. There is a paper currency of Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage in circulation.

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Governor.—Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., appointed 1895; salary 7,000 dollars.

Newfoundland is an island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N., 52° 35' and 59° 25' W.; and Labrador, its dependency, is the most easterly part of the continent of North America.

The coast of Newfoundland is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population in 1891: island, including Labrador, 202,040, of whom 195,472 were natives of Newfoundland and 143 Indians. Of the total population 54,755 were engaged in the fisheries, 1,547 were farmers, 2,682 mechanics, 1,258 miners. Capital, St. John's, with suburbs, 29,007 inhabitants; other towns being Harbour Grace, 6,466; Carbonear, 4,127; Twillingate, 3,585; Bonavista, 3,551. The birth rate in 1891 was 33, and the death rate 22 per 1,000.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 7 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 120 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 200 or 300 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members, 4 return 2 members, and 7 return 1 each. Of the population, 69,824 belong to the Church of England, 72,696 are Roman Catholics, 53,276 Methodists, 1,449 Presbyterians, 4,795 other denominations. The total number of aided schools in 1891 was 547, with 32,339 pupils; Government grant 129,200 dollars.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue (incl. loans) .	1,831,336	1,973,275 ¹	1,883,790 ²	1,853,844	1,490,469
Expenditure „ .	1,993,288	1,831,432	1,668,120	2,110,012	2,236,308

¹ Including 196,856 dollars purchase of work done on Hall's Bay Railway from Government by contractors. ² No loan.

Of the Revenue for 1893, no less than 1,655,556 dollars is from Customs. Public debt (1894) 9,116,534 dollars.

The total exports and imports of Newfoundland for five years³ are as follows:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Exports . .	6,122,985	6,099,686	7,437,158	6,280,912	5,811,169
Imports . .	6,607,065	6,368,855	6,869,458	7,572,569	7,164,738

There are five leading classes of exports, of the following values in 1894:—

³ Statistics of exports and imports for 1892 are not available, the consolidating books of the Custom House Statistical Department having been destroyed in the fire of July that year

Dried Cod	\$3,703,338	Preserved lobsters	\$312,364
Cod and seal oil	539,926	Iron pyrites, copper ore, and regulus	513,638
Sealskins	227,568		

The leading imports, with their value (1894), were :—

Flour	\$1,351,428	Leather and leatherware	\$238,773
Woollens, cottons, canvas	1,112,124	Beef	206,793
Pork, hams and bacon	436,059	Sugars	87,342
Butter	120,544	Live stock	103,508
Molasses	323,428	Cordage, fishing tackle, &c.	174,759
Salt	112,751	Iron and machinery	81,565
Tea	147,418	Hardware and cutlery	214,150
Coal	205,858		

The exports were to Great Britain, 1,347,425 dollars ; British West Indies, 242,681 dollars ; Canada, 763,569 dollars ; Portugal, 757,309 dollars ; Brazil, 1,213,570 dollars ; Spain, 242,811 dollars ; United States, 678,437 dollars. The imports are from Great Britain, 2,538,942 dollars ; Canada and British Colonies, 2,952,046 dollars ; United States, 1,577,060 dollars ; and Spain, 66,244 dollars. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1894, 876,703, of which 835,987 was British. The total number of vessels registered in the colony on December 31, 1894, was 2,299 sailing vessels of 100,323 tons, and 40 steam vessels of 7,740 tons ; total 2,339 vessels of 108,063 tons. Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over one million sterling annually.

The following table shows the increase in farm-stock since 1869 according to the latest return :—

—	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1869	3,764	14,726	23,044	21,555
1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011

Formerly the agricultural products were comparatively unimportant, farming being mainly adopted as an auxiliary to the fisheries, but recent legislation has encouraged wider attention to cultivation. In 1891 there were 64,494 acres of cultivated land. The chief products are potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, oats. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established.

In 1887, 86 miles of railway had been laid down between St. John's and Harbour Grace, and 25 miles in 1888, a branch line to Placentia. A line has been completed, a distance of 200 miles, to Halls Bay, and 135 of the Western Railway, which will cross the island to Port-aux-Basques, a distance of about 300 miles. This will be completed in three years. Total mileage open in the colony about 400 miles.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombbrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 5,450 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (containing capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Great Bahama, St. Salvador, Long Island, Mayaguana, Eleuthera, Exuma, Watling's Island, Acklin's Island, Crooked Island, Great Inagua, Andros Island. Total population (1881), 43,521 (11,000 whites); in 1891, 47,565. Births (1894), 1,978; deaths, 1,114. Population of New Providence, 11,000. There are (1894) 41 Government schools with 5,392 pupils on the rolls, and average attendance of 3,259.8, and 13 aided schools with attendance of 918 pupils; Government grant, 4,800*l.*; 33 Church of England schools with 1,718 enrolled pupils; 35 private schools with 1,415 enrolled pupils. In 1894, 1,544 persons were convicted summarily, and 23 in superior courts. Sponge-fishing produced 59,155*l.* in 1894; shells, pearls, and ambergris were also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase; in 1894 pineapples were exported, valued at 42,568*l.*, besides preserved pineapples. The orange crop (1894) was valued at 580*l.* Fibre cultivation is rapidly spreading. In January 1893, over 20,000 acres had been planted out with sisal plants. In 1894, 65,658 lbs. of cotton were exported, valued at 907*l.* The total land granted in the colony amounts to 338,234½ acres.

A joint stock bank came into operation on June 1, 1889. The Post Office Savings Bank receipts in 1894 amounted to 3,805*l.*; and in that year, 148,859 letters and 91,467 papers passed through the Post Office.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. (3,000*l.* and 600*l.* table allowance), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members, and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1894, there were 2,167 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (1891), 182,306; (1894), about 186,000, Capital, Bridgetown, the principal town; population, 21,000; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1894), 7,489; deaths (1894), 6,367. Church of England, 156,539; Wesleyans, 14,485; Moravians, 6,801; Roman Catholics, 816; Jews, 21, according to the census of 1891. The legislature grants to the Church of England, 10,353*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravians, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic 50*l.*—per annum, 11,503*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1894, there were 194 primary schools, and 15,962 pupils in average attendance; Government grant 10,497*l.*; 5 second-grade schools, 230 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 133 and 56 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 140 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 17 students. Two monthly, one fortnightly, one weekly, five bi-weekly, and two daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7

police magistrates. In 1894, 9,139 summary convictions; 96 in superior courts; 356 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1894, 32,847*l.* was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 316 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Barbados is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies. The garrison consists of 30 officers and 747 non-commissioned officers and men.

The area of the colony in acres is about 106,470, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. The staple produce of the island is sugar. About 30,000 acres are annually planted with the sugar-cane, which yielded in 1871, 53,800 tons; 1881, 52,236 tons; and 1891, 50,547 hhds; in 1892, 59,249 hhds.; in 1893, 67,157 hhds; 1894, 66,262 hhds. In the fishing industry, 370 boats are employed, and about 900 persons. Value of fish caught annually, 17,000*l.* There are 466 sugar works, and 15 rum distilleries.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000*l.* On January 1, 1894, its liabilities were: Circulation, 2,211,654 dollars; various, 17,723,812 dollars; total, 19,935,466 dollars. Its assets were: Specie, 1,712,868 dollars; various, 21,998,040 dollars; total, 23,710,908 dollars. Government Savings Bank (September 30, 1894), 11,322 depositors, and deposits 157,969*l.*

In 1894 the registered shipping consisted of 47 sailing vessels and 2 steamers of a total tonnage of 8,876 tons net. There are 482 miles of roads in the island; railway 24 miles. The colony pays an annual subsidy to the Railway company of 6,000*l.*; telegraph line, 58 miles. Revenue (1894), 9,432*l.* (exclusive of Government subsidy); expenditure, 11,028*l.* There are 35 miles of line for telephonic communication in the island to the several police stations.

Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.

Largest of the British West India Islands, 100 miles west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba.

Governor.—Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K. C. M. G. (6,000*l.*), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Assembly, partly elected and partly nominated. There are boards elected in each parish (14) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (Census, 1891): Jamaica, 639,491 (males, 305,948; females, 333,543); white, 14,692; coloured or half-breed, 121,955; black, 488,624; East Indian, 10,116; Chinese, 481; not stated, 3,623. The estimated population of Jamaica on March 31, 1893, is 655,595. Capital, Kingston, 46,542. Other towns—Spanish Town, 5,019; Montego Bay, 4,803; Savanna-la-Mar, 2,952; Falmouth, 2,517. Births (1893-94), 27,365; deaths, 14,885; marriages, 3,734. Total East India immigrants in colony in 1893, 13,828, of whom 2,615 were under indentures. Immigration suspended in 1886 and resumed in 1891. Emigration (1893-4) of Jamaica—natives, 396, while 826 returned.

There is no Established Church. Belonging to Church of England (1893), 43,719; Church of Scotland, 1,500 members; Roman Catholics, 9,292 members; Methodists, 23,810 members; Baptists, 35,269 members; Presbyterian Church, 10,069 members; members of other Christian Churches, 15,000, besides their families and adherents.

In 1894-5 there were 962 Government schools, 164,552 children of school age (5-15); 104,149 were enrolled; the average attendance was 62,587. Government grant, 47,886*l.* There is a Government training college for female teachers in which there are 22 females; and 45 male students are also being trained at a local Educational Institution in Kingston at Government expense. High school near to Kingston with 51 pupils in 1893. There are

besides a number of free schools, denominational high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1894-95), 10,730; before superior courts, 4,522. Prisoners in gaol end of 1894, 943. There are 765 police officers and men, 27 water policeman, and 811 members of rural police.

Total number of acres under cultivation and care in 1894, 677,152, of which 177,497 under tillage, and 499,655 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 31,555 acres; coffee, 22,423; bananas, 17,297; cocoanuts, 9,061; corn, 446; cacao, 1,315; ground provisions, 94,716; Guinea grass, 123,881; common pasture, 335,724; common pasture and pimento, 32,378.

The holdings are classified as follows:—Not exceeding 5 acres, 73,926; 10, 9,638; 20, 5,023; 50, 2,779; 100, 974; 200, 580; 500, 625; 800, 283; 1,000, 139; 1,500, 219; exceeding 1,500, 256.

On December 31, 1890, the Colonial Bank had a circulation of 444,483*l.*; other liabilities, 4,420,932*l.* Total liabilities, 4,824,010*l.*; assets, 4,865,415*l.*

On March 31, 1894, there were 25,533 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the deposits amounting to 457,924*l.* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank are current; its average total circulation in 1892, was 152,009*l.*

The strength of the West India Regiments in Jamaica is 1,570 officers and men; there is besides a Volunteer Militia, numbering 530 on December 31, 1893. There are fortifications and batteries at Port Royal, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery, Fort Clarence, Fort Augusta, Rock Fort, Salt Pond's Hill. There are 12 ships of the Royal Navy on the North American and West India stations.

In 1893-94 the registered shipping of Jamaica consisted of 116 sailing vessels of 5,810 tons and 2 steamers of 879 tons; total, 118 vessels of 6,689 tons.

Jamaica has 119½ miles of railway open (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1894, 73,823*l.*; expenses, 53,776*l.*; passengers carried, 290,415); 1,420 miles of telegraph; messages (to March 31, 1894), 111,812; receipts, 6,253*l.*; expenses, 6,904*l.* Letters and post-cards passed through the Post Office in the year 1893-94, 3,292,029.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 169 miles. Only six inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, the town having 1,883 inhabitants. Population, 1891, 4,745 (males, 2,211; females, 2,534).

Education free; Government grant 563*l.*; 7 elementary schools, average attendance, 364. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk; a weekly newspaper.

Only important industry, salt raking. About two million bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and to Newfoundland. There is also a small sponge fishery. 46 vessels registered, of 6,080 tons.

Commissioner.—E. J. Cameron (salary 500*l.*); residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; total population 4,322 (males, 1,904; females, 2,418). Good pasturage. Coco-nuts and turtle exported. Affairs managed by a body styled the 'Justices and Vestry,' comprised of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and elected vestrymen.

The **MORANT CAYS** and **PEDRO CAYS** are also attached to Jamaica,

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. (2,600*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—Frederick Evans, C.M.G. (800*l.*)

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda) St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 10 nominated and 10 elective members. Of latter, 4 chosen by the elective members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 4 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. The Federal Legislative Council meets once a year.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

—	Area: Square miles	Population 1881	Population 1891
Antigua	108	} 34,964	36,819
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	5,287	4,639
Dominica	291	28,211	26,841
St. Kitts	65	29,137	30,876
Nevis	50	11,864	13,087
Anguilla	35	3,219	3,699
Montserrat	32	10,083	11,762
Total	701	122,765	127,723

In 1891, 5,070 white, 23,320 coloured, and 99,333 black. In 1881 33,000 were Anglicans, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Wesleyans, and 17,000 Moravians. Education is denominational. In 1892, 131 aided schools, with 21,500 pupils; Government grant, 6,020*l.* Also private schools. Grants of 200*l.* per annum are made to two schools in Antigua, and grammar schools in St. Kitts and in Dominica have recently been established. A technical school has been opened in Montserrat. There is a training school for boys and one for girls in Antigua, and one for boys in Dominica. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. Fruit-growing is increasing in some of the islands.

ANTIGUA. Islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, situated 61° 45' W. long., 17° 6' N. lat., 54 miles in circumference, with an area of 108 square miles. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. Chief town, St. John, 9,738. Chief products sugar and pineapples. In Government savings banks 1,717 depositors, 40,572*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Legislative Council. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,400. Chief products sugar, and lime juice from fruit of lime trees; 1,000 acres under lime trees.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS have one Executive Council nominated,

and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 nominated unofficial members. Capital of St. Kitts, Basseterre, 7,000; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,600. Chief produce sugar and rum. Produce of Anguilla, cattle, pines, garden stock, and salt.

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark, except Crab Island, which is Spanish. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, 400. Mostly peasant proprietors; sugar and cotton cultivated in small patches.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 7 nominated and 7 elected members. Chief product sugar, with fruit, cocoa, and timber.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Virgin group, but unattached administratively to any group. Phosphate of lime is shipped, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 7 official members and a Legislative Council of 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated. Tobago has a subordinate commissioner, with a Financial Board of not less than 3 nominated members.

Area: Trinidad, 1,754 square miles; Tobago 114. *Population:* Trinidad (estimated 1894) 227,215; Tobago (1894) 20,000. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 38,000. Births (1894) 7,608, deaths 5,593, marriages (1893), 1,976. Education: 190 schools, 20,621 pupils, Government grant, 27,482*l.* There are many private schools, and a Queen's Royal College, with 75 students, and an attached Roman Catholic College with 174 students. Of the total area 1,120,000 acres, about 426,948 acres have been alienated. Under sugar-cane, 58,500 acres; cacao and coffee, 95,000; ground provisions, 12,000; coco-nuts, 14,000; pasture, 10,000. There is a large pitch lake in the island, which is leased to an American Company, and from which 99,191 tons of asphalt were exported in 1894. Railway 54 miles; receipts (1894), 60,051*l.* 690 miles of telegraph. There is a Colonial Bank with note circulation of 135,000*l.* Government savings-bank, depositors (1894), 8,337; deposits (Dec. 31), 174,452*l.* Volunteer corps, 600. Police force, 531.

TOBAGO was annexed to Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1889. The culture of cotton and tobacco has been introduced.

Virgin Islands. See **LEEWARD ISLANDS**.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, doubloons, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5-dollar notes to the extent of 9,800*l.* in St. Lucia, 11,700*l.* in Grenada, 8,000*l.* in St. Vincent.

GRENADA. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official members nominated by the Governor, and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each town has an elective Board for local affairs, and each parish a nominated Board for roads and sanitation. Area 133 square miles; population (1894)

57,692 ; births, 2,471 ; deaths, 1,192 ; marriages, 414. There are (1894) 34 Government and Government aided elementary schools, with 6,723 pupils ; Government grant (1894) 4,809*l.* ; and a grammar school with 38 pupils ; Government grant, 410*l.* In 1894 there were 1,303 summary convictions, and 20 in superior courts. There were (1892) 20,418 acres under cultivation : sugar-cane, 911 acres ; cocoa, 11,115 acres ; cotton, 1,812 acres ; spices, 1,343 acres ; coffee 58 acres. Culture of sugar-cane is decreasing, of cocoa and cotton increasing. In 1894, 959 depositors in savings-banks ; balance (Dec. 31) 7,602*l.*

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou ; area, 6,913 acres ; population, 6,000.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Harry L. Thompson, with Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 132 square miles ; population (1891), 41,054 ; white 2,445 ; coloured, 554 ; black, 31,005. Capital, Kingstown, 4,547 population. Education : 45 schools ; Government grant, 2,162*l.* Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and arrowroot are produced ; good timber from the forests. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. About 13,000 acres (one-sixth of area) under cultivation.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles ; population (1894), 45,095. Chief town, Castries, 6,688. Births (1894), 1,817 ; deaths, 922. Education (1894) : 35 schools (13 Protestant, 22 Roman Catholic), 4,219 pupils ; Government grant, 2,572*l.* In 1894 there were 1,293 summary convictions, and 14 at superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, rum, and logwood are chief products. Savings-banks (end of 1894), 1,187 depositors, 9,458*l.* deposits. Letters and postcards despatched, 55,371 ; books and papers, 6,486.

Statistics of West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas . . .	59,704	55,083	57,956	63,222	57,910	57,645
Barbados . . .	162,663	161,630	160,624	199,130	164,633	161,279
Jamaica ¹ . . .	713,332	863,644	803,075	734,524	800,418	810,867
Turks Island . .	7,836	7,434	8,840	7,596	7,817	7,459
Windward Islands :—						
St. Lucia . . .	48,297	51,598	56,590	54,934	49,271	54,400
St. Vincent . .	29,125	28,495	28,574	28,906	29,589	30,545
Grenada . . .	55,820	59,210	63,022	59,260	58,039	59,594
Leeward Islands :—						
Virgin Islands .	1,365	1,552	—	1,959	1,715	—
{ St. Christopher . . .	47,231	53,859	—	46,506	51,975	—
{ Nevis . . .						
{ Anguilla . . .						
Antigua . . .	52,551	50,881	—	50,373	50,870	—
Montserrat . .	7,609	8,371	—	7,332	7,382	—
Dominica . . .	22,716	22,347	—	25,075	25,818	—
Trinidad . . .	520,231	510,088	540,374	497,396	488,508	486,110
Tobago . . .	7,459	9,211	8,843	9,010	8,538	8,135
Total .	1,795,939	1,883,403	—	1,785,723	1,802,978	—

¹ For years ended March 31.

Customs revenue (1894):—Bahamas, 39,268*l.*; Barbados, 94,243*l.*; Jamaica, 315,892*l.*; St. Lucia, 24,416*l.*; St. Vincent, 14,486*l.*; Grenada, 30,122*l.*; Virgin Islands (1893), 485*l.*; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 24,178*l.*; Antigua, 28,214*l.*; Montserrat, 3,579*l.*; Dominica, 7,334*l.*; Trinidad (1894), 270,812*l.*; Tobago, 2,892*l.*

The chief branches of expenditure (1894) were:—Jamaica: public works, 83,710*l.*; charges of debt, 77,650*l.*; police, 51,474*l.*; Bahamas: public works, 4,110*l.*; salaries, 15,267*l.*; police, 6,233*l.*; Barbados: salaries, 73,562*l.*; St. Vincent: salaries, 10,197*l.*; public works, 3,086*l.*; St. Lucia: public works, 9,823*l.*; salaries, 17,909*l.*; Grenada: public works, 10,407*l.*; Trinidad: public works, 62,948*l.*; police, 41,022*l.*

In 1894 the Public Debt of Jamaica was (including guarantees) 2,151,882*l.*; of Bahamas, 119,626*l.*; of Barbados, 30,100*l.*; of Trinidad, 582,177*l.*; of St. Vincent, 19,380*l.*; of Grenada, 96,100*l.*; of Tobago, 5,000*l.*; of Montserrat, 8,200*l.*; of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 49,900*l.*; St. Lucia, 179,279*l.*; Antigua, 27,871*l.*; Dominica, 40,900*l.*

	Exports ¹			Imports ¹		
	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	145,136	122,540	119,378	197,401	196,512	174,969
Barbados	926,572	1,243,082	984,512	1,081,572	1,372,536	1,279,335
Jamaica ²	1,759,806	2,075,689	1,921,422	1,941,481	2,157,794	2,191,745
Turks Islands	27,386	23,366	32,774	25,388	24,888	28,526
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	179,056	178,429	191,622	173,025	168,978	187,542
St. Vincent	117,572	114,694	87,374	102,981	93,424	91,009
Grenada	264,681	316,063	189,614	158,702	166,679	196,998
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands	3,301	4,153	—	4,643	3,885	—
(St. Christopher	229,182	273,799	—	181,592	184,192	—
(Nevis						
Antigua	244,741	199,870	—	188,358	178,931	—
Montserrat	31,614	32,715	—	26,774	29,325	—
Dominica	46,165	53,752	—	61,303	64,552	—
Trinidad	2,258,063	2,320,824	2,000,748	2,089,380	2,270,885	2,152,883
Tobago	13,744	25,429	15,872	15,838	17,863	15,403
Total value	6,246,969	6,984,405	—	6,248,378	6,930,444	—

¹ Including bullion and specie.

For year ended March 31.

Trinidad alone, in 1894, exported sugar valued at 598,010*l.*; cocoa, 587,564*l.*; molasses, 42,088*l.* Jamaica exported sugar (raw), 239,210*l.*; rum, 147,478*l.*; coffee, 356,734*l.*; fruit, 428,886*l.* Barbados: sugar, 625,872*l.*; molasses, 141,563*l.*; flour, 23,212*l.* St. Vincent: sugar, 27,270*l.*; arrowroot, 38,278*l.* Grenada: cocoa, 168,498*l.*; spice, 9,584*l.* St. Lucia: sugar, 66,161*l.*; cocoa, 28,513*l.*; logwood, 37,359*l.* Leeward Islands (1893): sugar, 427,345*l.*; molasses, 33,708*l.*; limes, &c., 24,005*l.*; rum, 5,238*l.*

In 1894, Jamaica imported cotton goods worth 303,159*l.*; fish, 184,867*l.*; flour, 147,492*l.*; rice, 38,697*l.* Trinidad imported flour, 135,783*l.*; rice, 130,791*l.*; cotton and other cloths, 347,466*l.*; meat (pickled, &c.), 72,025*l.* Bahamas (1894): rice, 4,754*l.* Barbados (1894): cottons, 121,161*l.*; flour, 81,887*l.*; rice, 89,305*l.* St. Lucia (1894): cottons and woollens, 24,348*l.*;

fish (salted), 7,363*l.*; flour, 13,078*l.*; haberdashery, 10,806*l.*; St. Vincent: flour, 11,440*l.*; fish, 6,556*l.* Leeward Islands: textiles, 69,690*l.*; haberdashery, 37,304*l.*; flour, 62,407*l.*; dried fish, 25,403*l.*

Total imports into Great Britain from the British West Indies in 1894, according to Board of Trade returns, 1,938,022*l.* (sugar, 544,818*l.* in 1892; 508,107*l.* in 1893; 643,102*l.* in 1894; rum, 183,238*l.*; cocoa, 471,449*l.*; and dyes, 223,243*l.*).

Exports from Great Britain to West Indies in 1894, 2,194,528*l.* (cottons, 531,484*l.*; apparel, 247,276*l.*; leather and saddlery, 141,136*l.*; iron, 137,388*l.*; manure, 88,505*l.*; machinery, 91,629*l.*).

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1894 was as follows:—

Bahamas	341,883	Grenada	480,755	Dominica ¹	414,665
Barbados	1,232,412	Virgin Islands ¹	21,149	Trinidad	1,233,947
Jamaica	1,564,340	St. Kitts and		Tobago	39,508
Turks Island	251,615	Nevis ¹	472,648		
St. Lucia	981,794	Antigua ¹	480,060	Total	—
St. Vincent	204,099	Montserrat ¹	418,021		

¹ In 1893.

Of the total tonnage returned (1893) 6,375,268 was British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji, and the British flag hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson, on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Receiver-General. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises six official members, and six unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Commissioner of Lands, and the chief medical officer.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

The Governor also exercises the functions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. He has a salary of 2,200*l.* per annum, paid from colonial funds, and 300*l.* from Imperial funds.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there is a force of armed native constabulary numbering 100.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 16 provinces, in 12 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment amongst them of a European form of government. In three of the provinces there are resident European officers as commissioners. About 160 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed by the Crown in subordinate administrative capacities, and receive salaries from the Government. There are also 33 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 13 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of islands lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles (about the same size as Jamaica); the next largest is Vanua Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, lying between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, was added to the colony of Fiji by authority of Letters Patent in December 1880. Including Rotumah, the total area of the group is 8,045 square miles.

At the census of April 5, 1891, the population of the colony numbered 121,180.

The estimated population on December 31, 1894, was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Europeans	1,726	940	2,666
Half-castes	570	590	1,167
Indians	6,162	2,968	9,130
Polynesians	1,887	346	2,233
Rotumans	981	1,132	2,113
Fijians	55,332	48,418	103,750
Others	494	314	808
	<hr/> 67,152	<hr/> 54,708	<hr/> 121,867

Among Europeans in 1894 the births were 70 and deaths 31 ; Fijians in 1894, births 3,912, deaths 4,620 ; indentured Indians in 1894, births 276, deaths 294 (registered). Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu ; European population, 850.

Religion.

The number of persons attending worship in the native churches of the Wesleyan Mission in 1894 was 98,297 ; attending the churches of the Roman Catholic Mission, 9,700. The Wesleyan Mission establishment comprises 10 European missionaries, 65 native ministers, 58 catechists, 1,110 teachers, and 2,018 local preachers, 4,636 class leaders, with 941 churches, and 379 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 26 European ministers and 187 native teachers, 22 European sisters, 6 European brothers, with 83 churches and chapels, and 1 European and 3 native training institutions.

Instruction.

Two public schools receive State aid to the extent of about 600*l.* a year, one in Suva and one in Levuka. The number of scholars attending these two schools in 1894 was 168. The education of the native Fijians is almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan Mission, in whose 1,942 schools 36,158 children were taught in 1894. 143 schools are also conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of day-scholars being in 1894 2,010. The Roman Catholic Mission also maintain 3 schools for Europeans, at which 112 children received instruction during 1894. These mission schools receive no State aid, but an industrial and technical school is carried on by the Government, in which 73 native youths are being trained in elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in boat-building, house-building, and cattle-tending.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of that on account of Polynesian and Indian immigration) since annexation :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1875	16,433	41,522	1890	66,817	60,826
1880	80,678	91,102	1891	71,250	67,820
1885	76,669	92,299	1892	71,553	67,652
1888	65,019	58,993	1893	76,774	85,981 ¹
1889	63,722	57,710	1894	80,054	72,204

Estimated revenue, 1895, 75,332*l.* ; expenditure, 73,821*l.*

The principal sources of revenue in 1894 were :—Customs, 37,677*l.* ; wharfage and shipping dues, 4,754*l.* ; general licenses and internal revenue, 8,200*l.* ; native taxes (this is paid in native produce prepared by the natives, and sold by the Government on their behalf by annual contract), 18,679*l.* ; fees of court, &c., 7,058*l.* ; postal dues and stamps, 1,868*l.* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 36,889*l.* ; on other charges, 35,315*l.* ; total, 72,204*l.*

The public debt of the colony consists of a loan amounting to 126,600*l.* ; and advances from the Imperial Government of 100,677*l.*, making a total indebtedness of 224,677*l.*

Production and Industry.

There are 9 sugar mills in the Colony, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 123 tons of dried sugar, 2 tea factories, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 600 pounds of dried tea, 2 desiccated cocoanut factories, 14 boat-building yards, and 1 tobacco factory. The rainfall at Suva for the year 1894 was 111·80 inches. The mean minimum temperature for the year was 72°

¹ Including 11, 438*l.* expended 1888-86, and now brought to account.

Fahr. ; the mean maximum 84° Fahr. The absolute minimum temperature was 59° Fahr. in June ; the absolute maximum 93° Fahr. in February.

In 1894 there was under cultivation by European settlers :—Bananas, 1,401 acres ; cocoanuts, 18,603 acres ; maize, 299 acres ; sugar-cane, 19,382 acres ; yams, &c., 306 acres ; tobacco, 49 acres ; peanuts, 153 acres ; tea, 410 acres ; rice, 78 acres ; sisal hemp, 160 acres.

There were in the colony, at the end of 1894, 1,538 horses and mules ; 9,386 cattle ; 4,130 sheep ; and 2,680 Angora goats.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade during five years was as follows :—

Year	Total Foreign Trade	Imports	Exports
£	£	£	£
1890	571,290	206,757	364,533
1891	727,383	253,049	474,334
1892	688,376	253,586	434,791
1893	632,030	276,398	355,632
1894	867,633	285,981	581,652

In 1894 the imports subject to duty amounted to 191,650*l.*, and imports duty-free to 94,331*l.*

The total amount of imports from and exports to British possessions and other countries respectively, for each year, has been :—

Year	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
	£	£	£	£
1890	194,173	12,585	332,322	32,210
1891	232,758	20,291	420,783	53,551
1892	247,735	5,851	388,176	46,615
1893	270,957	5,441	327,821	27,810
1894	274,575	11,406	528,336	53,316

Quantities and the values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. In the case of exports, the values are determined according to the average price of each article in the local market. The countries recorded as the origin and destination of goods are those disclosed by the shipping documents. Copra is usually exported in vessels which sail to Lisbon, Marseilles, Hamburg, &c., 'for orders,' and the ultimate destination is unknown. Almost all English goods imported into Fiji appear as imports from Australia.

The principal imports during 1894 were—hardware, 15,808*l.* ; drapery, 52,606*l.* ; meats, 13,716*l.* ; rice, 10,195*l.* ; breadstuffs and biscuits, 15,186*l.* ; bags and sugar mats, 6,518*l.* ; coal, 15,579*l.* ; timber, 5,958*l.* ; galvanised iron goods, 4,940*l.* ; live stock, 7,754*l.* ; machinery, 23,264*l.* ; oils, 6,197*l.* ; produce, 6,699*l.* Of these items, meats, breadstuffs, coal, manure, live stock and machinery are free of import duties.

The principal exports in 1894 were—sugar, 27,265 tons, valued at 436,245*l.* ; copra, 5,833 tons, valued at 57,261*l.* ; green fruit (consisting principally of bananas), 49,115*l.* ; desiccated cocoanut, 14 tons, valued at 801*l.* ; pea-nuts, 130 tons, valued at 2,435*l.* ; cotton, 19 tons, valued at 741*l.* ; and Colonial distilled spirit, 133,971 gallons, valued at 16,746*l.*

The direct trade between Great Britain and Fiji is small. According to the Board of Trade returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1894 amounted to 27,180*l.* (oil nuts, 26,641*l.*) ; and the exports of home produce to Fiji to 36,875*l.* In 1894, the exports thereto included cotton manufactures, 16,667*l.*, and machinery 1,819*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

During the year 1894 the total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry as arriving in the colony was 96 steamers of 115,476 tons, and 39 sailing vessels of 13,186 tons. Of these vessels 124 were British, 4 American, 3 Norwegian, 1 Tongan, 1 Danish, 1 Italian, and 1 Japanese.

There is regular steam communication between Fiji and New Zealand once a month, and also once a month *via* Tonga and Samoa during the sugar season, between Fiji and Victoria every five weeks, and between Fiji and New South Wales twice a month.

Since November, 1893, the steamers of the Canadian-Australian Line sailing between Sydney and Vancouver B.C. have made Suva a port of call on the outward and homeward monthly trips. This line is now subsidised by the Colonial Government. It brings Fiji within thirty days of London.

The registered shipping in 1894 consisted of 10 sailing vessels of, in all, 492 tons. At the end of 1894 there were 196 local vessels holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board, with a total tonnage of 1,795; 55 of these vessels were owned by Europeans (tonnage 749) and 141 by natives (tonnage 1,046). There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer trading regularly in the Group.

In 1894 there passed through the post-office in local correspondence 229,625 letters, 144,835 papers, and 19,803 book-packets; and in foreign correspondence 119,409 letters, 137,589 papers, 11,090 book-packets, and 383 parcels.

The Colony entered the Postal Union on September 1, 1891.

Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. The total area is 88,460 square miles, and the population about 350,000, of whom 250 are Europeans.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration, estimated at 15,000*l.* a year, is guaranteed, primarily by the Government of Queensland, for ten years, but this sum is contributed in equal proportions by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and these Colonies have a voice in the general administration of the affairs of the country. On September 4, 1888, the sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over British New Guinea by the first administrator, now Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G. (salary 1,500*l.*).

Many large districts have been reduced to order and the tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at

work—the London Missionary Society on the South Coast, the Sacred Heart Society in the Mekeo district, the Wesleyans in the Islands, the Anglican Mission on the North-East Coast—and many thousands of natives are being taught. At the same time trading relations with Europeans are being established, and the groves of cocoa-nut trees are being extended. Land is offered to settlers at 2s. 6d. an acre. Considerable areas, comprising varieties of soil and climate are available for systematic planting by Europeans. There is an amount of local labour obtainable. The climate is very fairly good for its latitude. There is little disease save fever, and it is rarely of a malignant type. The country seems to offer very favourable conditions for the planting of tobacco, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, and other tropical products.

The Territory is divided into 4 magisterial districts. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever necessary. For native government some simple laws have been passed in the form of regulations, a commencement has been made in the training of native magistrates and village policemen, and a force of armed constabulary of about 60 men, almost exclusively natives, now exists. Revenue from the colony in 1894-95 5,109*l.*, mostly from customs dues. The possession is believed to contain valuable timbers, the coco and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other products are found. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. There are about three score diggers engaged in it, and many natives. The trade of the possession is confined to Queensland and New South Wales. Imports for 1894-95, 28,367*l.*; exports, 16,215*l.*, exclusive of pearls to the value of 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, trepang, copra, pearl shell, gold, pearls, and sandal-wood.

In 1894-95, 59 vessels of 2,471 tons entered, and 48 of 2,622 tons cleared, exclusive of Government vessels. There is good water communication to some parts of the interior. British New Guinea is treated as a postal district of Queensland, its mails passing through that colony. In 1894-95 the postal movement was: letters, 12,468; newspapers, 7,822; packets, 597.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (69 in October, 1895), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly at

present has 125 members. An Act, assented to June 13, 1893, provides for the division of the colony into 125 electorates, each with only one member, and abolishes the property qualification and plural voting. Every male subject 21 years of age, having resided one year in the colony and three months in his electoral district, is qualified as an elector. The elections must all take place on one and the same day. The first general election under this act took place on July 17, 1894; and the second on July 24, 1895. The duration of a parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 300*l.* per annum.

In July 1895 there were 257,558 electors enrolled, or 20·3 per cent. of the population. At the general election of 1895, 153,121 electors out of 242,367 enrolled in contested districts, or 63·18 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Henry Robert Viscount Hampden.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.*; private secretary and orderlies paid for by the State. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of ten ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. George Houstoun Reid.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. James Nixon Brunker.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John Henry Want, Q.C.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. Joseph Hector Carruthers.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. James Henry Young.

Minister of Public Instruction & Labour and Industry.—Hon. Jacob Garrard.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Joseph Cook.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney Smith.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Albert John Gould.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council (without portfolio).—Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.

The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General have salaries of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867' local government is extended to 172 districts, 72 being designated 'boroughs' and 100 'municipal districts,' in addition to the City of Sydney. A borough must contain a minimum population of 1,000, and an area not larger than 9 square miles; a municipal district a population of 500, and an area not larger than 50 square miles. The estimated capital value of property within municipal boundaries was returned for 1893-94 at 151,464,000*l.* (this figure includes the city of Sydney, the amount of which is 55,470,000*l.*), 137,500,030*l.* productive lands and houses, and 13,963,970*l.* waste and unimproved lands. The portion of the colony incorporated is small, covering only 2,496 square miles, or the one hundred and twenty-fifth part of its area. The population residing within the municipal area is probably not less than 751,120.

The State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15

years after its incorporation as follows: For the first 5 years a sum equal to the local revenue raised, the second 5 years a moiety, and the third 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by rates and subscriptions. All persons holding household, leasehold, or freehold estate in any municipality, and paying rates, are entitled to from 1 to 4 votes for the election of aldermen and auditors, according to annual value of property. There were 168,640 municipal voters in 1893—94.

Area and Population.

The area of the colony is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The colony is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The estimated population on June 30, 1895, was 1,268,150 (681,830 males, and 586,320 females). The population at four successive census periods was :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1·13	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	4·3
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·9
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·64	5·1

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1891 :—New South Wales, 64·03 ; other Australasian colonies, 7·50 ; Aborigines, 0·73 ; English, 13·18 ; Irish, 6·63 ; Scotch, 3·25 ; Welsh, 0·44 ; other British subjects, 0·44 ; total British subjects, 96·20. Chinese, 1·16 ; German, 0·85 ; other foreigners, 1·50 ; total foreigners, 3·51. Born at sea, 0·17 ; unspecified, 0·12.

At the census of 1891 there was in the colony a population of aborigines, comprising :—

—	Male	Female	Total
Full Blacks	2,896	2,201	5,097
Half-Castes	1,663	1,520	3,183
Total	4,559	3,721	8,280

included in total census population given above.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus at the census of 1891 :—

Professional	31,491
Domestic	55,867
Commerce and Trade	86,629
Industries	140,451
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mineral	147,026
Indefinite	10,423

Total workers 471,887

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 649,203, of whom

12,551 were dependent on public or private charity. There were besides 2,864 persons whose occupations were not stated. The aborigines are not included in this tabulation.

The estimated population of Sydney at the end of 1894 was 423,600, including suburbs; Newcastle, 13,500; Bathurst, 9,350; Goulburn, 12,300; Parramatta, 12,000; Broken Hill, 19,100; Maitland, 10,800; and Albury, 5,900.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1890	7,876	38,964	2,051	14,217	24,747
1891	8,457	39,458	2,115	16,286	23,172
1892	8,022	40,041	2,289	14,410	25,631
1893	7,749	40,342	2,510	16,022	24,320
1894	7,666	38,952	2,393	15,218	23,734

The increase in population during the ten years ended 1894 was 346,470. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed over 67 per cent.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea as recorded for five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Immigrants	67,799	69,919	62,197	66,909	75,588
Emigrants	54,807	52,073	52,687	58,850	65,976
Excess of immigrants	12,992	17,846	9,510	8,059	9,612

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, practically ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants from 1832 to the end of 1894 was 211,869. Of these, 209,341 persons were British-born, 96,348 being from England and Wales, 88,794 from Ireland, and 24,199 from Scotland. The number of assisted immigrants during 1894 was only 67. In 1881 a poll-tax of 10% was imposed on Chinese immigrants, and increased to 100% in 1888 in all the Australian colonies, with the exception of Western Australia and the Northern Territory of South Australia. The arrivals and departures of Chinese have been as follows in five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Arrivals	15	17	21	34	73
Departures	637	581	755	558	627

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and now survive, still receive that aid.

The Church of England in the colony is governed by a Metropolitan who is also Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1894 six dioceses (including the Bishop-Auxiliary of Sydney). The affairs of the Church of Rome are administered by seven Bishops under the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following are statistics of different religions obtained at the census of 1891 :—

Denomination	Clergy	Adherents	Denomination	Clergy	Adherents
Church of England . . .	333	502,980	Lutherans	5	7,950
Roman Catholic	295	286,911	Unitarians	1	1,329
Presbyterian	156	109,390	Hebrew	3	5,484
Wesleyan	133	87,516	Others	33	62,574
Other Methodist	34	22,596			
Congregational	65	24,112			
Baptist	32	13,112	Total	1,090	1,123,954 ¹

¹ Aborigines not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, though many private schools and colleges exist. In 1880 State aid to denominational schools was abolished, and instruction made compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years ; the children of the poor are educated free. There are not only primary public schools, but also high schools for both sexes.

There were in 1894, 2,508 State schools, divided into 2,725 departments, and classified as follows:—High schools 5 ; superior public schools 241 ; primary public schools 1,643 ; provisional schools 302 ; half-time schools 449 ; house-to-house schools 71 ; evening schools 14 ; total 2,725.

During 1894 there were 206,265 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 130,089, with 4,453 teachers.

In 1894 the expenditure on State schools was :—State expenditure 590,361*l.* ; school fees 70,694*l.* ; total expenditure 661,055*l.* Besides the State schools, the Sydney Grammar Schools (466 pupils), two Industrial Schools (666 pupils), and one school for the deaf, dumb, and blind (86 pupils), receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there were 863, with 51,016 pupils and 2,966 teachers, of which 285 schools, 1,453 teachers, and 35,150 pupils were Roman Catholic.

The University of Sydney was opened in 1852, and its degrees in art, law, and medicine are recognised as on an equality with those of the United Kingdom. Government grants a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to over 13,000*l.* in 1894. The total revenue for 1894 was 22,455*l.* There were 592 students attending lectures. There were 46 professors, lecturers &c.

There is a technical college, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, arts, elocution, chemistry, architecture, geology, metal-liferous mining, commercial economy, mathematics, pharmacy, and domestic economy. The total number of students on the roll at the college and branch schools was 6,543 for 1894.

There is a free public library at Sydney, with 104,140 volumes in 1894. The library was visited by 330,431 persons during 1894.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the colony twice a year.

In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in the country districts police magistrates and justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1894, 46,210 persons were summarily convicted by magistrates, and 1,493 sent for trial to a higher court.

The police force of the colony is 1,819 strong.

There are in all 60 gaols. On December 31, 1894, there were 2,602 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue for five years:—

Year	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1890	2,704,043	2,158,645	4,126,530	316,473	9,305,691
1891	2,875,028	2,117,341	4,548,250	232,499	9,773,118
1892	3,345,265	1,947,599	4,533,480	239,258	10,065,602
1893	2,777,846	2,115,303	4,364,862	241,359	9,499,370
1894	2,688,693	2,078,719	4,246,610	286,689	9,300,711

Under the heading 'Services' is included revenue from railways, tramways, posts, and telegraphs, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House, as may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year 1894:—

Customs, 2,015,695*l.*; Excise, 256,664*l.*; Stamp Duties, 294,221*l.*; Licences, 122,113*l.*; total, 2,688,693*l.*

The following table shows the public expenditure, exclusive of expenditure from loans, for five years:—

Year	Railways and Tramways	Post and Telegraphs	Interest on Debt and Extinction of Loan ¹	Immigration	Instruction	Other Public Works and Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	2,013,541	625,015	1,915,782	5,916	727,910	3,926,505	9,214,669
1891	2,325,712	669,390	1,999,085	4,564	770,813	4,296,042	10,065,606
1892	2,120,177	732,829	1,851,961	2,333	858,543	4,365,568	9,931,411
1893	1,868,293	751,443	2,572,664	3,106	805,330	3,911,068	9,911,904
1894	1,712,221	733,042	2,384,578	2,109	738,410	3,608,346	9,178,706

¹ Including expenses of management of inscribed stock, and commission paid to financial agents.

The amount of the Public Debt on January 1, 1895, was 58,204,253*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3·79 per cent. Of this amount fully 83 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage. The net return from these services was equal to 3·11 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 2·68 per cent. of the existing

Public Debt, exclusive of treasury bills. In April, 1895, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was 12,660,000*l*.

The expenditure of loans up to December 31, 1894, has been : Railways and tramways, 39,162,485*l*. ; telegraphs and telephones, 822,488*l*. ; harbours and river navigation, 3,403,095*l*. ; roads and bridges, 882,711*l*. ; immigration, 194,430*l*. ; water supply and sewerage, 6,828,382*l*. ; fortifications and war-like stores, 1,197,306*l*. ; public buildings, 2,130,172*l*. ; public school buildings, 387,922*l*. ; works in Queensland prior to separation, 49,855*l*. ; total services, 55,058,846*l*.

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1893-94 :—

—	Total Annual Value of all Property in Municipalities	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities	Revenue exclusive of Loans	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney .	2,496,175	55,470,000	210,526	360,749	1,260,000
Suburbs .	3,370,394	53,718,000	274,456	276,475	699,325
Metropolis .	5,866,569	109,188,000	484,982	637,224	1,959,325
Country .	2,492,669	42,276,000	318,371	342,493	535,005
Total .	8,359,238	151,464,000	803,353	979,717	2,494,330

The estimated wealth of the colony at the census of 1891, and at the close of the year 1892, when the latest estimate was made, was as follows :—

—	At census of 1891	At close of 1892.
	£	£
Revenue-yielding railways, waterworks, &c.	44,958,000	46,752,909
Works and buildings not directly revenue yielding	20,313,000	23,493,400
Amount due to lands purchased from the State	13,224,000	13,671,200
Public lands leased but not sold	94,400,000	98,008,000
	172,895,000	181,925,500
Municipal property	6,400,000	7,213,000
Total public wealth	179,295,000	189,138,500
Land	173,352,000	179,043,000
Houses and improvements	129,800,000	126,896,000
Other forms of wealth	104,253,000	98,209,000
Total private wealth	407,405,000	404,148,000
Total wealth	586,700,000	593,286,500

Defence.

In 1894 the military force of the colony comprised 4,935 men, of whom 549 formed the regular force, and 4,386 volunteers, the great majority of whom are partially paid. There were also in the colony civilian rifle clubs, with a membership of 650 men, who were formed into a reserve corps in 1895. The naval force is composed of 544 men, and the Military Ordnance and Barrack Department numbers 34 ; making the total defence force 5,513. These forces were divided as follows :—

Headquarters and General, Commanding Engineers, Honorary, Reserve, and Naval Defence Force Staff, 135; Cavalry, 744; Artillery, 1,002; Field Engineers, 120; Submarine Miners, 105; Electricians, 59; Infantry, 2,585; Medical Staff Corps, 116; Naval Brigade, 335; Naval Artillery Volunteers, 201; Army Service Corps, 72; Ordnance Store Department, 34; torpedo boats, 5; total, 5,513. A naval establishment is expected to be ready in 1896 at Garden Island, Sydney, to replace that at Circular Quay, and, in addition to shore works, torpedo and other boats have been provided. The cost of the defence of the colony during the year 1894 was 272,358*l*. This amount is exclusive of 48,979*l*. loan expenditure on fortifications and military works, and on naval station, Port Jackson.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1894-5 there were 1,325,964 acres, or about 0·7 per cent. of the area of the colony, under crop. About one fourth of the total area of the colony is under forest. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The colony is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:— 1st, as a “conditional purchase,” by free selection before survey in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l*. per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments. A “conditional lease” may be taken in conjunction with a “conditional purchase,” and with it is carried the right of conversion into a “conditional purchase,” at any time after confirmation of the application. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be conditionally purchased is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres; a similar maximum limiting the area which may be conditionally leased; in the Central the maximum is 2,560 acres, which may be taken up either as a conditional purchase, or as a partly-purchased and partly-leased area. 2nd, by additional purchases of the same areas and under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection. 3rd. In the Central division the Land Act of 1895 provides for the acquisition of land on easy terms, but with stringent residential conditions attached, either as “homestead selections” or as “settlement leases,” the maximum area of the former being 1,280 acres, and of the latter a similar extent of agricultural land, or 10,240 acres of grazing land. The obligations attached to a homestead selection are the payment of an annual rental based on the capital value and perpetual residence. The term of a settlement lease is twenty-eight years, with continuous residence during that period. 4th, by purchasing at 2*l*. per acre, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres. 5th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l*. for town, 2*l*. 10*s*. for suburban, and 1*l*. 5*s*. per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is 640 acres in one block. In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. Land of more than ordinary value in each of the three divisions may be declared to be a “special area,” the price per acre not being less than 30*s*., and the maximum area that may be selected 320 acres in the Eastern division, and 640 in the Central and Western divisions.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1894 was 44,675,322 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 125,587,540 acres. The following table gives the statistics of rural holdings of various sizes for the past ten years ending March 31:—

Acreage	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
1 to 15 acres . . .	5,877	6,512	7,038	6,889	7,290	8,804	9,201	10,164	10,892	12,301
16 to 200 . . .	21,174	21,288	21,651	21,503	22,048	22,153	22,815	23,790	24,062	25,707
201 to 400 . . .	6,285	6,382	6,481	6,612	6,774	7,059	7,392	7,796	7,821	8,299
401 to 1,000 . . .	6,611	6,792	6,778	6,750	6,849	6,906	7,153	7,453	7,813	7,569
1,001 to 2,000 . . .	1,811	1,948	2,010	2,089	2,191	2,388	2,402	2,547	2,508	2,475
2,001 to 10,000 . . .	1,406	1,458	1,618	1,774	1,810	1,994	1,905	2,006	2,012	2,013
10,001 and upwards	563	552	566	580	658	656	677	672	643	656
Total . . .	43,727	44,932	46,142	46,197	47,620	49,960	51,550	54,428	55,251	59,020

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follow :—

Year ending 31 March		1892		1893		1894		1895	
Area under Cultivation		Acres 1,179,621		Acres 1,010,727		Acres 1,206,992		Acres 1,325,964	
Principal Crops		Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
		Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat	Grain .	356,666	3,963,668	452,921	6,817,457	593,810	6,502,715	647,483	7,041,378
	Hay .	66,435	75,883	89,396	116,061	101,875	100,482	125,797	136,837
			Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Maize . . .		174,577	5,721,706	167,549	5,037,254	205,885	7,067,576	208,308	5,625,533
Barley	Grain .	4,459	93,446	4,618	91,701	6,113	114,272	10,396	179,348
	Hay .	978	1,590	1,701	2,719	997	1,342	953	1,285
			Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Oats	Grain .	12,958	276,259	20,890	466,603	34,148	701,803	30,636	562,725
	Hay .	76,589	86,077	101,981	132,426	82,750	94,128	96,856	95,517
Potatoes . . .		22,560	62,283	18,502	52,105	26,559	83,838	30,089	86,170
Lucerne and sown grasses (Hay)		19,861	45,867	21,390	50,928	19,802	39,647	21,637	48,234
			Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco . . .		886	9,314	848	8,344	854	10,858	716	8,132

— Year ending 31 March	Sugar-cane			Vines		
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
				Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1892	22,262	185,258	8,281	913,107	6,114	3,694
1893	26,751	264,832	8,264	931,542	5,355	5,916
1894	28,112	252,606	7,375	748,929	4,650	3,216
1895	32,909	264,254	7,577	731,683	6,356	4,617

The principal fruit-culture of the colony is that of the orange. There were in March, 1895, 12,204 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 725,271 cases, or 10,879,065 dozen.

On January 1, 1895, the colony had 56,977,270 sheep, 2,465,411 horned cattle, 518,181 horses, 273,359 pigs.

There were 129,778 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1894-95.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, number 1,084, and cover an area of 5,488,808 acres. The following are the general statistics for five years:—

Year	Timber cut in Reserves subject to Royalty	Revenue from Royalties, Licences, &c.	Quantity of Timber Sawn	Value of Timber Sawn
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft., 1 in. thick	£
1890	10,978,967	15,437	185,021,000	—
1891	11,760,497	18,455	201,505,000	722,410
1892	15,818,000	16,176	229,696,000	937,920
1893	10,506,472	9,547	196,114,000	988,870
1894	5,158,759	6,350	173,088,000	750,580

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of the territory. The total value raised to the close of the year 1894 was 41,010,669*l.* The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold, the produce of New South Wales, coined or exported since its discovery in 1851:—

Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-70	6,823,875	25,206,685
1871-90	3,423,223	12,868,497
1891	153,336	558,306
1892	156,870	569,178
1893	179,288	651,286
1894	324,787	1,156,717
Total . .	11,061,379	41,010,669

Most of the gold produced in the colony is received at the Mint for coinage, and only about twenty per cent. is exported as bullion. The value of silver and silver-lead ore exported to the end of 1894 was 17,770,944*l.* In 1894, 846,822 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 94,150*l.*, and 180,326 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 2,195,339*l.* The value of copper raised in 1894 was 63,617*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1894 amounted to 3,733,386*l.* The value of the tin produced in 1882 was 833,461*l.*, in 1885 415,626*l.*, in 1887 525,420*l.*, in 1893 126,114*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 6,040,035*l.* In 1894 there were 91 coal mines, employing 9,131 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1894 was 3,672,076 tons, valued at 1,155,573*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1894 amounted to 29,598,724*l.* There are 14 smelting furnaces in the colony, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 35,029 persons employed in mining and smelting during 1894.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1894, as far as the number

of establishments and hands employed is concerned, and from the Census returns of 1891 for the capital invested :—

Classification	No. of Works	Hands	Capital Invested £
Treating raw pastoral products	233	4,020	729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks	643	7,254	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics	105	5,394	1,550,415
Building materials	622	6,176	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, &c.	286	7,373	2,893,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, &c.	43	1,505	262,475
Furniture, bedding, &c.	64	794	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, &c.	195	4,284	1,089,319
Vehicles, harness, saddlery	172	1,548	545,598
Light and heat	69	1,683	569,132
Other works	215	2,720	804,021
Total	2,647	42,751	15,649,704

Commerce.

The following table gives the values of the total imports, the total exports, and the exports of home and of foreign produce for the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1890	22,615,004	17,232,725	4,813,212	22,045,937
1891	25,383,397	21,103,816	4,840,204	25,944,020
1892	20,776,526	17,707,102	4,265,145	21,972,247
1893	18,107,035	17,094,213	5,827,010	22,921,223
1894	15,801,941	15,904,961	4,672,712	20,577,673

The total revenue from import duties in 1894 amounted to 2,060,930*l.*, or 13·04 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

Wool is the staple export of the colony. The following is a table of the total quantities and values of wool exported in the last ten years :—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1885	173,373,425	7,678,247	1890	243,738,266	9,232,672
1886	178,650,611	7,201,976	1891	340,691,382	11,312,980
1887	224,295,209	9,200,071	1892	323,052,014	10,540,147
1888	243,256,253	9,358,515	1893	344,982,876	10,449,911
1889	266,229,029	10,785,070	1894	354,165,446	9,628,123

Values of imports are furnished by importers or their agents. In the case of articles subject to specific duties, the values given are understood to represent the values at the port of shipment, together with all charges, such as freight, insurance, packing and portorage to

the port of arrival in New South Wales. In the case of articles subject to ad valorem duties the values are supposed to represent the market values of the goods (less packing) at the time and place of exportation, with ten per cent. added thereto. In the case of goods free of duty, importers' valuations are taken, checked, and, if necessary, corrected by Customs officials. Values of exports are supposed to be values at port of shipment. Bills of entry have to be furnished by exporters, and are checked by Customs officials as far as possible. Quantities of both imports and exports are taken from merchants' invoices, checked by Customs officials. The country whence goods are imported is taken as the country of origin, and the country to which goods are exported, as the country of destination. No inquiry is made after prime origin or ultimate destination of goods. As far as possible, goods which merely undergo refining &c., and not a manufacturing process, in the colony are not classed as domestic produce. No statistics are collected in regard to transit trade. As all possible care is taken by the Customs officials to obtain correct values, it may be assumed that the values as published, are sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes. Properly so called there is very little transit trade through New South Wales, nevertheless Sydney is the distributing centre for large quantities of British and other European goods (in 1894 about £2,445,000), chiefly for Queensland, New Zealand, and the South Seas. Goods transhipped are not included with imports or exports.

Exports in 1894, besides wool, were :—Tallow, 1,146,528*l.*; coal, 815,435*l.*; hides and skins, 565,331*l.*; leather, 241,848*l.*; meat, preserved and frozen, 413,448*l.*; gold coin, 1,975,573*l.*

The following table shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales in 1894 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	5,983,489	7,956,377
Australasian colonies . .	6,005,514	3,021,865
Other British possessions .	608,356	395,871
United States	542,427	374,541
Other foreign countries .	873,501	3,606,930
Total	14,013,287	15,355,584

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1890	4,707,341	8,026,376	12,733,717
1891	4,319,204	8,630,248	12,949,452
1892	2,928,417	6,034,211	8,962,628
1893	2,698,011	6,706,936	9,404,947
1894	1,788,654	5,222,089	7,010,743

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for six years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from N. S. W. . . .	8,702,648	8,791,239	10,187,746	9,932,716	9,248,659	10,759,868
Exports of British pro- duce to N. S. W. . .	7,014,827	7,334,666	8,999,969	6,566,352	4,831,548	5,011,089

The staple article of import from New South Wales into the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£
1890	127,402,559	5,796,529
1891	165,465,000	6,612,224
1892	181,836,921	6,574,896
1893	150,096,324	5,367,474
1894	173,227,826	6,058,637

Next to wool, the most important articles of import into Great Britain from New South Wales are tin, of the value in 1894 of 249,985*l.*; silver ore, 854,210*l.*; copper, 129,526*l.*; tallow, 1,099,507*l.*; leather, 259,134*l.* The exports from Great Britain to New South Wales consist of all the principal articles of British manufacturing industry, chief among them iron of the value of 548,692*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 626,486*l.*; cotton goods, 750,097*l.*; woollen goods, 421,121*l.* in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The shipping on the registers of the colony at the close of 1894 consisted of 490 sailing vessels of 55,606 tons, and 478 steamers of 53,766 tons; total 968 vessels of 109,372 tons, while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 29 sailing vessels of 4,897 tons, and 19 steamers of 3,067 tons; total 48 vessels of 7,964 tons.

The number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during three years were :—

Year	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1892 { Entered .	2,706	2,473,933	254	330,616	2,960	2,804,549
{ Cleared .	2,806	2,503,917	261	338,718	3,067	2,842,635
1893 { Entered .	2,749	2,349,112	165	241,259	2,914	2,590,371
{ Cleared .	2,750	2,355,188	166	247,769	2,916	2,602,957
1894 { Entered .	3,081	2,588,761	191	271,207	3,272	2,859,968
{ Cleared .	3,092	2,603,210	199	275,376	3,291	2,878,586

Of the total cleared in 1894, 1,331 of 1,612,179 tons were from Sydney, and 954 of 1,035,930 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1893 there were 6,260 miles of Government roads metalled, gravelled, or ballasted; 4,148 formed and drained, and 11,167 cleared and partly drained; 11,968 not cleared; and 1,606 mountain passes; also 7,344 miles of roads in municipalities.

The following are particulars of the Government railways in the colony on June 30, 1895 :—Lines open for traffic, 2,531 miles. The total amount of

money expended on railway construction and equipment to June 30, 1895, was 36,611,336*l.* The gross earnings for 1894-95 amounted to 2,878,204*l.*, working expenses 1,567,589*l.*, and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 54·46. There were also, at the close of 1894, 85 miles of private railways, which had a capital expenditure of 503,757*l.*

The tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1895, 61 miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 1,428,518*l.* The gross earnings for 1894-95 were 282,316*l.*; the working expenses, 230,993*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 81·22.

In 1894 there were 1,445 post-offices and 450 receiving-offices; number of letters carried, 67,993,400; post-cards, 963,400; newspapers, 41,667,300; packets and book-parcels, 13,573,600; parcels, 367,890; money orders issued, 431,417 for 1,315,637*l.*

At the end of December 1894 there were in operation 12,201 miles of telegraph posts, with 28,085 miles of wire; cost of construction, 831,471*l.*; stations, 813; number of telegrams, 2,464,074; receipts, 269,217*l.*; and the net revenue, 147,903*l.* The total revenue of the departments under the control of the Postmaster-General was 626,864*l.*, and the expenditure, 750,196*l.*

Money and Credit.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1890	2,808,000	35,175	1,460	2,844,635
1891	2,673,000	17,200	1,980	2,692,180
1892	2,837,000	13,925	2,065	2,852,990
1893	2,969,000	10,025	840	2,979,905
1894	3,067,000	6,300	505	3,073,805

The assets of the banks (16 in 1890, 13 in 1894) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the Colony for the last quarter of each of the last five years, were:—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets ¹
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	5,619,111	87,659	1,644,179	43,009,559	287,568	1,788,901	52,436,977
1891	4,717,659	79,768	1,692,940	45,068,914	265,268	1,771,710	53,596,259
1892	5,217,371	95,894	1,801,590	44,135,729	227,795	1,839,513	53,317,892
1893	5,877,891	95,386	1,918,196	40,024,354	429,620	448,589 ²	48,794,036
1894	7,330,005	100,525	1,938,321	37,378,947	214,503	232,913	47,195,214

¹ Prior to 1893 it was the practice with some banks to include the excess assets over liabilities of branches operating outside New South Wales; the total assets and the balances due from other banks for 1892 and previous years must, therefore, be accepted with this qualification.

² Inclusive of Legal Tender and Treasury Notes, £148,467.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890.	1,557,805	127,442	10,064,518	25,395,600	35,460,118	103,572	37,248,937
1891	1,674,049	146,202	9,188,873	26,470,817	35,659,690	109,823	37,589,764
1892	1,439,872	104,223	9,207,109	26,357,083	35,564,192	63,093	37,171,380
1893	1,804,531	75,086	8,557,840	23,584,119	32,141,959	80,596	34,102,172
1894	1,235,989	146,911	9,412,761	20,380,032	29,792,793	87,427	31,263,120

During the financial crisis of 1893 eight of the banks suspended, but re-opened shortly afterwards on a reconstructed basis, and financial operations soon regained their equilibrium.

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney there are 13 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1890	143,826	4,730,469	32	17	10
1891	158,426	5,342,135	33	14	5
1892	167,726	5,706,081	34	0	5
1893	179,727	6,535,758	36	7	4
1894	190,307	7,217,000	37	18	5

There are also banks in connection with Land, Building, and Investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions at the close of 1894 was 1,281,810*l*.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Secretary, Samuel Yardley, C.M.G.

Under the supervision of the Governor of New South Wales are NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population about 750; PITCAIRN ISLAND, 25° S., 130° W., area 3 square miles, population 120; and LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., population 55.

Books of Reference.

The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales. By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician. Published annually since 1887. Sydney.

A Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australasia. By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician. Published annually. Sydney.

New South Wales Blue Book. Published annually. Sydney.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for Her Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists at present of forty-four members, who are paid at the rate of 150*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members, but those appointed subsequently to that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members of the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 240*l.* per annum. The qualifications of electors for European representation are:—For Europeans of both sexes 21 years of age and upwards, either (*a*) residence in the colony for one year, and in the electoral district for three months immediately preceding registration, or (*b*) freehold estate of the value of 25*l.*; for Maoris 21 years of age, freehold estate of the value of 25*l.* No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Women cannot be members of either branch of the Legislature.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any

Maori electoral district—of which there are four only in the colony—can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll.

At the general election in 1893 there were 302,997 (193,536 men and 109,461 women) electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which returned 70 European members to the House of Representatives; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 11,269 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1893 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 9,604 persons, and one Maori member to every 10,498 natives.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1893 was one to every 2.2 persons.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., appointed Governor of New Zealand, 7th June, 1892.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l.*, which is to cover all expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of about seven members.

The following is the list of the present Ministry :—

Premier, Minister for Public Works, Minister of Native Affairs and Defence.—Hon. R. J. Seddon.

Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary—Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Justice, of Education, and of Labour, and Commissioner of Stamp Duties.—Vacant.

Minister of Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Forests.—Hon. J. Mackenzie.

Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Commissioner of Customs, Minister of Marine and of Industries and Commerce.—Hon. J. G. Ward.

Minister of Railways and of Mines.—Hon. A. J. Cadman.

Member of Executive Council (without portfolio) representing the Native Race.—Hon. J. Carroll.

Member of Executive Council (without portfolio).—Hon. W. Montgomery.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the

road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. It was first visited by Tasman in 1642, afterwards by Captain Cook in 1769.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,468 square miles, the Middle Island 58,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,710,320, and up to the end of 1894, 21,088,018 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	—
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	19
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6·3
1878	230,998	183,414	414,412	8
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1891):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland	25,746	183,159	5·17
Taranaki	3,308	22,065	6·70
Wellington	11,003	97,725	8·90
Hawke's Bay	4,410	28,506	6·44
Marlborough	4,753	12,767	2·69
Nelson	10,269	34,770	3·38
Westland	4,641	15,887	3·42
Canterbury	14,040	128,392	9·15
Otago	25,487	153,097	6·00

In April 1891 the population of the North Island was 281,445; of the South Island, including Stewart's Island, 344,913. In 1876, New Zealand, previously divided into ten provinces, was divided into counties and boroughs. The census of 1891 gave the total population as 668,651, including 41,993 Maoris. The total included 4,444 Chinese, of whom only 18 were females.

Of the Maoris, 22,861 were males, and 19,132 females. The total number includes 2,760 half-castes, living as members of Maori tribes, and 251 Maori wives of European husbands. In 1857 the number of Maoris was estimated at 56,049, but this statement is not closely reliable.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1891, 605,196 persons, or 96·72 per cent., were British-born subjects. Of these, 366,716, or 58·61 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 218,834, or 34·97 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (117,070 in England, 2,214 in Wales, 51,916 in Scotland, and 47,634 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 14,594, or 2·33 per cent. of the population.

Excluding the Chinese, 67·62 per cent. of the population was found to be unmarried; 29·18 per cent. married; and 3·20 widowers or widows.

Of the population, enumerated in April 1891, 352,097 lived in the rural districts; 270,343 or 43·14 per cent., lived in boroughs; 913 lived on adjacent islands, and 3,305 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1891, 59·67 per cent. were returned as dependents; 14·45 per cent. as agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 11·25 per cent. industrial; 6·89 per cent. commercial; 3·98 per cent. domestic; 2·52 per cent. professional; and 1·24 per cent. indefinite.

At the census of 1891 there were four towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 28,613, or with suburbs, 51,127; Wellington (the seat of Government), 31,021, or with suburbs, 33,224; Christchurch, 16,223, or with suburbs, 47,846; and Dunedin, 22,376, or with suburbs, 45,865 inhabitants.

The estimated population of the colony, excluding 41,993 Maoris, was on December 31, 1894, 686,128 persons (363,763 males and 322,365 females).

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1890	18,278	603	5,994	3,797	12,284
1891	18,273	638	6,518	3,805	11,755
1892	17,876	593	6,459	4,002	11,417
1893	18,187	673	6,767	4,115	11,420
1894	18,528	704	6,918	4,178	11,610

The birth rate for the year 1894 was 27·28 per 1,000 persons living; the death rate was 10·19 per 1,000; and the marriage rate, 6·15.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1890	15,028	16,810	-1,782 ¹
1891	14,431	17,629	-3,198 ¹
1892	18,122	13,164	4,958
1893	26,135	15,723	10,412
1894	25,237	22,984	2,253

¹ Decrease, excess of emigration.

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, bodies in communion with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments which they still retain from the Societies by which the settlements were organised. For purposes of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Roman Catholic Church is under the government of an Archbishop residing at Wellington, and three suffragan bishops. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census of 1891:—

Denomination	Number of clergy (1895)	Number of churches and chapels, &c.	Denomination	Number of clergy (1895)	Number of churches and chapels, &c.
Church of England	281	414	Baptist . . .	20	35
Presbyterian .	183	370	Other Christian bodies .	40	175
Roman Catholic .	139	193	Hebrew . .	6	5
Methodist bodies .	173	376			
Congregational .	22	30			

According to the census of 1891, 40·51 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·62 were Presbyterians, 10·14 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 485,972, and Roman Catholics 85,856, or 13·73 per cent. of the population. There were 1,463 Jews, 3,928 Pagans, and 15,342 who objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of 3,000*l*. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is 462. There are three affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 9 professors and 16 lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 6 professors and 4 lecturers; and the Auckland University College, with 6 professors. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1894) 680, of whom 427 were matriculated.

At the end of 1894 there were in operation 24 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 166 teachers and an average attendance of 2,141 pupils. Five endowed schools were not in operation. The income of all the schools for 1894 was about 46,764*l*., of which 21,608*l*. was from endowments, and 25,156*l*. from fees, not including boarding fees. The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister, 13 Education Boards, and 1,132 School Committees. There are 1,410 public primary schools, with 2,306 teachers, and 127,300 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 106,151. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 in those districts in

which the school committees bring the compulsory clauses of the Act into operation. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which fees are charged. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance of 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum to the boards for each average attendance; by special votes of about 10,800*l.* per annum for inspection and scholarships; and by further special votes for school buildings, of which the amounts vary according to circumstances.

There are 65 native village schools, with 115 teachers, 2,424 scholars on the rolls, and average attendance of 1,775; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 67 Government scholars are under instruction. Total net expenditure by Government on native schools in 1894 was 15,361*l.*

Total Government expenditure in 1894-95 upon education of all kinds 438,904*l.*, including 9,998*l.* for industrial schools.

There are 302 private schools, with 752 teachers, and 14,627 pupils.

There is a medical school, and a school of mines; a school of agriculture, a school of engineering, 2 normal schools, 4 schools of art.

In 1891 there were 298 public libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other literary and scientific institutions, with 14,489 members, 330,770 volumes. There are now (1895) 52 daily papers, 16 published three times a week, 28 twice a week, 64 once a week, and 25 monthly.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of five supreme court judges, four judges of district courts, and thirty stipendiary magistrates. Magistrates courts are held daily in the principal centres and at convenient times in the smaller towns. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last five years in the superior and inferior courts were:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Europeans summarily convicted	13,885	13,051	13,300	13,454	12,600 ¹
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts	192	214	180	260	300

¹ Approximate only.

There are 10 principal gaols and 30 minor gaols. At the end of 1894 these gaols contained 555 prisoners. The police force consists of 481 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' which receive from Government 2*s.* a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid to the Charitable Aid Boards during the year ended 31st March, 1894, out of the Consolidated Fund was 27,084*l.*

At the end of 1894 the various benevolent asylums in the colony had 925 inmates, 733 of whom were over 65 years of age.

1,555 children (850 boys and 705 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

Finance.

The ordinary and territorial revenue and expenditure for five calendar years are given below. The figures exclude all advances, refunds, and cross entries of all kinds.

REVENUE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Ordinary Revenue							Terri- torial Reve- nue	Total Revenue
	From Taxation			Railways	Postal ² and Tele- graph	Other Sources	Total Ordinary		
	Direct	Indirect	Total ¹						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1890	579,262	1,593,903	2,173,165	1,143,989	340,563	186,145	3,843,862	364,166	4,208,028
1891	572,754	1,609,775	2,182,529	1,114,055	363,029	144,694	3,804,307	341,924	4,146,231
1892	676,369	1,716,427	2,392,796 ¹	1,154,592	356,307	135,706	4,039,401	349,850	4,389,251
1893	608,637	1,740,384	2,349,021 ¹	1,169,987	365,923	178,200	4,063,131	344,832	4,407,963
1894	662,483	1,633,249	2,295,732 ¹	1,150,787	369,126	176,241	3,991,886	338,213	4,330,099

¹ The taxation per head in calendar years (the property tax and land tax of the financial year ending with March following) was 3*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* in 1890, and 3*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in 1894.

² Not including revenue from telephone. The amount was 19,155*l.* in 1892-93, 21,771*l.* in 1893-94, and 21,553*l.* in 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Charges of the Public Debt	Rail-ways	Public Instruc-tion	Postal and Tele-graphs	Consta-bulary, Militia, and Volun-teers	Other Ordinary Expen-diture	Total Ordinary Expendi-ture	Territorial Expendi-ture	Total Expen-diture
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	1,640,289 ¹	725,932	397,885	257,684	168,492	680,157	3,869,839	211,726	4,081,565
1891	1,597,362 ¹	727,609	441,269	253,080	180,913	710,648	3,910,881	224,662	4,135,543
1892	1,601,706 ¹	690,627	408,208	283,693	164,371	672,157	3,820,762	223,928	4,044,690
1893	1,601,890 ¹	724,080	413,610	282,478	172,206	735,423	3,934,687	235,929	4,170,616
1894	1,664,783 ¹	735,090	430,967	301,551	187,603	698,502	3,998,496	235,889	4,234,385

¹ The charges of the sinking fund met by debentures issued under the Consolidation Stock Act, 1884, are not included. The amount of debentures issued was, in 1890, 288,000*l.*; in 1891, 282,300*l.*; in 1892, 280,300*l.*; in 1893, 284,500*l.*; and in 1894, 117,800*l.*

The expenditure out of loan money for the same periods was as follows (advances to or refunds from the Consolidated Fund have been omitted, and only the outlay on services given):—

Years ended December 31	On Construction of Railways	On Roads	Other Services ¹	Total Expenditure out of Loans
	£	£	£	£
1890	187,229	71,371	87,207	345,807
1891	143,957	95,079	107,288	346,324
1892	179,273	110,090	119,073	408,436
1893	179,034	163,137	393,235	735,406
1894	212,895	202,509	248,427	663,831

¹ Excluding moneys lent to local bodies and repayable by instalments—viz. 53,010*l.* in 1890, 172,024*l.* in 1891, 72,345*l.* in 1892, 86,236*l.* in 1893, and 96,456*l.* in 1894.

In 1891 a land and income assessment act was passed repealing the property tax formerly existing, and providing for an ordinary land tax on the actual value of land, exemptions or deductions being granted on account of improvements and mortgages and an income tax. Mortgages are subject to the land tax. The rate for 1894-95 was 1*d.* in the pound, yielding a revenue of about 280,000*l.* In addition to the ordinary land-tax there is a graduated tax on land, rising from one-eighth of a penny in the pound on values from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, up to twopence in the pound on values of 210,000*l.* and upwards. The income tax rate is 6*d.* in the pound on the first taxable 1,000*l.* (*i.e.* after deducting the 300*l.* exemption), and 1*s.* in the pound on taxable incomes over 1,000*l.* The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average per head of taxation in 1894 was 3*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, excluding Maoris.

For the year ended March 31, 1895, the total ordinary revenue, exclusive of 316,167*l.* receipts from sales and rents of lands, was 3,965,829*l.*, of which the customs duties constituted 1,569,784*l.*; stamps, with post and telegraph cash receipts, 677,225*l.*; land tax, 280,188*l.*; income tax, 89,891*l.*; and railways, 1,152,748*l.* The revenue together with the proceeds of debentures issued under 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' for the accretions of sinking fund for the year (117,800*l.*) amounted to 4,406,516*l.* At the beginning of the year a surplus was shown of 290,238*l.*, making a total of 4,696,754*l.* available for expenditure during the year.

The total ordinary expenditure was 4,266,712*l.*, in addition to which, 250,018*l.* was paid to the Public Works Fund for the construction of reproductive works and other purposes. There was thus a surplus of 180,024*l.* on March 31, 1895. The chief items of expenditure were: interest and sinking fund, 1,716,889*l.*; railways, 727,656*l.*; education, 403,234*l.*; postal and telegraph, 298,766*l.*; defence and constabulary, 177,188*l.*

The receipts from land sales amounted to 121,467*l.*

The estimated expenditure out of ordinary revenue for 1895-96 amounts to 4,331,848*l.*, and the revenue, including the surplus of 180,024*l.* brought forward, to 4,521,224*l.*, leaving an anticipated surplus of 189,381*l.*

The total expenditure out of the public works fund from 1870 to March 31, 1895, was 28,542,894*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The public debt for five calendar years is shown in the following table:—

Years	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Net debt per head.	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total Charge
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£
1890	38,802,350	1,407,604	37,394,746	59 15 4	1,769,051	117,540	1,886,591
1891	38,844,914	972,584	37,872,330	59 14 7	1,744,730	108,535	1,853,265
1892	39,192,519	1,037,557	38,154,962	58 13 3	1,734,185	108,469	1,842,654
1893	39,729,376	828,046	38,901,330	57 17 4	1,757,203	102,859	1,860,067
1894	40,232,543	668,882	39,563,661	57 13 3	1,612,443	27,924	1,640,367

On March 31, 1895, the net indebtedness was 39,635,032*l.*, or an average of 57*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per head of population.

By the provisions of 'The Consolidated Stock Act, 1884,' the Government is empowered to issue debentures in every year equivalent to the annual increase of the sinking fund, the proceeds to be paid to the consolidated revenue. By the conversion of some of the loans into consolidated stock, the sinking funds relating to such converted loans have been set free.

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 94 boroughs and 79 counties, the latter being subdivided into 247 road districts and 40 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and from Government and all other sources (including loans), and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for five years ended March 31 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1890	460,303	914,413	1,476,540	5,978,059
1891	463,581	899,666	1,381,319	6,042,693
1892	488,824	907,420	1,400,467	6,081,934
1893	508,157	1,050,214	1,482,548	6,203,869
1894	551,412	1,304,869	1,589,124	6,614,824

According to the results of the assessment made as on November 1, 1891, the total improved value of land in the colony, whether occupied or not, belonging to persons, companies, local bodies, natives, and the Crown, was: counties, 85,818,167*l.*; boroughs, 36,406,862*l.*; total, 122,225,029*l.* The value of the improvements was: in counties, 27,922,735*l.*; in boroughs, 18,442,526*l.*; total, 46,365,297*l.*

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force has a strength of 7,368 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 153 officers and men. Torpedo branch 62. The police force numbers 481. All males from 17 to 55 years of age are liable to serve in the Militia. It was found by the census that in 1891 there were 164,777 persons at ages liable to be called upon for this service.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-seven millions of acres, about 20,000,000 acres are still under forest, and nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total acreage under crop (including 8,829,717 acres in sown grasses and 140,494 acres broken up but

not under crop) in 1895 was 10,128,076 acres. Of thirty-four millions of acres of Crown lands remaining for disposal, fifteen millions are open grass or fern country and ten millions forest.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on 'lease' in perpetuity (999 years), 'occupation with right of purchase' (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings over one acre in 1891 was 31,867,505 acres, of which 12,410,242 acres were freehold of the occupier, 6,987,287 leased from private individuals or corporations, and 12,469,976 acres rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and number of acres held in freehold and leasehold, exclusive of Crown lands held for pastoral purposes in 1891 :—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acreage		
		Freehold	Leasehold, &c. ¹	Total
Over . . 1 to . 10 acres inclusive	11,116	28,124	24,843	52,467
" . . 10 " . 50 "	8,899	148,965	105,751	254,716
" . . 50 " . 100 "	5,613	277,135	158,128	435,263
" . . 100 " . 200 "	6,851	654,729	374,022	1,028,751
" . . 200 " . 320 "	3,916	609,857	403,462	1,013,319
" . . 320 " . 640 "	3,802	1,057,676	660,070	1,717,746
" . . 640 " . 1,000 "	1,321	662,612	395,849	1,058,461
" . 1,000 " . 5,000 "	1,675	2,144,627	1,280,558	3,425,185
" . 5,000 " . 10,000 "	247	1,208,819	559,980	1,768,799
" . 10,000 " . 20,000 "	189	1,911,063	788,341	2,699,404
" . 20,000 " . 50,000 "	117	2,507,848	833,083	3,340,931
" . 50,000 " . 100,000 "	24	801,647	723,000	1,524,647
Upwards of 100,000 acres	7	397,140	680,700	1,077,840
Total	43,777	12,410,242	6,987,287	19,397,529

¹ Leased by occupiers from others than the Crown.

At the census of 1891 there were in New Zealand 68,607 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 25,826 were farmers, 14,286 relatives assisting on farms, 13,749 farm labourers, 1,426 runholders, and 6,427 station hands.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows :—

Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	Tons	Average per acre
1891	301,460	5,724	18·99	346,224	9,947	28·73	32,740	758	23·18	44,045	62,901	1·43
1892	402,273	10,258	25·50	323,508	11,009	34·03	24,268	689	28·38	46,652	67,361	1·44
1893	381,245	8,378	21·98	326,581	9,894	30·30	24,906	654	26·27	61,811	93,293	1·51
1894	242,737	4,892	20·15	376,646	12,153	32·27	28,857	725	25·11	60,740	86,198	1·42
1895	148,576	3,613	24·32	351,852	10,221	29·05	36,519	1,001	27·40	56,614	78,489	1·39

The live stock of the colony consisted in April, 1891, of 211,040 horses, 831,831 cattle, 18,227,186 sheep, 308,812 pigs, and 1,790,070 head of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years has been in sheep. They numbered in 1858, 1,523,324; 1864, 4,937,273; 1874, 11,704,853; 1886, 16,580,388; and in 1891, 18,227,186; while in 1894 this number had further increased to 20,230,829 according to returns made to the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony:—

Years	Number of factories	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1890	2,570	29,880	5,826,976	9,422,146
1885	2,268	25,655	5,697,117	7,436,649
1881	1,643	17,938	3,605,471	Not obtained
1878	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained

The largest items in the estimated value of manufactures and produce in 1890 were: meat freezing and preserving, 1,464,659*l.*; tanning, wool scouring, &c., 1,026,349*l.*; grain mills, 991,812*l.*; saw mills, 832,959*l.*; boot factories, 403,736*l.*; iron and brass works, 403,635*l.*

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for ten years ending December 31, 1893.

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1884	24,914	5,125	—	—	318	809	480,831	240,416	6,393	342,151	229,946	921,797
1885	16,624	3,169	666	5,289	602	1,716	511,063	255,531	5,876	299,770	237,371	948,615
1886	12,108	2,946	62	1,784	328	1,316	534,353	267,176	4,920	257,653	227,079	903,569
1887	20,809	3,453	134	3,999	305	895	558,620	279,310	6,791	362,449	203,869	811,100
1888	403	71	376	6,246	1,085	2,404	613,895	306,947	8,482	389,933	201,219	801,066
1889	24,105	4,043	493	5,319	1,080	2,569	586,445	293,222	7,519	329,590	203,211	808,549
1890	32,637	6,162	515	11,121	482	1,004	637,397	349,936	7,438	378,563	193,193	773,438
1891	28,023	5,151	413	4,950	1,153	2,634	668,794	379,738	8,388	437,056	251,996	1,007,488
1892	22,053	3,996	364	4,900	521	1,239	673,315	377,427	8,705	517,678	238,079	954,744
1893	63,076	9,743	331	3,497	319	943	691,548	383,905	8,317	510,775	226,811	913,188

Commerce.

In 1894 the imports duty-free (excluding 797,843*l.* specie) amounted to 1,871,772*l.*; subject to duty, 4,118,405*l.* The *ad valorem* duties vary from 5 to 25 per cent.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1890	6,308,863	9,428,761	382,959	9,811,720
1891	6,260,525	9,400,094	166,303	9,566,397
1892	6,503,849	9,365,868	427,921	9,895,364
1893	6,943,056	8,557,443	145,899	9,231,047
1894	6,788,020	9,085,148		

The quantities and values of imports are obtained from Customs entries verified by invoices and where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated, and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Goods trans-shipped at a foreign port, are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped, and exports as destined for the country where it is intended to land them. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin or destination, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1894 are shown in the following table:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for.	1,559,966	Colonial produce:	
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	836,589	Wool	4,827,016
Sugar	460,071	Gold	887,865
Tea	136,986	Grain, pulse, flour	232,634
Spirits, wines, and beer	233,365	Frozen meat	1,194,545
Tobacco and cigars	124,757	Kauri gum	404,567
Paper, printed books, and stationery	294,380	Tallow	204,499
Coal	105,191	Timber	116,116
Bags and sacks	62,497	Hides, skins, leather	347,041
Fruit	133,829	Live stock	53,078
Oils	111,654	Butter and cheese	366,483
Fancy goods	71,257	Bacon and hams	6,736
Other imports, excluding specie	1,859,635	Preserved meats	57,325
Specie	797,843	Grass seed	47,323
		Phormium (N.Z. Hemp)	66,256
		Other articles	273,664
		British and foreign produce	136,402
		Specie	9,497
Total	6,788,020	Total	9,231,047

The expansion of the export trade in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese, in the last four decennial periods, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1864	19,180,500	—	1,867	61	1,326
1874	46,848,735	—	2,568	357	10,342
1884	81,139,023	254,069	6,393	15,766	55,655
1894	144,295,154	1,025,243	8,338	60,771	

In 1857 the export of gold was 10,436 oz., valued at 40,442*l*. It rose to 628,450 oz., value 2,431,723*l*., in 1863. In 1882 the export was

230,893 oz., value 921,664*l.*; in 1892 237,393 oz., value 951,963*l.*; in 1893 227,502 ounces, value 915,921*l.*, and in 1894 221,614 ounces, value 887,865*l.* The total value of gold entered for export from the colony to December 31, 1894, was 50,188,838*l.* Most of the mining is done on Government land.

The following table shows the value of trade with different countries for four years:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,369,633	4,767,369	4,481,955	3,949,770	7,140,831	7,483,618	7,036,515	7,903,493
Australian Colonies	1,013,549	1,112,099	1,411,465	1,740,965	1,705,561	1,367,314	1,274,790	870,400
Pacific Islands	246,354	210,506	200,386	275,415	148,410	140,729	144,549	150,740
India and Ceylon	275,250	171,716	265,760	193,381	2,551	4,271	7,780	2,337
China	40,718	51,866	37,039	26,422	7,972	4,109	4,796	3,838
Mauritius	70,650	55,031	205	31,431	4	31	162	542
United States	361,795	381,627	379,378	394,691	515,208	520,797	496,548	287,196
Other places	125,900	192,842	135,327	175,945	45,860	13,982	20,224	12,501
Totals	6,503,849	6,943,056	6,911,515	6,788,020	9,566,397	9,534,851	8,985,364	9,231,047

The value of the total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1890	2,623,559	2,739,567	3,425,782	2,779,640
1891	2,813,357	2,603,821	2,854,152	2,810,418
1892	2,857,564	2,844,068	3,069,336	2,771,216
1893	2,744,277	2,815,758	3,135,973	2,721,577
1894	2,737,354	2,770,954	2,956,618	2,316,322

The commercial intercourse, exclusive of gold, between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U. K. from N. Z.	£ 8,347,430	£ 8,192,594	£ 7,751,741	£ 8,054,673	£ 8,285,662
Imports of British produce to N. Z.	3,314,482	3,369,177	3,450,537	3,272,700	3,023,777

The principal imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand in 1894 were: wheat 69,380*l.*, fresh mutton 1,872,232*l.*, wool 4,680,186*l.*, gum 190,776*l.*, hemp 43,786*l.*; the chief exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand were apparel and haberdashery 370,775*l.*, cottons 396,745*l.*, iron (wrought and unwrought) 343,500*l.*, woollens 245,108*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1894 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 296 sailing vessels of 34,674 tons, and 179 steamers of 38,808 tons; total 475 vessels of 73,482 tons.

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years :—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1890	574	503,036	744	662,769	729	644,032	745	649,705
1891	630	526,654	737	618,515	715	613,914	744	625,807
1892	595	584,342	686	675,223	651	629,386	689	656,100
1893	559	559,903	617	615,604	580	606,671	635	642,466
1894	571	592,019	609	631,100	561	600,971	614	631,250

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1893, 141 of 271,994 tons were British; 423 of 306,547 tons colonial; and 45 of 52,559 tons foreign. Of vessels outwards, 140 of 270,464 tons were British; 432 of 310,050 tons colonial, and 42 of 50,736 tons foreign.

For the year 1894, the shipping at five principal ports was as under :—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	258	262,714	243	210,708
Wellington	108	156,680	91	171,777
Lyttelton	46	35,295	52	82,297
Dunedin	52	64,751	26	28,884
Bluff Harbour . . .	67	69,936	73	81,678

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1895, there were 760 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,233 in the Middle Island, besides 175 miles of private lines—2,168 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 1,150,852*l.*, and the expenditure 732,160*l.*, surplus 418,692*l.*, the expenditure being 63·62 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1895, had amounted to 16,142,667*l.* In 1894-95 the tonnage of goods carried amounted to 2,048,391, and the passengers numbered 3,905,578.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. The capital cost of construction and equipment to February 1895 was 771,684*l.* The gross earnings from traffic for the last financial year were 91,780*l.*, and the working expenses 43,152*l.*

The Midland Railway Company has 87 miles of line open for traffic. The total expenditure on this line to June 30, 1894, was 1,250,000*l.*, the revenue for the year 15,376*l.*, and the expenditure, equivalent to 57·26 per cent. of the revenue, 8,804*l.*

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence :—

Years	Letters	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1890	43,917,200	2,010,499	6,159,130	17,912,734	176,427	151,286
1891	47,612,864	2,278,929	7,170,761	18,501,912	195,239	160,279
1892	50,610,742	2,571,036	13,283,387	18,557,565	199,438	160,423
1893	52,085,449	2,697,110	14,478,985	19,556,030	210,957	165,503
1894	53,168,336	2,546,713	13,906,399	19,271,590	222,678	174,810

The receipts of the Post Office Department, including commission on money orders, were 247,438*l.* for the year 1894. The officials numbered 2,614 in the combined Post and Telegraph Department, the working expenses of which amounted to 299,971*l.*

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On December 31, 1894, the colony had 5,823 miles of line and 14,647 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line and 1,390 of wire.

The number of telegrams despatched was, in 1894, 2,046,839, of which 1,816,296 were private messages. The total receipts from telegrams and incidental sources amounted to 114,326*l.*

The telephone is very generally used, and is in charge of the Telegraph Department. In March 1894 there were 4,479 connections, and the revenue for the year was 21,553*l.* The capital expended on the several telephone exchanges up to March 31, 1895, was 116,845*l.*

Money and Credit.

There were, in the year 1894, six banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Three of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 1,550,000*l.* (besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 2,000,000*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock), and reserves amounting to about 195,000*l.* The total average liabilities for the year of all six banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were 14,930,791*l.*, and the average assets 17,746,421*l.* The average amount on deposit was 13,927,217*l.* The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 926,526*l.*

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years :—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
	-		£	£	£
1890	303	118,344	2,047,840	1,891,478	3,137,023
1891	318	126,886	2,241,952	2,105,889	3,406,949
1892	327	135,827	2,255,097	2,224,269	3,580,544
1893	346	147,199	2,842,352	2,601,529	3,966,849
1894	355	154,405	2,661,547	2,706,358	4,066,594

Agent-General in London.—Hon. W. P. Reeves; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands :

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Are

375 square miles ; population (1891) 459 (271 Europeans and 188 Maoris and Morioris) ; 66,000 sheep, 450 cattle.

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a *dépôt* of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1893) 7 persons.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands. Cook or Hervey Islands and Palmerston have about 8,400 inhabitants.

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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 41 members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 61 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of £150 per annum, with travelling expenses. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100%, or of house property of 10% annual value, or leasehold of 10% annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1894 there were 79,660 registered electors.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.; appointed Governor of Queensland, 1895.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of nine ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier, Vice-President of Executive Council, Chief Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Hugh Muir Nelson.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. A. H. Barlow.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. A. J. Thynne, M.L.C.

Secretary for Mines, Secretary for Public Works, and Secretary for Railways.—Hon. Robt. Philp.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. H. Tozer.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. J. Byrne.

Without Portfolios.—Hon. W. H. Wilson, Hon. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum in addition. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Queensland is divided into 37 municipalities and 117 divisions. The municipalities (often of considerable area) have local government somewhat similar to that which prevails in England. The most populous municipality is Brisbane.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, Sir G. Bowen.

The first settlement of the Colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers. The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum.	Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1881	213,525	7·06
1856	18,544	72·16	1886	322,853	10·23
1861	34,367	17·06	1891	393,718	4·39
1871	125,146	26·41	1894	445,155	—

On December 31, 1894, the estimated population was 445,155.

The census of April 5, 1891, showed that the population then consisted of 223,779 males, 169,939 females. The total numbers included 8,574 Chinese (of whom only 47 were females), principally engaged in the gold mines ; and 9,428 'Polynesians,' 826 of whom were females ; and 1,844 persons of other alien races. No return is made of the aborigines, but police reports estimate their number at about 12,000.

The census population was distributed as follows :—Northern District, 78,077 ; Central District, 46,857 ; Southern District, 268,784.

As to occupation the population was classified as follows :—Professional class, 10,448 ; domestics, 20,403 ; commercial, 31,138 ; industrial, 47,173 ; agricultural, pastoral, manual, &c., 68,285 ; indefinite, 2,535 ; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 213,736.

Of the total population as ascertained by the census of 1891, 176,971 persons were born in the Colony ; 77,187 in England ; 43,036 in Ireland ; 22,400 in Scotland ; 17,023 in N. S. Wales ; 7,462 in Victoria ; 3,851 in the other Australian Colonies ; 14,910 in Germany.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1890	15,407	748	5,638	3,195	9,769
1891	14,715	684	5,170	2,905	9,545
1892	14,903	752	5,266	2,774	9,637
1893	14,394	715	5,695	2,524	8,637
1894	13,977	632	5,298	2,502	8,679

The immigration and emigration have been as follows :—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Polynesian	Total	Chinese	Polynesian
1890	33,005	263	2,464	26,656	570	1,437
1891	28,082	303	1,050	26,512	575	1,004
1892	23,611	474	464	22,281	493	856
1893	22,007	548	1,212	19,704	534	1,343
1894	25,247	429	1,869	21,070	467	837

Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is divided into two municipalities—Brisbane and South Brisbane, with, respectively, on April 5, 1891, a population of 25,889 and 22,849. At the same date, within a five-mile radius, which embraces both municipalities, there was a population of 93,657, and within a ten-mile radius a population of 101,554. The next largest towns are Rockhampton, 11,629 ; Townsville, 8,564 ; Maryborough, 8,700 ; Gympie, 8,449 ; Ipswich, 7,625.

Religion

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following are the numbers belonging to the various religious denominations at the census taken in 1891 :—Church of England, 142,555 ; Church of Rome, 92,765 ; Presbyterians, 45,639 ; Wesleyan, 20,917 ; Lutheran,

23,383 ; Baptist, 10,256 ; other Christian sects, 28,841 ; Jews, 809 ; Moham-
medan and Pagans, 17,434 ; no religion, 5,329 ; other religion, unspecified,
&c., 5,890.

Instruction.

Education is by statute compulsory, but no steps have been taken to enforce the law. There were ten grammar or middle-class schools, with 49 teachers and 647 pupils, in 1894. These receive Government grants under certain conditions. In 1894 there were 699 public elementary schools, with 1,470 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 45,050 pupils. There were besides 168 private schools, with 501 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 9,412 in 1894. Education in the State schools is free, the public expenditure on account of education for the year 1894 being 179,825*l*. At the census of 1891, 102,127 persons could neither read nor write, and 14,529 could read only, consisting mostly of infants and aliens.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, district Courts, and police magistrates assisted by Justices of the Peace. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences in 1894 was 226. There were, including the penal establishment at St. Helena, 17 prisons, with 493 male and 53 female prisoners on December 31, 1894. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 900 men.

Pauperism.

There are many charitable institutions in the colony, partly supported by Government. There is a department of outdoor relief in Brisbane, which assisted 52,738 persons in 1894 with an expenditure of 6,723*l*.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the last five years ending June 30 :—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,350,223	3,473,716	3,445,943	3,343,069	3,413,172
Expenditure . .	3,684,655	3,625,281	3,557,620	3,351,536	3,308,434

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1894-95 :—Customs, 1,144,661*l*.; excise and export, 61,015*l*.; stamp duty, 101,886*l*.; licenses, 52,832*l*.; dividend duty, 57,096*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 353,480*l*.; other rents and sale of land, 218,930*l*. (including 56,838*l*. under Special Sales of Land Act of 1891). From railways, 977,289*l*. From posts and telegraphs, 217,078*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1894-95 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 1,256,582*l*.; endowments to municipalities and divisional boards, 62,947*l*.; public instruction, 211,605*l*.; colonial treasurer's department, 140,144*l*.; secretary of public lands department, 92,873*l*.; cost of working railways, 581,973*l*.; posts and telegraphs department, 298,467*l*. The total expenditure from loans mostly on public works was 230,120*l*., of which the following are the principal items :—On

railways, 111,572*l.*; electric telegraphs, 7,658*l.*; on harbours and rivers, 6,000*l.*; defence, 2,019*l.*; water supply, 3,985*l.*; loans to local bodies, 42,680*l.*; public works' building, 1,824*l.*; relief to public depositors, 3,586*l.*; advances to co-operative communities, 6,309*l.*; advances under Sugar Works Guarantee Act, 44,488*l.*

The estimated revenue for 1895-96 is 3,469,888*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 3,431,903*l.* The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1894, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 42,683,687*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 6,618,737*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, lands the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1894, to the sum of 30,639,534*l.*

Defence.

The defence of the colony was provided for by an Act passed in 1884, by which, in addition to fully paid militia and volunteer corps to be maintained and assisted by the Government, every man (with a very few exceptions) between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable for military service under this Act. The Government have organised a drilled force of 2,960 men, about 130 of whom are fully paid regulars; some 2,000 militia, paid for each day's drill; the rest volunteers, assisted with uniform, &c. Naval defences are provided for by two gunboats, a torpedo boat, and a picket-boat and five naval brigades. In addition, some of the tugs built for the harbour service are fitted with a bow gun for service if required. Queensland contributes to the payment made by the Australian colonies to the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the auxiliary cruisers and gunboats. (See *post* under 'Australian Defence.') The Queensland Government gun-vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (450 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884, and the *Otter*, *Bonito* and *Stingaree*, ranging between 290 and 450 tons.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the colony, 12,175,421 acres have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 1,756,958, leaving 413,905,701 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 97 per cent. of the total area of the colony. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1894 amounted to 7,418,843*l.* Under a Land Act passed in 1884, a maximum of 1,280 acres of agricultural land can be selected on a lease for 50 years, and a maximum of 20,000 acres of pastoral land for 30 years. The agricultural land can afterwards be secured in fee simple under certain conditions and in return for certain payments. In both cases there are numerous conditions and restrictions contained in the Act, and in the rules framed in accordance with its provisions.

About one half the area of the colony is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the colony. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 271,271,312 acres in 1894; the number of runs was 3,577. The live stock in 1894 numbered 444,109 horses, 7,012,997 cattle, 19,587,691 sheep, and 89,677 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1894 was 284,552 acres, and of this 274,982 acres were under crop, besides which 17,312 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The leading grain crop is maize, of which 103,671 acres yielded 2,684,925 bushels in 1894; 28,997 acres were under wheat, yielding 545,185 bushels. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development: in

1894 there were 71,818 acres under this crop ; of this the produce of 49,839 acres yielded 91,712 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 270,705 tons in 1894, valued at 114,593*l*. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858 ; the production for the year 1894 amounted to 679,511 ounces ; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1894, to 9,926,923 ounces, of the value of 34,744,230*l*. The quantity and value of other minerals raised in the year 1894 were—

Tin	2,871 tons	102,277 <i>l</i> .	Bismuth	65 tons	6,270 <i>l</i> .
Copper	415 „	9,582 <i>l</i> .	Antimony	28 „	280 <i>l</i> .
Silver	183,158 oz.	22,077 <i>l</i> .	Gems	—	12,000 <i>l</i> .
Lead	451 tons	4,370 <i>l</i> .			

Wolfram and manganese are also worked.

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs ; the total customs duties collected in 1894 amounted to 1,106,941*l*., being over 25 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the last six years, is given in the following table :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1889	6,052,562	7,736,309	1892	4,382,657	9,170,408
1890	5,066,700	8,554,512	1893	4,352,783	9,632,662
1891	5,079,004	8,305,387	1894	4,337,400	8,795,559

Imports subject to duty (1894), value 3,255,687*l*. ; duty-free, 1,081,713*l*.

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australasian colonies, and, next to them, with the United Kingdom. Imports from United Kingdom (1894) 2,088,983*l*., exports to United Kingdom, 3,039,044*l*. The leading exports were gold, 2,381,916*l*. ; copper, 18,134*l*. ; wool, 2,923,281*l*. ; sugar, 886,834*l*. ; hides and skins, 270,207*l*. ; tin, 107,829*l*. ; silver, 96,492*l*. ; tallow, 468,320*l*. ; pearl shell, 95,335*l*. ; meat, preserved and salted, 259,416*l*. ; meat, frozen, 498,652*l*. ; meat extract, 40,886*l*., and green fruit, 32,682*l*. in 1894. The chief imports were textiles and apparel, 997,406*l*. ; metals and metal goods, 429,356*l*. in 1894.

For imports duty-free and for those subject to fixed duty, the declared landed values are recorded. For imports subject to *ad valorem* duty the invoice value is furnished by importers and a percentage added by Customs Department to cover charges. For exports the values at the port of shipment are declared by exporters. Quantities are ascertained from invoices or, if necessary, by actual weighing, &c., by Customs officers. The country of origin and that of destination are obtained respectively from invoices and export entries. The transit trade is unimportant.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports (exclusive of gold) into Great Britain from Queensland, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Queensland, for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports from Queensland . .	£ 2,417,937	£ 2,734,886	£ 3,251,531	£ 3,309,858	£ 2,734,240
Exports of British produce . .	2,128,216	2,224,316	1,793,391	1,332,548	1,689,330

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from Queensland are wool, the value of which was 1,947,163*l*. in 1890, 2,016,277*l*. in 1891,

2,537,363*l.* in 1892, 2,047,401*l.* in 1893, 1,634,224*l.* in 1894; preserved meat of the value of 42,746*l.* in 1890, 56,133*l.* in 1891, 61,052*l.* in 1892, 85,767*l.* in 1893, 117,410*l.* in 1894; shell, 131,712*l.*; tin, 21,260*l.*; tallow, 165,755*l.* in 1894. Among the exports of British produce to Queensland in the year 1894, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 230,551*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 203,298*l.*; cottons, of the value of 259,757*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 107,183*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1894 consisted of 126 sailing vessels of 10,954 tons, and (including river steamers) 88 steamers of 12,057 tons; total, 214 vessels of 23,011 tons. In 1894, 623 vessels of 459,647 tons entered, and 655 of 468,378 tons cleared the ports of the colony; of the former, 47 of 73,252 tons were from, and of the latter, 37 of 78,850 tons, were to the United Kingdom. In 1894 421 vessels of 309,659 tons entered from, and 448 of 326,388 tons cleared for other Australian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1894 there were 2,379 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony. The railways are all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction up to December 31, 1894, was 16,469,721*l.* The revenue from railways during 1894 was 931,903*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 580,477*l.* The total expenditure to December 31, 1894, including apportionment of cost of floating loans, losses on sales of stock, &c., has been 18,292,909*l.*

The Post Office of the colony in the year 1894 carried 17,794,092 letters, 10,906,618 newspapers, 4,387,069 packets, and 81,531 parcels. There were 996 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1894. The post-office revenue was 143,455*l.*

At the end of 1894 there were in the colony 9,986 miles of telegraph lines, and 17,801 miles of wire, with 362 stations. The number of messages sent was 803,076 in the year 1894, and 102,833 received from places outside the colony, besides 85,864 official messages. The receipts of the Department during that year were 72,160*l.*, and the working expenses of the joint department of Post and Telegraph was 297,144*l.*

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1894:—Notes in circulation, 299,228*l.*, of which 291,090*l.* are Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, 10,646,215*l.*; total liabilities, 11,037,294*l.*; coin and bullion, 1,898,698*l.*; advances, 15,264,780*l.*; landed property, 722,739*l.*; total assets, 18,540,514*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 126 branches; on January 1, 1895, there were 51,453 depositors, with 2,095,892*l.* to their credit.

Acting Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Founded in 1836 (Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 95) the present Constitution of South Australia bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty-four members. Every three years the eight members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by two new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members. Each member of the Council, and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of fifty-four members, elected for three years, representing twenty-seven electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 71,986 registered electors in 1894. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of six responsible ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—His Excellency Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. Appointed April 8, 1895. Assumed the Government October 29, 1895.

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the forces, marine and military, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P.

Treasurer.—Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. P. P. Gillen, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.

Minister of Education and Agriculture.—Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The settled part of the colony is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 44 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 33 municipalities and 139 district councils. The Northern Territory is presided over by a resident, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the province, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. A strip of land between 132° and 129° E. long. was added on October 10th, 1861. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory, was added. The total area of the colony is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers, and the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works (which provisions have been strictly observed); that the control of the colony's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The population at various censuses has been :—

—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.	—	Population	Yearly Increase per cent.
1844	17,366	—	1871	185,626	2·7
1855	85,821	22·5	1881	279,865	4·4
1866	163,452	7·0	1891	320,431	1·4

Of the total population in 1891, 4,895 belonged to the northern territory.

There were December 31, 1894, 179,442 males, 168,278 females. There is only one person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the colony, and suburbs is about 141,606; of the Northern Territory, 4,682, of whom 357 are females.

The enumerations here given, except the three last, did not include the aboriginal population. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census

of March 26, 1876. In 1891 the number of aborigines was stated to be 3,134 1,661 males and 1,473 females. Of the population in 1891, 3,848 were Chinese (adult males).

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1890	10,364	2,235	3,923	6,441
1891	10,737	2,315	4,211	6,526
1892	10,544	2,119	3,711	6,833
1893	10,683	2,110	4,520	6,163
1894	10,476	2,094	4,001	6,475

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea only for five years, and the excess of immigrants over emigrants :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Immigrants .	7,432	16,684	15,688	18,658	34,468
Emigrants .	5,060	12,807	14,499	18,884	38,904
	+ 2,372	+ 3,877	+ 1,189	- 226	- 4,436

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the colony in 1894 was 1,061. At the census of 1891 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 89,271 ; Roman Catholic, 47,179 ; Wesleyans, 49,159 ; Lutherans, 23,328 ; Presbyterians, 18,206 ; Baptists, 17,547 ; Methodists, 11,654 ; Bible Christians, 15,762 ; Congregationalists, 11,882 ; Jews, 840. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Instruction.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1894 there were 277 public schools and 332 provisional schools ; the number of children under instruction during 1894 being 57,986. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science. Its endowment amounts to 65,000*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 254 private schools, with 11,647 pupils, in 1893.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 79 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 78 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in 1889, 82 in 1890, 90 in 1891, 90 in 1892, 118 in 1893, 131 in 1894. The total number of white persons in prison at the end of 1894 was 66 males and 16 females.

Defence.

The colony possesses an efficient militia and volunteer force, the former consisting of 810 men of all ranks, and the latter of 808, or a total military force, including the headquarter staff and a permanent force of artillery 19 strong—of 1,642 men. For the purposes of local defence a small cruiser, the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1884, is stationed off the chief port of the colony, which is defended by two well-armed forts. South Australia is a contributor to the maintenance of the Australian Auxiliary Squadron. (See *post* under 'Australian Defence.')

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the last five years ending June 30 were as follows :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1891	2,732,222	2,603,498
1892	2,741,623	2,687,133
1893	2,459,905	2,660,993
1894	2,526,705	2,525,606
1895	2,433,689	2,533,245

The revenue for 1895-96 is estimated at 2,426,440*l.*, and expenditure 2,418,776*l.* ; customs revenue, 1895-96, 518,510*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, inland revenue, posts and telegraphs, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The total revenue averages 7*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.* per head, of which customs and other sources of taxation contribute 2*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* About one third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments, defences, police, gaols, and prisons.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on December 31, 1894, to 22,306,500*l.* Three fourths of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs. The railways show a profit over working expenses of 3*l.* 13*s.* per cent. per annum.

The real property of the colony in 1894 was valued at 51,056,380*l.*, and personal property is estimated at 33,319,294*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area (578,361,600 acres), 9,090,906 acres were alienated at the end of 1893. The area under forest is 11,390 acres. The total land enclosed amounts to 29,830,971 acres, of which 2,625,741 acres were under cultivation in 1892-93. Of this 1,732,711 acres were under wheat, 361,145 under hay, 9,194 under orchards, 17,418 vineyards, and 563,371 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels, in 1884-85, 14,621,755 bushels, in 1892-93, 9,240,108 bushels, and in 1893-94, 13,618,062. In 1884, 473,535 gallons of wine were produced, of which 50,080 gallons were exported ; in 1892-93, 594,038 gallons were made, and 325,038 gallons exported ; and in 1893-94, 712,845 gallons were made, and 260,251 gallons exported. The live stock in 1894 numbered—horses, 187,666 ; cattle,

323,602 ; sheep, 7,267,642. In 1893, of the total area 124,952 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 836.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced in 1894 was 1,963*l.*, and of copper, 208,639*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced, 250,908*l.*; in 1887 it was 319,954*l.*; 1886, 275,280*l.*; 1885, 344,451*l.*; 1884, 491,950*l.*

In 1892 there were 734 factories in the colony, employing 10,920 people. There were 32 iron and brass furnaces, employing 1,236 people, and 52 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 405 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the last six years, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1889	6,804,451	7,259,365	1892	7,395,178	7,819,539
1890	8,262,673	8,827,378	1893	7,934,200	8,463,936
1891	9,956,542	10,512,049	1894	6,226,690	7,301,774

Imports subject to duty (1894), 2,211,264*l.*; imports duty-free, 4,015,426*l.*

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. Imports are 18*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* per head, and exports 21*l.* 4*s.* 11³/₄*d.* per head.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,353,762	1,618,487	1,380,409	1,381,766	1,275,611
Wheat . . .	1,382,418	1,259,397	326,613	732,218	741,912
„ flour . . .	613,823	647,075	599,022	331,542	327,638
Copper ore . .	71,575	53,175	43,485	5,808	1,963

242,876 tons of bread stuff were exported in 1894.

In 1894 the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,399,682*l.*, and the exports to the United Kingdom to 2,897,054*l.* The trade of South Australia is largely with other Australian colonies.

Recorded values and quantities are ascertained from invoices produced to the customs, 10 per cent. being added to the invoice value. In the absence of invoices customs officers value the goods. The countries of origin and destination are those obtained from warrants passed by importers and exporters respectively.

The subjoined table shows the imports from South Australia (exclusive of gold) into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British produce and manufactures to South Australia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for the last five years:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from S. Australia into U.K. . .	2,937,873	3,761,890	2,986,882	2,646,398	2,827,601
Exports to S. Australia	2,040,559	2,388,894	1,717,492	1,404,776	1,597,036

The following were the values of the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to South Australia in the last five years, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from S. Australia :					
Wool	1,410,728	1,751,989	1,427,925	1,340,492	1,417,933
Wheat & flour.	476,259	372,233	115,778	240,015	567,506
Copper and copper ore	176,231	204,410	129,353	160,207	119,973
Exports from U. K. to S. Australia :					
Iron	359,355	465,232	288,179	201,154	206,481
Apparel, &c.	264,600	291,965	213,473	173,465	195,041
Cottons	241,542	257,861	177,926	184,420	241,416
Woolens	184,695	210,407	172,075	141,137	182,341
Machinery	60,352	81,812	59,489	41,124	32,723

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1894 consisted of 212 sailing vessels of 22,880 tons, and 94 steamers of 16,146 tons ; total, 306 vessels of 38,926 tons.

In 1894, 1,113 vessels of 1,375,252 tons entered, and 1,112 vessels of 1,383,961 tons cleared the ports of the colony.

Communications.

The colony possesses 4,792 miles of made roads. It had 1,867 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1894 (1,721 miles in South Australia and 146 in the Northern territory). The railways pay 5 per cent. profit to the Government.

There were 5,580 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1894, with 13,170 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department are a number of telephone exchanges.

In 1894 there were 648 post offices in the colony ; and during 1894 there passed through them 16,445,556 letters, 1,420,660 packets, and 8,016,400 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 8 banking associations. In 1894 their total liabilities were 7,204,456*l.*, and assets 8,019,346*l.* The average note circulation was 349,359*l.* and deposits 6,802,886*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 134 branches. On June 30, 1895, there were 86,734 depositors, with a total balance of 2,691,273*l.*

Agent-General of South Australia in London.—Hon. T. Playford.

Secretary and Accountant.—T. F. Wicksteed.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Acts 48 Vict. No. 54, passed in 1885, and 49 Vict. No. 8, passed in 1886. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 20*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 80*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 50*l.* per annum, and have the right to free railway passes, and of franking through the post-office and telegraph department. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-seven members, elected by all whose names appear on valuation rolls as owners or occupiers of property, or who are in receipt of income of 60*l.* per annum (of which 30*l.* must have been received during last six months before claim to vote is sent in), and who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three

years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council at date 1895 was 7,355 or 4·71 of the total population, and for the House of Assembly 30,633 or 19·65 of the total population. The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. Assumed office August 1893.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of six members, as follows:—

Premier.—Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. W. Moore.

Treasurer.—Hon. P. O. Fysh.

Attorney-General.—Hon. A. I. Clark.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. Thos. Reibey.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. A. T. Pillinger.

Each of the ministers, with the exception of the Premier (200*l.* not drawn), has a salary of 600*l.* per annum. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles or about 16,886,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

According to Census Returns the population has increased as follows:—

—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1841	50,216	—	1871	99,328	1·15
1851	70,130	3·96	1881	115,705	1·43
1861	89,977	2·83	1891	146,667	3·84

At the census of 1891 there were 77,560 males and 69,107 females. On the basis of this population, the average density is 5·6 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1891, 107,901 were natives of Tasmania, 26,975 natives of the United Kingdom, 7,328 natives of other Australasian colonies, 943 Chinese, 918 German. In 1891 there were 22,313 males and 21,399 females married, 52,195 males and 43,736 females unmarried, 2,423 males and 3,945 females widowed, 25 males and 6 females divorced, and 604 males and 21 females unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1891, 3,918 were returned as professional ; 7,180 domestic ; 9,593 commercial ; 16,016 industrial ; 23,568 primary producers ; 1,136 indefinite ; 85,256 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows :—

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1890	4,813	954	2,118	2,695
1891	4,971	988	2,234	2,737
1892	4,965	995	2,069	2,896
1893	5,216	848	2,071	3,145
1894	4,852	847	1,938	2,914

Of the total births in 1894, 247, or 5·09 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and emigrants was as follows in each of the last six years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Immigrants	23,443	29,517	27,315	23,744	18,089	17,009
Emigrants	20,771	27,070 ¹	21,233	24,407	18,649	15,786

¹ It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 7 per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, on 6th April, 1891, was 24,905, and of Launceston 17,108.

Religion.

The Government contributes 175*l.* annually for various religious purposes. On 5th April, 1891, the census showed belonging to the Church of England 76,082 of the population ; Roman Catholics, 25,805 ; Wesleyan Methodists, 17,150 ; Presbyterians, 9,756 ; Independents, 4,501 ; Jews, 84 ; Baptists, 3,285 ; Friends, 176 ; other sects, 9,828.

Instruction.

There are 14 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with (1894) an average attendance of 1,298 ; 249 public elementary schools, with 19,967 scholars on roll ; and 154 private schools, with 6,049 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also about 645 children attending ragged schools. There are also two technical schools at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university, who hold examinations and grant degrees. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools. At the census of 1891 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 37,034, or 25·38 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1894 was 42,940*l.* There are 39 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with about 65,000 volumes. There are 5 daily, 6 weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 2 bi-weekly, and 3 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1894 was 4,266 males and 688 females; of these 3,192 males and 552 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 77 males and 16 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 42 persons were convicted. The total police force is 277. There were 2 gaols, with 152 male and 21 female inmates, at the end of 1894.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 522 male and 219 female inmates at the end of the year 1894, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 535 males and 217 females. The total expenditure during the year was 8,275*l.*, mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year outdoor relief was administered to 1,054 people, irrespective of 5,131 persons relieved by Benevolent Societies.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Of the total yearly revenue about 60 per cent. is derived from taxation, chiefly customs; 29 per cent. from railways, postal, telegraph, and other public services; and the remainder principally from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 32 per cent. is for special public works, 42 per cent. for interest, 7 per cent. for general purposes, 5 per cent. for religion, science, and education, 6 per cent. for hospitals and charities, 8 per cent. for law and protection. In 1894 12,424*l.* was spent in defence. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	758,100	883,198	787,764	706,972	696,795
Expenditure .	722,746	851,559	919,802	836,417	789,805

In 1894 the customs revenue amounted to 281,945*l.*

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1894 are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1895 is estimated at 757,830*l.*, and expenditure 753,839*l.*

The total imperial expenditure in 1894 was 19,787*l.*, mainly by the War Office.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted December 31, 1894, to 7,779,145*l.*; the debt, except 3,707,200*l.* at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1895 to 1940, and the whole was raised for the

construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·621 per cent. at par. The following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1894:—Public works: railways, 3,657,713*l.*, or 49·50 per cent.; telegraphs, 116,414*l.*, or 1·58 per cent.; roads, bridges, jetties, &c., 2,060,401*l.*, or 27·89 per cent.; public buildings, 666,171*l.*, or 9·02 per cent.; defences, 121,301*l.*, or 1·64 per cent.; other public works, 135,168*l.*, or 1·83 per cent.; loans to local bodies, 62,200*l.*, or ·84 per cent.; miscellaneous, 49,687*l.*, or ·67 per cent.—total public works, 6,869,055*l.*, or 92·97 per cent.; other public services, 519,591*l.*, or 7·14 per cent.—total, 7,388,646*l.*, or 100 per cent.; balance of loans, raised chiefly for railways, 490,878*l.*

The total local revenue, exclusive of all grants from the Government, for 1893 was 163,775*l.*, and the expenditure 146,387*l.* Local debt, 1894, 506,538*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer defence force of the colony numbers some 469 officers and men, and is composed of two rifle regiments, engineers, artillery, cadets corps, and auxiliary force, all under jurisdiction of commandants stationed at Hobart and Launceston. Included in the above is a small permanent force, stationed at Hobart, of 18 men for the purpose of keeping barracks and batteries in order, and to form the nucleus of a larger force. There is a staff for the instruction of the other branches of the volunteer system, including the country rifle club (989) scattered throughout the Island.

There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes, unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, 10,786,328 acres. In 1891 19,408 persons were directly engaged in agriculture. In 1894 there were 575,286 acres under cultivation. Of the total area, 4,857,070 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1894; while 472,705 acres have been leased as sheep runs. The total area under crops in 1894–95 was 214,857 acres; under grasses, 221,470 acres; fallow, 21,834; 11,068 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years:—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Wheat, acres . . .	39,452	47,217	58,897	55,312	52,028
„ bushels . . .	642,980	930,841	1,018,550	833,771	872,000
„ bushels per acre	16·29	19·71	17·29	15·07	16·76
Oats, acres . . .	20,740	28,242	22,976	33,755	34,385
„ bushels . . .	519,395	873,113	631,746	37,720	927,875
„ bushels per acre .	25·04	30·91	27·50	24·81	26·98
Potatoes, acres . .	20,133	16,368	16,535	19,068	23,415
„ tons . . .	73,158	62,995	60,245	76,769	90,810
„ tons per acre.	3·63	3·84	3·64	4·02	3·87
Hay, acres . . .	45,381	45,338	46,070	47,500	61,373
„ tons . . .	52,021	66,996	53,544	54,889	90,810
„ tons per acre .	1·14	1·47	1·16	1·15	3·87

Under the head of horticulture 533 acres were sown with hops in 1894, yielding 522,450 lbs. of hops. The yield of apples was 627,675 bushels. Fruit culture is of great importance; large quantities of fruit are exported.

There were in the colony 34,835 horses, 177,038 head of cattle, 1,727,200 sheep and lambs, and 65,620 pigs, on March 31, 1895.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1894 was 353; of tin-mining leases, 529; coal, 23; silver, 328, copper, 8. Gold to the value of 212,929*l.* was exported in 1894, and silver to the value of 217,844*l.* Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to 1,291 in 1894. The total number of men employed in silver mining in 1894 was 1,035, output 21,064 tons, valued at 293,043*l.* The total value of tin exports in 1894 was 202,454*l.* The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1894 was 6,060,762*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1894 was 128, output 30,922 tons, valued at 13,184*l.* Copper pyrites to the value of 110,613*l.* was exported in 1894.

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1894 amounting to 281,945*l.*, or nearly 29 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the last five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161	1,057,683	979,676
Total exports	1,486,992	1,440,418	1,346,965	1,352,184	1,489,041

In 1894 the imports subject to duty amounted to 836,739*l.*, and the imports duty-free to 142,937*l.*

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for five years:—

Year	Wool	Gold	Silver and Silver Ore	Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	419,173	87,085	16,872	296,761	125,439	31,348	136,502
1891	418,460	133,013	62,138	293,170	107,134	19,386	125,886
1892	329,585	145,737	79,353	290,794	70,948	32,069	147,866
1893	296,442	131,104	153,852	266,156	57,256	13,948	122,183
1894	268,422	212,929	217,844	202,454	52,886	22,215	202,455

The chief imports in 1894 were textiles, 317,867*l.*; art and mechanical productions, 223,895*l.*; food and drinks, 217,539*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston in 1894 were valued at 461,642*l.*, and Hobart, 436,926*l.*; sub-ports, 81,108*l.* Exports from Launceston, 641,928*l.*; from Hobart, 627,762*l.*; sub-ports, 219,351*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of the general direction of trade during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894:—

Country	Imports from			Exports to		
	1892 £	1893 £	1894 £	1892 £	1893 £	1894 £
United Kingdom . . .	541,619	344,360	326,393	315,836	281,344	223,789
Victoria	635,056	478,442	460,148	539,341	561,809	705,907
New South Wales . . .	262,456	204,138	169,163	438,309	461,237	520,273
Other British colonies .	39,194	20,896	19,682	53,479	44,804	39,072
Foreign countries . . .	18,836	9,847	4,340	—	—	—
Total	1,497,161	1,057,683	979,676	1,346,965	1,352,184	1,489,041

The recorded values are determined by the invoices and declarations; the quantities are ascertained from invoices, weights being checked by the customs officials. It is difficult to arrive at the value of the import trade in respect of any particular country, the custom being to refer all imports, whether transshipments or re-exports, to the last port of clearance. Owing to the increasing facilities offered by steam communication, direct trade with Tasmania is falling off in favour of indirect trade principally through Victoria, which from its geographical position is the nearest port of junction with the great oceanic lines of steamers with Europe. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Tasmania and of the exports of British produce to Tasmania direct, for six years, was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tasmania .	319,792	345,863	404,769	395,356	253,099	346,776
Exports of British produce	490,530	609,324	653,324	477,790	327,965	305,136

The staple article of import into the United Kingdom from Tasmania is wool. The value was 296,478*l.* in 1890, 290,740*l.* in 1891, 237,683*l.* in 1892, 135,909*l.* in 1893, 194,170*l.* in 1894. In 1894 fruit was imported to the value of 64,535*l.*, and silver ore 44,573*l.* The principal exports from Great Britain to Tasmania are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 56,640*l.* in 1894; iron, wrought and unwrought, 19,523*l.*; cottons, 44,911*l.*; woollens, 32,316*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1894 consisted of 167 sailing vessels of 10,203 tons, and 51 steamers of 8,081 tons; total, 218 vessels of 18,284 tons. In 1894 682 vessels of 439,050 tons entered (67 of 106,483 tons belonging to the United Kingdom), and 741 of 459,317 tons (63 of 112,618 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 252 of 294,091 tons entered, and of the latter 238 of 282,212 tons cleared Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston and sub-ports.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1894 there were open for traffic 475 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Ulverstone, and other inland branch lines.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1894 the number of miles

of line in operation was 2,155, and 3,004 and 366 cable miles of wire; the number of stations 217. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 260,423 in the year 1894. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 71,900 messages in 1894. There are also 439 miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, and Launceston. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 14,230*l.*, and the expenditure 27,486*l.*, in the year 1894.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1894 was 5,536,902; of packets, 1,286,784; of newspapers, 4,447,619; and post-cards, 166,323. The Post Office revenue in 1894 was 48,381*l.*, and the expenditure 46,974*l.* There were 327 post-offices in 1894, 580 officers, 2,848 miles of post roads, and 1,403,203 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London—Hon. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G. C. B.

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VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members (1893). Members of the former must be in possession of an estate of the annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy not in active service. About one-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal manhood suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reim-

bursement for expenses at the rate of 240*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

In 1894–95 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 145,629; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 249,576. Of the former all but 726, and of the latter all but 43,191, are ratepayers.

Governor.—Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. Appointed 1895.

The amount of 6,775*l.* appeared on the Estimates for Governor's Salary and Staff for the year 1895–6.

The Governor is likewise commander-in-chief of the colonial troops. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, composed as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. George Turner, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction.—Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Isaac Isaacs, M.L.A.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. H. Cuthbert, M.L.C.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.—Hon. R. W. Best.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. W. McCulloch.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. H. Foster, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. W. Taverne, M.L.A., also *Minister of Health.*

Minister of Railways.—Hon. H. R. Williams, M.L.A.

Portfolios without Office.—Hon. A. McLean, M.L.A., R. T. Vale, M.L.A., Joseph Major Pratt, M.L.C.

Under the Constitution Act 15,500*l.* was set apart for salaries of ministers, but owing to retrenchment the amount has been reduced to 10,400*l.*—the Premier receiving 1,400*l.* and the other ministers 1,000*l.* each. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than eight may at any one time be members of the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the colony is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1894 there were 58 urban and 145 rural municipalities, all but a very small portion of the whole area of the colony being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament

13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The colony is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the censuses of successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent.
November 8, 1836	186	38	224	—
March 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879	145·781
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766	104·50
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·54
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·79
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	3·22

The average density of the population is about 13 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 50 acres.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on April 5, 1891:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines	589,317	541,146	1,130,463
Chinese	8,772	605	9,377
Aborigines	325	240	565
Total	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

The estimated population on March 31, 1895, was 1,179,029.

During the decade ended with 1891 there was a large decrease in the number of the Chinese and aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1891, 97 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth; native Victorians numbered 713,585, or 63 per cent. of the population; natives of the other Australasian colonies, 79,719; of England and Wales, 162,907; of Ireland, 85,307; of Scotland, 50,667.

Of the total population (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) in 1891, there were 493,977 bread-winners and 629,800 dependants, while 6,686 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 29,631; domestic, 56,980; commercial, 98,472; industrial, 167,127; primary producers, 123,996 (including agricultural, 82,482; pastoral, 15,296; mining, 22,464); indefinite, 17,771.

About five-ninths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1894 it was estimated that the town population numbered 647,201, out of a total population of 1,179,103.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated populations in 1894 of the principal towns were as follows:—Melbourne, 438,955, or nearly two-fifths of the popula-

tion of the colony ; Ballarat, 45,936 ; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 42,098 ; Geelong, 24,152 ; Warrnambool, 6,600 ; Castlemaine, 6,840, and Stawell, 5,250.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the colony for five years :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1890	37,578	1,913	18,012	9,187	19,566
1891	38,505	2,064	18,631	8,780	19,874
1892	37,831	2,116	15,851	7,723	21,980
1893	36,552	1,997	16,508	7,004	20,044
1894	34,258	1,886	15,430	7,033	18,828

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony ; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the last five years :—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1890	79,777	63,820
1891	62,448	53,172
1892	62,951	69,214
1893	74,047	80,460
1894	84,261	90,110

Of the immigrants in 1894, 58,688 were males and 25,573 were females ; and of the emigrants 61,892 were males and 28,218 females. In 1892, 1893, and 1894, there was exceptionally an excess of emigrants over immigrants, amounting to 6,263 in 1892, 6,413 in 1893, and 5,849 in 1894, in consequence of departures for the neighbouring colonies.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the census of 1891 about 75 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1891 :—Episcopalians, 417,182 ; Presbyterians, 167,027 ; Methodists, 158,040 ; other Protestants, 94,608 ; Roman Catholics, 248,591 ; Jews, 6,459 ; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 6,746 ; others (including unspecified), 41,752.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Institution at present receives, by way of endowment, £13,750 annually out of the general revenue. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant decrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. The School of Mines at Ballarat is also affiliated to the University. From the opening of the University to the end of 1894, 3,770 students matriculated, and 1,803 direct degrees were conferred. In 1894 the students who matriculated numbered 145, the direct graduates numbered 105, and there were 594 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1894 there were 1,956 State schools, with 4,629 teachers, a total enrolment of 231,321 scholars, and average attendance 132,083, or about 57 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Practically all the children of school age living in the colony are being educated, 84 per cent. at the State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1891, 95½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 2½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1893–94 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 640,929*l.*—all paid by the State. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, twelve exhibitions of the yearly value of 40*l.* each, and tenable for four years, were awarded in 1893 by the Education Department, and 86 scholarships of the annual value of 10*l.* each, tenable for three years, were awarded by the leading private colleges to the ablest scholars, to enable them to complete their education at the private grammar schools and at the University. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1893–94 826 private schools in Victoria, with 2,042 teachers, and attended by 35,742 scholars. These numbers include 199 schools, 691 teachers, and 20,973 scholars in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

The other educational establishments embrace 25 technical schools under the control of the Education Department, viz., 3 working men's colleges, 10 schools of arts, 10 schools of mines, and 2 agricultural colleges. In 1893 there were 112 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural colleges, and the gross enrolment of pupils was 2,401.

The public library of Melbourne has about 390,007 volumes, pamphlets, and parts. The leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. On Jan. 1, 1894, they numbered 427. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was about 587,000.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Taken into custody . . .	37,321	38,465	35,429	33,283	28,623
Summarily convicted . . .	23,298	24,494	22,280	21,624	18,408
Committed for trial . . .	1,023	1,129	1,142	1,142	850
Sentenced	680	605	729	759	537

There are 9 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end of 1893 there were confined in these prisons 1,323 males and 256 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the last five years ended June 30 were—the figures for the last year being only approximate:—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246
1895	6,559,601	7,087,674

The following table shows the actual amounts of revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1893–94 :—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
<i>Taxation :—</i>			
Customs, duties, &c.	1,716,703	Interest and expenses of debt	1,905,928
Excise	308,927	Railways (working expenses)	1,539,822
Land tax	123,457	Other public works	593,076
Duties on estates of deceased persons	144,771	Post and telegraphs	687,377
Duty on bank notes	24,694	Crown lands, &c.	182,094
Stamp duty	145,000	Public instruction, science, &c.	665,394
Business licences	18,022	Charitable institutions, &c.	263,809
Tonnage, dues, &c.	15,993	Judicial and legal	181,899
Total taxation	2,497,567	Police and gaols	309,336
Railways	2,709,575	Customs, harbours, &c.	101,088
Post and telegraphs	536,731	Mining	81,776
Crown lands	500,768	Defences	207,577
Other sources	472,173	Other expenditure	591,070
Total	6,716,814	Total	7,310,246

The approximate revenue for 1894–5 was 6,559,601*l.*, and expenditure 7,087,674*l.*

The amount raised by taxation, as shown in the last table, viz. 2,497,567*l.* was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1895, to 46,939,328*l.* (exclusive of 1,000,000*l.* to cover revenue deficits). On June 30, 1894, it was 46,547,708*l.* (exclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of this sum, 36,443,476*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 7,197,706*l.* for waterworks, 1,005,557*l.* for State

school buildings, and 1,900,939*l.* for other public works. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varied from 3½ to 5 per cent., and averages a little below 3·93 per cent.

The net local revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1894 were respectively 1,455,477*l.* and 1,802,388. The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to 8,234,001*l.*

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the colony in 1894 amounted to about 175,000,000*l.*, and the annual value was 11,676,077*l.*

Defence.

The land forces of Victoria at the end of 1893 comprised an establishment of 5,388 men of all arms, of whom 393 were permanent, and 3,195 formed the militia, the remainder being volunteers. The naval force consists of a permanent force of 236, and the Naval Brigade, of 340 officers and men.

The Naval flotilla of the colony consists of the coast-defence ironclad *Cerberus*, and the steel gunboats *Albert* and *Victoria* as well as the iron gunboats *Batman*, *Fawcner*, and *Gannet*, and a few torpedo boats. Victoria is a considerable contributor to the support of the Australian auxiliary ships. (See *post* under "Australian Defence.")

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 22,817,999 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 10,000,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 13,800,000 acres for pastoral purposes; State forests, timber and water reserves, over 4,500,000 acres; auriferous land, 1,035,000 acres; and roads, 1,499,000.

The total number of cultivated holdings in 1894-95 was 34,249.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years:—

Years	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1891	2,653	1,145	12,751	221	4,919	88	1,571	54	204	413	568
1892	2,688	1,333	13,679	190	4,456	45	844	57	201	369	514
1893	2,970	1,343	14,815	178	4,575	38	774	41	143	513	740
1894	3,019	1,469	15,255	219	4,951	49	1,034	41	145	412	503
1895	2,980	1,374	11,446	266	5,633	97	1,596	56	197	493	622

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been:—

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1891	11·13	22·26	16·59	23·99	3·79	1·37
1892	10·26	23·43	16·32	26·62	3·50	1·39
1893	11·03	25·75	18·15	26·35	3·51	1·44
1894	10·38	22·62	20·08	24·84	3·54	1·22
1895	8·33	21·14	15·65	21·82	3·49	1·26

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered 217,847 acres, vines covered 30,307 acres, and gardens and orchards occupied an extent of about 44,235 acres in 1894-95.

On March 31, 1895, it is estimated there were in the colony 431,547 horses, 1,833,900 head of cattle, 13,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the last five years :—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
		£			£
1890	588,561	2,354,244	1893	671,126	2,684,504
1891	576,400	2,305,600	1894	673,680	2,694,720
1892	654,456	2,617,824			

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1894 is estimated at 59,446,235 oz., of an aggregate value of 237,784,940*l.* The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1894 was 27,889, of whom 2,228 were Chinese.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in March 1894, was 2,737, of which about 1,648 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 28,834 ; the number of hands employed was 39,815 ; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 13,541,111*l.* The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There are heavy tariffs on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1894 amounting to 1,876,037*l.* (including 77,900*l.* primage duty), equal to about 15 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the last five years, was :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£		£	£
1890	22,954,015	13,266,222	1893	13,283,814	13,308,551
1891	21,711,608	16,006,743	1894	12,470,599	14,026,546
1892	17,174,545	14,214,546			

In 1893 the imports subject to duty other than primage rates amounted to 4,308,280*l.*, and free imports to 8,975,534*l.*

The value of the trade during 1893 and 1894 between Victoria and the principal British and foreign countries is shown in the following table, according to Victorian returns :—

Country	1893		1894	
	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto
<i>British Countries :—</i>	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,511,735	7,490,804	4,830,956	8,484,840
Australian colonies	5,875,669	3,617,096	5,707,894	3,461,243
India	276,898	268,948	297,798	43,781
Ceylon	121,751	4,753	105,291	4,431
Canada	4,040	49	7,989	301
Other British possessions	175,250	85,767	281,015	94,725
Total	11,965,343	11,467,417	11,230,943	12,089,321
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>				
Belgium	48,679	335,415	76,007	404,113
France	37,362	951,032	57,939	582,516
Germany	266,151	246,280	284,658	491,847
Sweden and Norway	70,677	869	65,226	794
Java and Philippine Islands	327,023	7,245	246,329	19,281
China	167,879	61	118,368	99
United States	354,581	16,452	333,929	152,782
Others	46,119	283,780	57,200	285,793
Total	1,318,471	1,841,134	1,239,656	1,937,225
All countries	13,283,814	13,308,551	12,470,599	14,026,546

The following are the values¹ of the principal articles imported and exported in 1894 :—

Imports		Exports	
Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	£		£
Wool	2,517,437	Gold (inclusive of specie)	3,718,675
Woollen and woollen piece goods	456,286	Wool	4,742,522
Cottons	879,803	Live stock	282,045
Sugar	744,246	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	223,749
Tea	313,738	Breadstuffs	961,032
Live stock	432,580	Tea (re-export)	271,346
Timber	149,817	Sugar (chiefly refined in Victoria)	138,070
Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	282,063	Apparel and slops	85,622
Coal	195,415	Tallow	281,979
All other articles	6,499,214	All other articles	3,321,506
Total	12,470,599	Total	14,026,546

¹ In the case of dutiable imports the recorded value is the value in the principal markets of the country of export as established by declaration and the production of original invoices, with 10 per cent. added. The value of goods free from duty, of which the principal are wool, skins, and tallow, is the value at the place of import as declared by importers. The value of goods for export is the value at the port of shipment, as declared by exporters. The recorded quantities are those declared by importers and exporters. Those of imports

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follows in the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	745,589	837,810	675,047	418,484	195,415
Cottons	958,266	973,704	742,095	711,548	879,803
Iron and steel . . .	1,034,112	1,046,703	537,481	397,565	—
Live stock	1,997,051	1,553,727	991,113	478,422	432,580
Sugar and molasses .	1,208,797	1,051,838	872,457	619,830	744,246
Timber	1,288,982	897,264	425,466	154,061	149,817
Wool	3,190,298	3,372,154	3,134,917	2,552,933	2,517,437
Woollens	785,961	903,657	655,411	445,652	456,286
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie .	2,739,503	2,641,443	1,848,948	2,851,179	3,718,675
Wheat	114,357	909,636	776,278	717,087	660,718
Live stock	476,717	457,394	443,717	272,221	282,045
Wool	5,933,699	7,165,092	6,619,141	5,103,907	4,742,522

The quantity of wool exported in 1894 amounted to 154,286,170 lbs., valued at 4,742,522*l.*, of which, however, less than half was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 9,954,309*l.*, and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 12,818,551*l.* in 1894.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the 'Board of Trade Returns,' for each of the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U.K. from Victoria	£ 3,968,662	£ 5,612,129	£ 5,974,418	£ 6,078,997	£ 6,559,144
Exports of Brit. produce to Victoria	7,101,348	7,249,224	4,726,361	3,353,325	3,773,689

The staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Victoria are

are nearly all checked and corrected by Custom House officers. The country of origin, or production, of imports is ascertained from the declarations of importers. It is supposed to be that of prime origin, but the "country whence the goods are imported" is that where they are put on board the importing ship. The country of destination of exports is that of the ultimate destination which they will reach by the vessel in which they are exported. It must be admitted, however, that in both cases the information supplied is to a great extent not to be depended upon. There is no distinction in the Victorian returns between "general" and "special" trade; but entries equivalent to these appear in part "Inter-change" of the Statistical Register of Victoria"—viz. "Imports on which duty was paid" = Special Imports, and "Exports of Home Products" = Special Exports. The transit trade embraces goods removed from ship to ship, or from ship to railway, without being landed for a longer period than is necessary for such removal. Such goods are excluded from the returns of general exports and imports. The value of the statistical results is somewhat impaired by the unreliability of the declarations of importers and exporters, upon which they are based. The imports are under a closer supervision by the Customs Department than the exports, and are therefore less liable to error.

wool and gold. The imports of wool into Great Britain were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1890	98,300,002	4,930,739
1891	92,653,966	4,181,763
1892	99,785,836	4,218,627
1893	93,429,673	3,885,171
1894	95,539,914	2,803,192

Among the minor articles of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Victoria in 1894 were wheat and flour, of the value of 480,462*l.*; tallow, 257,196*l.*; leather, 222,278*l.*; preserved and frozen meat, 37,390*l.*; butter, 938,192*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 221,799*l.*; tin, 114,708*l.*

The British exports to Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, 423,837*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 50,827*l.*; woollen goods, 373,719*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 268,312*l.*; cotton goods, 815,109*l.*; machinery, 50,068*l.*; paper, 187,635*l.*; beer and ale, 60,119*l.*, in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1894 consisted of 268 sailing vessels of 43,886 tons, and 152 steamers of 47,011 tons, total 420 vessels of 90,897 tons.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years :—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790
1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245
1892	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602
1893	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551
1894	2,083	2,163,716	2,045	2,127,743

Of the vessels entered in 1894, 373 of 813,068 tons, and of those cleared 363 of 797,525 tons were British; 1,600 of 1,135,306 tons entered, and 1,576 of 1,123,442 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 1,771 of 2,038,776 tons, and cleared 1,730 of 1,986,726 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

Internal Communication.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 3,020 miles of railway completed at the end of 1893-94.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1894, was 37,558,563*l.*—of which all but about 3,000,000*l.* was derived from loans—being about an average of 12,570*l.* per mile for the miles open. The gross receipts in the year 1893-94 amounted to 2,726,159*l.*; and the expenditure to 1,635,419*l.*, or 60 per cent. of the receipts. The profit on working was thus 1,090,740*l.*, being equivalent to 2·90 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 3·16 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 3·93 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1893-94 was 41 millions, and

the weight of goods and live stock carried was 2,445,811 tons. The train mileage in 1893-94 was 10,145,307 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 50 per cent. respectively.

There were 1,719 post-offices on December 31, 1894. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, telephones, &c., was approximately 536,700*l.* in the year 1893-94, and the expenditure was 687,377*l.*

There were about 7,141 miles of telegraph lines (including railway telegraphs), comprising 14,420 miles of wire, open at the end of 1894. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1894 was about 2,366,365. The revenue from telegraphs was 93,655*l.* in the year 1893-94. At the end of the year 1894 there were 793 telegraph stations.

The telephone system (exclusive of railway telephones) included 557 miles of poles, 103 miles of aerial cable, and 10 miles of underground cable, the whole containing 9,679 miles of wire; whilst the number of subscribers at the end of 1894 was 2,398.

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1894, 15,718,345 oz. of gold, valued at 62,766,853*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 62,764,446*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1894 there were 384 post-office and 18 general savings-banks. At the end of the year there were 332,721 depositors, with a total balance of 7,105,902*l.*

During the first quarter of 1895 Victoria had 12 banks of issue, with about 470 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 1,070,022*l.*, deposits 33,574,214*l.*, the total liabilities being 34,955,106*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 8,378,673*l.*; landed property, 2,011,068*l.*; advances, &c., 44,018,035*l.*; total assets, 54,708,957*l.* Total paid-up capital, 18,792,110*l.*

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—The Hon. Duncan Gillies.
Secretary (Acting).—S. B. H. Rodgeron.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia was the last of the colonies on the continent to obtain responsible government. In 1890 the administration, which had before been vested in the Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, partly nominated and partly elective, was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. On July 18, 1893, this limit of population was reached, and the Colonial Parliament soon afterwards passed an Act (47 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

The Legislative Council now consists of 21 members representing 7 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the Colony for two years, and either a natural-born subject of the Queen or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the Colony for 5 years. Every elector must have possessed for at least a year before being registered and within the province, freehold estate of the clear value of £100, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the annual value of £25, or holder of a lease, with 18 months to run, of the value of £25 per annum, or the holder of a lease or licence from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £25. The Legislative Assembly consists of 33 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 4 years. Members must be either natural-born subjects of the Queen or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the Colony for 2 years. Electors must be natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen and must have been resident in the district for 6 months, or have held freehold estate in the district of the clear value of £50 for 6 months, or be householders occupying a dwelling house of the annual value of £10, or holders of a lease with 18 months to run, or have held a lease for the preceding 18 months, of the annual value of £10, or have held for the preceding 6 months a lease or license of Crown lands at an annual rental of £5, or have their names on the electoral list of a municipality or Roads Board in respect of property within the district. Members of the Legislature are not paid, but travel free on all Government railways, and by courtesy are allowed the same privilege on private lines. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the colony. Power is reserved to the Crown to divide the colony as may from time to time be thought fit.

Governor.—Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. ; appointed September, 1895.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows :—

Premier, Treasurer, and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G. *Attorney-General.*—Hon. Septimus Burt, Q.C. *Commissioner of Lands.*—Hon. A. R. Richardson. *Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. H. W. Venn. *Minister for Mines and Education.*—Hon. E. H. Wittenoom.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George's Sound) in the south is 1,450 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartog's Island, on the west, to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 850 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the colony is 975,876 English square miles, including islands. It is divided into 25 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850 the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859 the population had risen to 14,837—namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On December 31, 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. At the census taken on March 31, 1870, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depots in various parts of the colony.

At the census of 1881 the population of the colony was 29,708; and the results of the census of April 5, 1891, gave a total population of 49,782—29,807 males and 19,975 females. This shows an increase since 1881 of 20,074, or 67·57 per cent. being at the rate of 6·75 per cent. per annum. These figures do not include the aborigines, of whose numbers it is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, scattered as they are over an extensive territory, much of which is yet entirely unknown. There were 5,670 aborigines in service in the colony in 1891. Of the total population in 1891, 27,825 were returned as being natives of Western Australia, and 34,271 as being unmarried. Of the unmarried population, 21,577 were males and 12,694 females, while of the unmarried population over 21 years of age, 10,126 were males and 1,990 were females. Perth, the capital, had an estimated population of 15,703, in 1894; Fremantle, about 9,500. In 1894 there were 2,123 births and 1,081 deaths, giving a surplus of 1,042; there were 25,858 arrivals and 9,892 departures—excess of arrivals over departures 15,966. The total estimated population on December 31, 1894, was 82,072—55,072 males and 27,000 females. During 1894 there were 482 marriages in the colony.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1891:—

Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.	Religious Divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of Eng- land . . .	24,769	49·75	Independents .	1,573	3·16
Roman Catholics	12,464	25·04	Presbyterians .	1,996	4·01
Wesleyans .	4,556	9·15	Other religions not specified .	4,424	8·89

Instruction.

Of the total white population above 15 years in 1891 13·20 per cent. could neither read nor write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1880, 1890 and 1894 :—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head
<i>Government Schools</i>				£ s. d.
1880	67	2,719	2,102	3 7 11½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	3 7 11½
1894	116	5,037	3,552	3 0 7
<i>Assisted Schools</i>				
1880	19	1,327	1,006	1 11 7
1890	19	1,662	1,283	1 7 7½
1894	21	2,381	1,815	1 5 3

The total sum paid in salaries to teachers in 1894 was 11,525*l*.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894
Offences reported to police . . .	5,615	6,225	7,115	8,761
Apprehended by police or summoned	5,005	5,574	6,288	7,152
Summary convictions	3,313	3,577	4,068	4,403
Convictions in superior courts . .	43	58	60	84

On December 31, 1894, there were 119 convicts in the colony, 57 employed on the public works, 3 in a lunatic asylum, 37 ticket-of-leave holders in private service, 21 conditional release holders, and 1 invalid in hospital. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1894 was 1,637—1,484 men, 124 women, and 29 juveniles.

Pauperism.

There are two poor-houses—both situated in Perth—supported by public funds, with 245 inmates on December 31, 1894. Eighteen hospitals and one lunatic asylum are supported by public funds, and there are also numerous private hospitals, whilst two Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also four native and half-caste institutions supported in a similar manner. There is a daily average (1894) of 632 paupers in the colony. The number of branches of friendly societies in the colony is 26, the number of societies 13, and connected with them are about 1,889 persons (including 52 honorary members).

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in 1880, and the last five years were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1880	180,049	204,337
1890	414,313	401,737
1891	497,670	435,622
1892	543,889	550,616
1893	570,651	640,801
1894	863,680	755,564

Rather less than half of the public income is derived from customs duties (415,083*l.* in 1894), and the rest mainly from railways, the Post Office and leases of Crown lands. Western Australia had a public debt of 3,417,339*l.* at the end of 1894. The annual charge for the debt in 1894 was 148,964*l.* The sinking fund on December 31, 1894, amounted to 138,531*l.*

Defence.

The volunteer infantry comprises one regiment, composed of six companies, and six country companies of rifles, armed with the Martini-Mitford or Martini-Henry rifles. There are also two divisions of a battery of artillery. One company of permanent artillery is established at the Albany forts. The annual expenditure on these fortifications is divided between the Australian colonies in proportion to the respective populations. The total number of officers is 47, and of men 729. There is a capitation grant of 1*l.* 10*s.* per efficient, and the total expenditure for defences for 1894 was 9,621*l.*

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has greatly increased in recent years; still there were only 193,197 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1894, out of a total of 624,560,640 acres. The live stock consisted, at the end of 1894, of 50,001 horses, 187,214 cattle, and 2,132,311 sheep. At the census of 1891, 8,746 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 6,380 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

At the close of 1894, of the cultivated area, 21,433 acres were under wheat, 1,948 under barley, 1,634 under oats, and 49,896 under hay. The total area alienated in the colony up to the end of 1894 was 5,923,946 acres, of which 166,539 acres were alienated during 1894. The average produce per acre was—wheat 7·95 bushels, barley 7·53 bushels, oats 12·46 bushels, maize (only 54 acres) 24 bushels, and hay 0·77 ton to the acre. There were in 1894 1,864 acres under vines, 559 acres being used for wine making, and yielding 135·8 gallons of wine to the acre; 724 acres are used for table purposes, and 581 acres are not yet bearing. There are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and

coal mines in the colony. Gold exported during 1894, 207,131 oz., valued at 787,099*l*. There are 368 establishments for manufactures.

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the last five years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109	1,494,438	2,114,414
Exports	671,813	799,466	882,148	918,147	1,251,406

In 1894, of the total imports the value of 1,622,551*l*. was subject to duty, and 491,863*l*. duty free. The total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 611,308*l*., and exports to the United Kingdom 330,216*l*.

The values and quantities are furnished in the entries by importers and exporters, supported by invoices and declarations. The values are scrutinised by the statistical branch of the Customs at Fremantle, and corrected when evidently inconsistent with current rates. The countries of origin of imports and of destination of exports are those disclosed in the entries and in the corresponding invoices or shipping bills. The trade returns include all goods entered from and cleared to foreign countries or places outside the Colony. Of transit trade, however, no record has been instituted. The statistical results, though accurate as regards the trade of the Colony considered by itself, are not easily comparable with those of other Australian colonies. The prevailing diversity of system, and the want of a General Statistical Board provided with expert knowledge for the determination of values, render it impossible to reconcile with nicety the returns of one Colony with those of another.

The chief exports are:—Gold, value in 1891, 115,182*l*.; in 1892, 226,284*l*.; in 1893, 421,385*l*.; in 1894, 787,099*l*.; pearls, value in 1893, 30,000*l*.; in 1894, 25,000*l*.; pearl-shell, value in 1893, 59,254*l*.; in 1894, 37,805*l*.; sandalwood, value in 1893, 32,160*l*.; in 1894, 23,430*l*.; timber, value in 1893, 33,888*l*.; in 1894, 74,804*l*.; wool, value in 1891, 329,365*l*.; in 1892, 326,703*l*.; in 1893, 244,972*l*.; in 1894, 232,201*l*.; skins, value in 1893, 23,975*l*.; in 1894, 14,775*l*.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Western Australia, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Western Australia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years was:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Western Australia	530,591	367,552	249,965	263,489	318,739
Exports of British produce to W. A.	464,209	591,958	524,249	524,343	588,641

The imports into Great Britain from the colony consist mostly of wool, pearl shells, and timber. The value of the wool imports was 146,202*l*. in 1878, 265,180*l*. in 1888, 449,756*l*. in 1890, 282,791*l*. in 1891, 189,107*l*. in 1892, 207,991*l*. in 1893, and 251,765*l*. in 1894. The quantity of wool imported into Great Britain in 1894 was 8,798,346 lbs. The chief exports from Great Britain to the colony in 1894 were iron, value 81,536*l*.; apparel, 83,949*l*.; beer and ale, 34,615*l*.; cottons, 29,412*l*.; machinery, 52,819*l*.; leather, 34,325*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1894, 9 steamers of (in all) 737 tons, and 143 sailing vessels of 4,639 tons; total, 152 vessels of 5,376 tons. In 1894, 372 vessels of 675,775 tons entered, and 349 of 653,303 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 1,150 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1894, and 392 miles under construction.

In 1894 there were 4,403 miles of telegraph poles within the colony, 5,010 miles of wire, and 48 miles under construction. From Albany the wire extends to South Australia, and from Roebuck Bay to Banjowangie by the alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company. The number of stations is 73. The number of messages sent was 446,780, the expenditure amounted to 77,449*l.*, which includes the Post Office expenditure, and the net revenue to 25,665*l.*

In 1894 there passed through the Post Office 11,368,906 letters and post-cards, exclusive of 195,791 registered letters, 9,375,589 newspapers, and 3,143,008 packets.

Money and Credit.

There are five banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1895:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank .	80,000	65,849	890,529	1,000,442	1,211,367	122,901
National Bank of Australasia	1,816,677	32,081	285,672	323,611	1,097,822	103,440
Union Bank of Australia . .	1,500,000	55,863	760,369	819,866	783,300	1,059,420
Bank of New South Wales .	1,885,740	16,097	156,783	174,470	231,965	1,158,072
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. .	3,843,321	4,662	51,841	57,522	236,939	—
Bank of Australasia. . .	1,600,000	17,583	127,632	148,270	142,947	857,641
Total of average	10,725,738	192,135	2,272,826	2,524,181	3,704,340	3,301,474

Government Savings Bank.—During the year ended 30th June, 1894, deposits of the value of 146,388*l.* were made, and interest 3,516*l.* was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was 83,509*l.*, leaving a balance of 141,320*l.* on deposit on 30th June, 1894.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—R. C. Hare.

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Australian Defence.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the head-quarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1896 there are 14 imperial war vessels on the station. By the "Australasian Naval Force Act," which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo gunboats on the most improved modern build, each of 735 tons and 4,500 horse-power, have been equipped for the Australian seas. An agreement which has been entered into for a period of ten years, afterwards terminable by two years' notice, provides that the vessels shall be built by the British Government, and that those of the Australian colonies who are parties to the agreement shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the original cost, and all costs of maintenance. Upon the termination of the agreement the vessels will remain the property of the British Government. These vessels—the cruisers *Katoomba*, *Tauranga*, *Ringarooma*, *Mildura*, and *Wallaroo*, and the torpedo-gunboats *Boomerang* and *Karakatta*—are attached to the Australian Squadron. Under the agreement with the colonies they are not to be removed from the station in case of war. According to a Parliamentary return of August 14, 1893, the expenditure of the contributing colonies upon sea-going force was as follows:—New South Wales (1890), 11,419*l.*; Victoria (1890–91), 45,287*l.*; Queensland (1890–91), 15,519*l.*; South Australia (1890–91), 13,514*l.* The imperial expenditure upon additional naval force for service in Australasian waters is 95,300*l.*, the appropriations in aid are 35,000*l.*, so that the charge upon the imperial exchequer amounts to 60,300*l.* (Naval Estimates, 1895–96.)

Australasian Federation.

The question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies is by no means new. About the year 1852, a proposal was made for the establishment of a General Assembly to make laws in relation to intercolonial questions. The proposition was, however, involved with others of a more doubtful nature, and consequently sank out of sight, until, as the result of an Intercolonial Conference, the matter came before the Imperial Parliament, and a measure was passed permitting the formation of a Federal Council, to which any Colony could send delegates. The first meeting of the Federal Council was held at Hobart, in January, 1886. The Colonies represented were Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji. South Australia sent representatives to a subsequent meeting. The Federal Council has frequently met and discussed matters of intercolonial interest; but as it is purely a deliberative body, without authority to legislate, it has failed to satisfy the advocates of Federation as an active political principle. In February, 1890, a Conference, consisting of representatives of each of the seven Colonies of Australasia, was held in Melbourne. An address to the Queen was adopted

expressing loyalty and attachment, and inclosing resolutions, which affirmed the desirableness of union of the Australasian Colonies, and prayed that steps should be taken towards the appointment of delegates from each of the Colonies to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution. On March 2, 1891, the National Australasian Convention met at Sydney, New South Wales, and was attended by seven representatives from each Colony, except New Zealand, which only sent three. A series of resolutions, moved by Sir Henry Parkes, occupied the attention of the Convention for several days. These resolutions set forth the principles upon which Federal Government should be established, and went on to approve of a Federal Constitution with a Federal Parliament to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, a Federal Judiciary, and a Federal Executive. These resolutions were discussed at great length, and eventually were adopted. A draft Bill, to constitute the 'Commonwealth of Australia,' was adopted by the Convention, and it was agreed that the Bill should be presented to each of the Australian Parliaments for approval and adoption. This Bill was introduced into the Parliaments of most of the colonies of the group, and in Victoria it passed the Lower House with some amendments.

In January and February, 1895, a conference of the Premiers of the five Australian Colonies was held at Hobart, when a series of resolutions was adopted urging the importance of federation, and requiring that a Convention of Representatives, chosen directly by the electors of each colony, should draft a Constitution to be submitted to the electors directly; and that if such Constitution should be accepted, the necessary steps be taken to secure its legislative enactment. In November 1895, a Federal Enabling Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and notice of motion has been given in other parliaments for leave to bring in a similar bill.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Lying all round Australia and New Zealand are many small island groups, islets, and reefs which may be regarded as integral parts of these colonies. Others at a considerable distance to the south are unattached and mostly uninhabited. Among them, south from Australia and New Zealand, are Royal Company Island, Macquarie Island, Emerald Island, Campbell Island, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands.

Scattered over the Pacific are many small groups and isolated islets, many of which have been annexed to Great Britain or placed under British protection. The principal of them are the following, beginning at the east, south of the equator:—

COOK'S, or HERVEY ISLANDS, between 18° and 22° S. lat., 157° and 163° W. long. There are six islands and about nine islets and reefs. The largest, Raratonga, is 53 miles in circumference, with a population of 3,000. Mangaia has 2,000 inhabitants; Vatui, or Atui, 20 miles in circumference, 1,200 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 18 miles in circumference, 2,000 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other islets are Takutea, Mitiero, and Mauki. Total area of group, 142 sq. m., pop. 8,400. DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long. PITCAIRN ISLAND,

25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m., pop. 126. MANIHIKI GROUP, including Reirson or Rakoango, Manihiki or Humphry, Penrhyn or Tongarewa, Caroline, Vostok and Flint Islands, lying around 10° S. lat. and between 150° and 160° W. long.; area of group, 12 sq. m., pop. 1,000. SUVAROF ISLANDS, 13° 14' S. lat., 163° W. long. DUDOZA ISLAND, 7° 40' S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. VICTORIA ISLAND, area 2 sq. m., uninhabited. UNION, or TOKELAU GROUP, between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Oatafu or Duke of York, Nassau, Danger; area of group, 7 sq. m., pop. 1,050. PHŒNIX GROUP, between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phœnix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hall, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59. LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. Nine islands and islet groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Nukulaelae or Mitchell Group, Ellice, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx; area of group, 14 sq. m., pop. 2,400. GILBERT ISLANDS, on the equator, between 172° and 177° E. long. Consist of 16 atolls. Area 166 sq. m., pop. 35,200. SOLOMON ISLANDS, a group about 8° S. and 160° W., consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, and other islands; area 8,357 sq. m. STARBUCK ISLAND, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., pop. 168. JARVIS ISLAND, on the equator, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 1° 57' N., 157° 27' W.; area 234 sq. m., pop. 100. FANNING ISLAND, 3° 50' N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150. WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4° 40' N., 160° 20' W., area 6 sq. m. PALMYRA, 6° N., 162° 30' W., area 1½ sq. m.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow cocoa-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano. They are of importance as being stages in the proposed telegraph route from British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand, and also as coaling stations for steamers along that route, and between the Isthmus of Panama and Australia and Eastern Asia.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Samoa Islands, Tonga Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

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PART THE SECOND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and $38^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude, and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $74^{\circ} 30'$ of east longitude. On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikar, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence south to Kuh Malik-i-Siyah, a conspicuous peak south-west of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwája Amran range. The eastern boundary of Afghánistán long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Ameer, Abdur Rahmán, and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of one short section, has since been demarcated. The Ameer agreed that Chitral, Bajaur, Swat and Chilas should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Chanak, and the tract of Birmal. In the subsequent demarcation, Kafiristán was included within the countries under Afghan control, and in the beginning of 1896 steps were taken by the Ameer to bring the Kafirs under subjection. The Ameer has withdrawn his pretensions over Waziristán. The extreme breadth of Afghánistán from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Balúchistán; and on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence.

Abdur Rahmán Khán, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the reigning Amír, is son of Afzul Khán, and grandson of Dost Muhammad Khán. He was recognized as Amír by the British Government in July 1880, after the events following on the massacre of Sir L. Cavagnari.

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghánistán was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadír Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghán provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, including the Punjab and Kashmír on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of Sháh Shujá by the British forces under Sir John Keane in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Kábul. Sher Ali fled and died in Afghán Túrústán, his son Yákúb Khán being acknowledged as Amír, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Kábul. On September 3, 1879, a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Kháibar and the Kúram, and from Kandahár to Quetta. Abdur Rahmán has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghánistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Túrústán, Herát, and Kandahár, to which may be added the district of Badakshán with its dependencies. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Naib* in Sher Ali's time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amír's subjects number about four millions, the most numerous tribe being the Ghilzáis, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the Tájiks, Duránis, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbeqs. The Tájiks, who are found scattered all over the country, are presumably of Arab or Irani descent, and though they are found intermingled with Afgháns, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The Ghilzáis occupy the country south-east of Kábul, while the Duránis inhabit the country north and south of the road between Herát and Kandahár; north of these lie the Paropamisus Mountains, inhabited by the Aimáks and Hazáras, who are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by Ghinghis Khán, and who have undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the Kizilbáshis and most of the Hazáras, who are mainly Shiás, the inhabitants are Muhammadans of the Suní sect.

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a *kázi*, or chief magistrate, assisted by muftís, or mutaassibs (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws, which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amír Sher Ali's ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amír receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, originally fixed at Rx. 120,000, and in 1893 increased to Rx. 180,000 a year.

Abdur Rahmán has re-introduced the regular army, which was originally founded on a European model by Sher Ali on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now, under Abdur Rahmán, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The artillery branch is very weak, as there are few trained gunners, the force being made up by infantry drafts when required. There are no engineers, but a few regiments have a company equipped with spades and axes. No trustworthy statistics regarding the strength of the Afghán army are available. It was said at the beginning of 1890 to number 50,000. In July 1890, there were said to be 20,000 troops in and about Kábul, including six mule batteries of artillery, two field batteries, an elephant battery, 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition is manufactured at the Kábul arsenal, under the superintendence of Englishmen in the Amír's service. The factories, with the machinery imported from England, are capable of turning out 10,000 Martini cartridges, 10,000 Snider cartridges and 15 rifles daily; and two field guns weekly.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *buzgurs*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's

land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Ervum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafœtida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafœtida are exported to India.

The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur and the Farmáli district, and gold in small quantities is brought from Kandahár, the Laghmán Hills, and Kúnar. Badakhshán was famous for its precious stones.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *postins*, carpets, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Kandahár, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheepskin *postin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows :—

From Persia by Mashad to Herát.

„ Bokhára by Merv to Herát.

„ „ by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul.

„ East Túrkhistán by Chitrál to Jalálábád.

„ India by the Kháibar and Abkhana roads to Kábul.

„ „ by the Gumál Pass to Ghazní.

„ „ by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishín Railway to Kandahár.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade between Afghánistán and India has yet been obtained. Of the trade carried by the Sind-Pishín Railway, amounting in value to Rx. 2,500,000 in 1889–90, probably only one-sixth can be classed as imports and exports between the two countries. The trade between Northern Afghánistán (Kábul) and India, during the past five years ending March 31, has been registered as follows :—

—	1891. Rx.	1892. Rx.	1893. Rx.	1894. Rx.	1895. Rx.
Imports from India . . .	459,870	653,639	610,500	405,200	270,575
Exports to India . . .	208,600	218,120	220,850	188,800	152,791

Of the above imports, the chief items are cotton goods, indigo, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The exports include horses, spices, assafœtida, fruits, and nuts. The heavy transit duties levied by the Amír prohibit transit trade between India and the country north of the Oxus. A duty of 106 rupees is levied on every camel load (about 450lbs.) of Indian tea passing through Kábul to Bokhára.

The trade between Kandahár and British India amounted in 1894–95 to Rx. 309,761 imports from, and Rx. 299,090 exports to British India. Three.

fifths of the imports consist of cotton piece goods, foreign and Indian. The imports of foreign are double the imports of Indian piece goods. Half the exports consist of raw wool, the other half being mainly fruit and nuts.

The value of the trade between Russian Central Asia and Afghánistán is indeterminable, but it is stated that in 1890, 3,944,568 roubles' worth of Russian merchandise was imported into Afghánistán from Bokhára ; while the exports to Bokhára were valued at 3,983,270 roubles.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Ameer's mint at Cabul is now under the supervision of an Englishman. According to official reports, the smallest silver coin yet struck has been the "kran," of the value of half the "Kabul" rupee, but in future there will be a smaller coin, equivalent to the threepence. In addition to these pieces, there will be a gold piece of the same value as the sovereign, and new silver pieces equal to the crown and half-crown respectively. Besides the small copper "pice" at present coined, of which 72 are reckoned as equal to one "Kabuli" rupee, a large bronze coin will be struck of the size of a crown, and of the nominal value of about 5*d*.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

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AFRICA, CENTRAL: INDEPENDENT STATES.

THERE still remain certain quasi-independent States in Central Africa about which it may be useful to give here such information as is obtainable with respect to their political, religious, industrial, and commercial condition. These are the CENTRAL SUDAN STATES—Bornu and Wadai (on which Kanem and Bagirmi are dependent); although as a matter of fact Bornu may be regarded as within the British sphere, and Wadai within the French sphere; under this head may also be included the old Egyptian Sudan. The region lying between the eastern boundary of the French sphere in the Sahara, the western limits of Egypt, the country of Fezzan in the north, and the Central Sudan in the south, is still unannexed. It contains the mountainous inhabited region of Tibesti.

CENTRAL SUDAN STATES.¹

BORNU.

Bornu, that is, Bar-noa, or 'Land of Noah,' if not the largest, is the most populous Mohammedan State in Central Sudan. It occupies the western and southern sides of Lake Chad, being conterminous on the south-east with Bagirmi, from which it is separated by the Shari River, and stretching thence westwards to the Empire of Sokoto. Approximate area, 50,000 square miles; population estimated at over 5,000,000. The bulk of the inhabitants, who call themselves Ka-nuri, that is, 'People of Light,' are of mixed Negro and Dasa (southern Tibu) descent, and speak a Tibu dialect that has been reduced to written form by the Protestant missionaries. The other chief elements of the population are the Tuareg Berbers in the north; the Arabs mainly in the south-east; the Makari and Marghi Negroes in the south; the Wanga, Beddé, and other pagan tribes in the east; and in the centre the Magomi, who claim kinship with the royal dynasty which for many centuries ruled over the united Bornu and Kanem States. These and the Kanuri are regarded as the most cultured people in Central Africa, and their woven fabrics, pottery, and metal ware are highly prized throughout the Sudan.

The Sultan, whose official title is Mai, but who is more commonly spoken of as the Sheikh, is in principle an absolute monarch. He is assisted in the administration by a Council comprising the Kokenawa, or military chiefs, the official delegates of the various subject races, and several members of the reigning family. The standing army of about 30,000 men is partly armed with rifles, and the cavalry still wear armour, either imported from Eastern Sudan or manufactured in the country. There is also some artillery, and a

¹ For Sokoto, see NIGER TERRITORIES, under the British Empire.

few companies even wear European uniforms. In lieu of pay the men receive allotments of land.

Kuka (Kukawa), capital of Bornu, lies on the west side of Lake Chad. It has a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, and is one of the great centres of trade in the Sudan. Wares of all kinds reach this mart from Europe, Egypt, and Turkey, chiefly by the caravan route from Tripoli and Fezzan, the shortest crossing the Sahara. By the same route are sent northwards convoys of 1,000, 2,000, and even 4,000 slaves, besides ivory, ostrich feathers, and other local produce. The legal currency are the Maria Theresa crown, the Spanish doubloon, and cowries, at the rate of 4,000 to the crown.

Besides Kuka, there are several other towns with over 10,000 inhabitants, such as Birni, Bendi, Gummel, Mashena, Borsari, Surrikolo, Logon-Karnah, capital of the Logon territory, and Doloo, capital of the tributary Mandara State. The coast lands continue to be exposed to the incursions of the Kuri and Yedina pirates, who inhabit the archipelagoes in Lake Chad.

By the Anglo-French agreement of 1890 and the Anglo-German agreement of 1893, Bornu is excluded from the sphere of France and Germany.

WADAI—KANEM—BAGIRMI.

The Sultanate of Wadai, at present the most powerful State in Central Sudan, occupies with the tributary States the whole region between Dar-Fur and Lake Chad, and extends from the southern verge of the Sahara southwards nearly to the divide between the Chad and Congo basins. Total area, including Wadai and Bagirmi, nearly 172,000 square miles; population estimated by Nachtigal at 2,600,000. The Arabs, here collectively called *Aramka*, have been settled in the country for over 500 years. Their traders (*Jellaba*) send caravans south to Dar-Banda and Bagirmi, and west to Bornu, bartering salt and manufactured goods for ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, and copper. But the political power belongs to the Mohammedan *Mabas*, a Negro people who occupy the north-eastern parts of Wadai proper, and whose language forms the chief medium of intercourse throughout the State. Like the Arabs, the *Mabas*, who have lately joined the *Senusiya* 'revivalists,' are fanatical followers of the Prophet.

The Maba Sultan Sheikh Aly, whose capital was removed in 1850 from Wara to Abeshr (Abesheh), 24 miles further north, has absolute power, limited by custom and the precepts of the Koran. But he rules directly only over the north-east of Wadai proper, which is divided into provinces named from the cardinal points and administered by *Kamakels* (viceroys), who have the power of life and death. The Sultan himself is assisted by a *Fasher* or Council, while the law, that is, the Koran, is interpreted by the College of *Fakihs* or *Ulemas*. The army, about 7,000 strong, is chiefly employed in levying tribute in kind (slaves, horses, cattle, honey, corn) from the provinces and vassal States.

Of these vassal States, the most important are Kanem, between Wadai and Lake Chad, and Bagirmi on the south-western frontier. Kanem, which is about 30,000 square miles in extent, occupies the eastern and northern shores of Lake Chad, and stretches north to the verge of the Sahara. Population about 100,000, chiefly Kanem-bu—that is, people of Kanem, akin to the *Dasas* (southern Tibus), and held in subjection by the *Aulad-Slimân* Arabs. Although they can now muster no more than 1,000 armed men, the *Aulad-Slimân* are perhaps the fiercest marauders in the whole of North Africa. Mao residence of the political agent of Wadai, lies in the centre of Kanem, about a day's march south-east of Njimi, the capital of the State.

The Sultanate of Bagirmi, comprising the low-lying marshy region between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 71,000 including the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples, or to which slave-hunting expeditions are regularly sent. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Bagirmi call themselves, are all Mohammedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by the wars with Wadai, famines, and epidemics. Since 1871 the Sultan, who resides at Massena (Masseña), near the left bank of the Lower Shari, has acknowledged the suzerainty of the ruler of Wadai, from whom he receives his investiture. Over his own subjects his power is absolute, the administration being carried on chiefly by bands of eunuchs and other officials, who levy the taxes and plunder the people with impunity. Organised slave-hunting razzias are also periodically sent to the southern regions of the Upper Shari basin, occupied by the Kimre, Sokoro, and many other pagan tribes.

By the Franco-German Agreement of February, 1895, the region to the east of the Shari, which includes Bagirmi, is reserved to the French sphere of influence.

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EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Before the revolt of the Mahdi in 1882, the Khedival possessions beyond Egypt proper comprised the whole of East Sudan and Nubia between Wadai on the west and the Red Sea on the east (23° - 40° E.), together with the north-west section of Somaliland and the coast lands between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Aden. This territory extended from the frontier of Upper Egypt for a distance of nearly 1,400 miles southwards to Lake Albert Nyanza (3° - 23° N.), and had a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at from ten to twelve millions. It included the geographical regions of *Darfur*, on the Wadai frontier, reduced by Ziber Pasha in 1874; *Kordofan*, between Darfur and the Upper Nile, reduced by Mehemet Ali in 1821; *Lower Nubia*, which had always been politically dependent on Egypt; *Upper Nubia* with *Senaar*, reduced by Ismail Pasha in 1822; the Zeriba lands of the White Nile basin, organised and administered by the European lieutenants of the Khedival Government during the decade ending 1882, and partly held by Emin Pasha till the Stanley Relief Expedition of 1889; lastly, the Danakil (Afar), Adal, and Somali lands round about the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the Egyptian authority was established only in the immediate vicinity of the seaboard.

The Egyptian Sudan was placed under a Governor-General, whose official residence was Khartum (population in 1882, 70,000), at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and the territory was divided for administrative purposes into twelve provinces,¹ with area, population, and chief towns as follows:—

¹ MS. note by the late General Gordon.

Province	Estimated area in square miles	Estimated Population	Capital
Dongola }	100,000	1,000,000	{ New Dongola
Khartum }			{ Khartum
Sawakin-Massawah }	80,000	350,000	Massawah
Kordofan }	100,000	300,000	El-Obeid
Darfur }	200,000	1,500,000	El-Fasher
Senaar }	450,000	7,000,000	{ Senaar
Equatorial Province }			{ Lado
Fazocli }			{ Mehemet Ali
Bahr-el-Gazal }	20,000	250,000	{ Shekka
Zeilah }			{ Zeilah
Harrar }			{ Harrar
Berbera }			{ Berberah
Total Egyptian Sudan	950,000	10,400,000	—

It is estimated that three-fifths of the population of the Sudan have, during the last ten years, perished through war, famine, and slave-trading.

Since the Mahdi's revolt, Sawakin, Zeilah, and Berbera have been occupied by the English, Massawah by the Italians, and the northern part of Dongola by Egypt. Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence, the Equatorial Province has lapsed into barbarism. The greater part of the Equatorial Province and of Darfur is by the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 and Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891 included within the British sphere of influence.

Before the war a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins; the imports, European and Oriental wares of all kinds. For Kordofan alone the total exports were valued in 1881 at nearly 150,000*l*. Besides the great artery of the Nile, the chief trade routes ran from Obeid to Khartum, from Berber to Sawakin, from Sawakin up the Baraka Valley to Kassala, from Kassala to Senaar, and thence down the Blue Nile to Khartum.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, when Buenos Ayres joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 86 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of \$2,000. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 12,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—Señor Uriburu, formerly Vice-President; was proclaimed President on the resignation of Dr. Saenz Pena, January 22, 1895.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of five Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Justice.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs; they can contract loans (internal and external) under their sole and exclusive responsibility.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1869 the population of the provinces amounted to 1,736,922.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and nine territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants according to the census of May 10, 1895 (the population of the territories being estimated):—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population 1895.	Population per sq. mile		
Littoral : Buenos Ayres (city) .	—	665,243	—		
Buenos Ayres(province)	63,000	921,222	14.6		
Santa Fé	18,000	405,360	22.5		
Entre Rios	45,000	302,571	6.7		
Corrientes	54,000	239,344	4.4		
Andes : Rioja	31,500	70,010	2.2		
Catamarca	31,500	89,645	2.2		
San Juan	29,700	84,239	2.8		
Mendoza	54,000	114,814	2.1		
Central : Cordova	54,000	353,000	6.5		
San Luis	18,000	81,537	4.5		
Santiago del Estero	31,500	160,534	5.1		
Tucuman	13,500	213,000	15.8		
Northern : Salta	45,000	118,107	2.6		
Jujuy	27,000	55,000	2.3		
Total	515,700	3,873,626	7.5		
Territories					
Misiones	23,932	100,000			
Formosa)	125,612				
Chaco)	191,842				
Pampa					
Rio Negro	268,000				
Neuquen					
Chubut					
Santa Cruz					
Tierra del Fuego					
Grand total	1,125,086	3,973,626	3.5		

By a treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 the latter recognises the right of the former to all the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes, including all Patagonia and the eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. Commissioners are now at work delineating the boundary. Commissioners are also at work on the boundary along the Bolivian frontier.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, 295,000 in 1882, and 615,226 in August, 1895, of whom over 170,000 are foreigners. Other towns, with populations for 1895, are Cordoba, 54,400; Rosario, 124,305; Tucuman, 25,000; Mendoza, 28,709; Paraná, 18,000; Salta, 20,000; Corrientes, 14,000 inhabitants; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), 60,982 (it is about 40 miles SE. of the city of Buenos Ayres); Santa Fé, 35,288; San Luis, 17,827; San Juan, 10,517.

The increase of population has been due greatly to immigration. The arrivals by sea in the last ten years have been as follows:—1884, 77,805; 1885, 108,722; 1886, 93,116; 1887, 120,842; 1888, 155,632; 1889, 260,909; 1890, 77,815; 1891, 28,266; 1892, 39,973; 1893, 52,067; 1894, 54,720. In the twenty-one years 1873–1893 the arrivals of immigrants numbered 1,683,000, and the departures 567,000. In 1894 the immigrants comprised 37,699 Italians, 8,122 Spaniards, 2,107 French, 971 Germans, 3,132 Russians, 440 Austrians, and 2,890 Russian Jews. The departures in 1894 numbered 41,399. In 1893 the total number that entered was 110,226; and left, 64,100; in 1894, 107,104, and 56,904.

In 1887 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 600,000, including 280,000 Italians, 150,000 French, 100,000 Spaniards, 40,000 English, and 20,000 Germans.

Religion.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. In 1891, 272,880 dollars were set down in the budget for public worship. There are 1 archbishop and 5 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries.

1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Instruction.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the 9 territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts, aided by large subsidies from the general Government. In 1890 the sums contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of the elementary education in the Republic amounted to 10,415,789 dollars. In 1892 there were 2,731 elementary schools, with 6,864 teachers and 228,439 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 16 lycées (one in each province and the capital), with 450 professors and 3,169 pupils in 1892. There are 2 universities, at Cordoba and Buenos Ayres, comprising (1891) faculties of law, medicine, and engineering, with a total of 900 students; a school of mines (20 students), 2 colleges of agriculture, a naval, a military, and several normal schools. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a meteorological bureau.

Justice.

Justice is exercised by a Supreme Court of five judges and an attorney-general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established by the Constitution for criminal cases. Each State has its own judicial system.

In 1891 in Buenos Ayres, 3,800 criminal cases were tried. Of those tried on criminal charges 3,436 were Italians, of whom 65 were tried for murder. The average number of prisoners in the capital is 900.

Finance.

The revenue of the Republic for three years, according to the President's message of May 8, 1895, was as follows:—

	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
1892	28,286,204	17,733,051
1893	31,864,095	21,860,124
1894	27,790,500	24,861,412

The expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1895, amounted to 19,271,941 dollars gold and 72,065,221 dollars paper. Of this sum, 17,793,570 dollars gold and 58,578,898 dollars paper were expended on administration and on the service of the debt. For 1896 the Government estimates of revenue and expenditure were:—

Revenue	Dollars Gold	Revenue	Dollars Paper
Import and export duties	28,500,000	Railways and works	5,610,000
Port dues	1,656,000	Land and general taxes	3,100,000
Statistics and stamps	270,000	Stamps	5,200,000
Interest	622,000	Posts, &c.	3,540,000
		Revenue taxes	22,010,000
		Sundries	100,000
		Eventualities	10,000,000
Total	31,048,000	Total	49,560,000

Expenditure	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
Interior and Congress	1,500,000	21,841,000
Foreign affairs	345,280	585,000
Finance	—	6,292,000
Debt	13,646,203	9,943,000
Justice, Instruction	—	11,974,000
Lands, &c.	—	657,000
War	5,000,000	20,327,000
Navy	—	13,981,000
Total	20,491,483	85,600,000

At the beginning of 1895 the National Debt of the Argentine Republic stood as follows :—

		£
External Debt		52,555,700
Internal Debt, gold	161,259,031 dollars	— 31,995,839
" " paper	83,421,350 ,,	— 4,729,101
Floating Debt, gold	7,517,732 ,,	— 16,428,434
Total		105,709,074

Of the internal debt the Government owns bonds amounting to 108,174,829 dollars gold, or 27,260,000*l.*, and therefore that amount of debt may be considered nominal.

The annual service of this debt amounted in 1894-95 to 13,846,322 dollars paper, and 1,478,311 dollars gold. The total amount of the notes redeemed during the year 1894 was 8,000,394 dollars.

Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, the total national and provincial expenditure amounting to about 3*l.* per head. For 1894 the estimated expenditure of the province of Buenos Ayres was 13,235,320 dollars. The estimated expenditure of the 14 provinces for 1894 was 30,312,519 dollars. In 1895 the Provincial debts, including arrears of interest, amounted to 137,261,866 dollars gold, or 34,589,900*l.* The Municipal debts amount to 24,596,422 dollars gold.

In 1895 the Finance Minister presented a scheme for the unification of the National and Provincial debts and the railway guarantees by issuing 380,000,000 gold dollars in bonds of 4 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. amortisation (230,000,000 for National debts, 85,000,000 for Provincial debts, and 35,000,000 for railway guarantees).

Defence.

The army comprises 37 generals, 685 infantry officers, 507 cavalry, 167 artillery, and 2 engineer ; while the rank and file numbers 6,498 men. The total effective army, according to a statement presented to Congress in 1895, will be increased to 14,194 men. The number of men in the national guard is put at 480,000, of whom not more than 65,000 have received any military training.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners 80.

The Argentine Navy is the third in importance of those maintained by the South American States. According to the system of classification adopted in this volume (see Introductory Table), it consists of 2 port-defence armour-clads (the old monitors *El Plata* and *Los Andes*); 3 armoured cruisers; 3 second-class cruisers, 25 *de Mayo*, 9 *de Julio*, and *Buenos Aires*; 5 third-class cruisers *a*, and 5 *b*; and 8 first-class, 2 second-class and 4 third-class torpedo-boats. Six first-class boats of the *Destroyer* type are building in England.

The armoured cruiser *Almirante Brown* was built at Poplar in 1880, is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,380 horse-power, with 14 knots nominal speed, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armour. In her central battery she carries 6 12-ton breech-loading Armstrong guns, and has 2 other guns of the same calibre mounted at the bow and stern respectively. In July, 1892, there was launched at Elswick the cruiser *Nueve de Julio*, 3,575 tons displacement, 14,500 indicated horse-power, and nominal speed 22·5 knots. With natural draught (13,000 horse-power) this vessel obtained the high speed of 21·9 knots. She carries 4 6-in. and 8 4·7-in. Q.F. guns, and 24 Hotchkiss 3 pr. and 1 pr. guns. At the same time the torpedo-gunboat *Aurora* (500 tons), with 2,300 horse-power, and a speed of 18·5 knots, was launched. The steel cruiser-rams *Libertad* and *Independencia*, launched by Messrs. Laird Bros. at Birkenhead, respectively in 1890 and 1891, are very remarkable vessels. They have a small displacement (2,500 tons), but are powerfully armed, well protected, and handy ships. They carry 2 9½-in. Krupp guns *en barbette*, and have a secondary armament of 4 4·7-in. Armstrong quick-firers, 2 sponsoned out on each broadside, and 8 smaller pieces. These were the first vessels to be provided with heavy guns mounted for high-angle (40°) fire. The side and barbette protection is 8-in. compound armouring. The torpedo-gunboat *Rosales* was lost at sea, but Messrs. Laird have launched a more powerful substitute in the *Patria* (1,183 tons), which has steamed 20·5 knots with forced draught. She carries a powerful armament of 2 4·7-in., 4 3-pr., and 2 3-pr. quick-firers. The *Buenos Aires*, the new second-class cruiser built by Messrs. Armstrong, is now the fastest sea-going vessel afloat, with the exception of torpedo-boats and destroyers. The mean speed during a six hours' trial at natural draught was 23·202 knots. Her waterline length is 396 feet, and her extreme breadth 47 feet 2 inches. The liquid displacement is 4,500 tons, and the indicated horse-power 14,000. She is armed with 2 8-in., 4 6-in. and 6 4·7-in. Q.F. guns, and 16 3-pr. and 8 1-pr. guns. The protective deck is 1½ in. on the flat, 3 in. on the slope, and 5 in. over the machinery space.

Production and Industry.

The area of land under cultivation in 1895, in the 14 provinces and 9 national territories, was 15,000,000 acres, or about 6·2 per cent. of the total area available for cultivation, which is put at 240,000,000 acres.

In 1894 the area under vines was 28,800 hectares. The annual production of wine was 1,000,000 hectolitres; grapes, 10,582 tons; alcohol, 18,125 hectolitres. About 32,900 hectares are under sugar cane, and there are 48 sugar works in operation. The sugar crop (1895) in Tucuman was estimated at 100,000 tons,

The chief agricultural products in 1894 were: wheat, 2,044,957 tons; maize, 608,000 tons; flax, 260,000 tons. In 1895 the wheat yield in Santa Fé was estimated at 860,000 tons. In 1893 there were in the Republic 22,000,000 cattle, 80,000,000 sheep, 5,200,000 horses, and 1,998,000 other animals, the total value being 494,160,000 dollars gold. In 1894 there were slaughtered 623,000 head of cattle; in 1895, 733,600. In 1892 there were 74 breweries and 193 distilleries, the output of spirit being 37,242,069 litres. The number of industrial establishments in the Republic is estimated at 347 with a capital of 40,700,000 dollars and 12,200 workmen. In the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios agricultural lands to the extent of 330,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and about 180,000 acres are occupied by Jews.

Coal (lignite) is found in several provinces, but not worked satisfactorily. Petroleum is worked in Mendoza.

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of pesos gold of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for five years, including re-exports:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports .	142,300	67,193	91,481	96,224	92,724
Exports .	100,818	103,219	113,370	94,090	101,249

Of the total imports in 1894 the value of 77,814,696 dollars (84·7 per cent.), and of the exports 55,350,514 dollars, (52·3 per cent.), passed through the port of Buenos Ayres.

The imports and exports of coin and bullion have been as follows:—

Years	Import		Total	Export		Total
	Gold	Silver		Gold	Silver	
1890	6,946,812	204,439	7,151,251	5,009,358	274,542	5,283,900
1891	8,885,388	370,220	9,255,608	1,183,891	519,204	1,703,100
1892	—	—	6,520,348	—	—	1,979,711
1893	—	—	4,688,658	—	—	815,585
1894	2,843,036	345,359	3,188,395	140,677	125,866	266,543

The following are the principal articles of import and export with their value, for two years:—

Imports	1893	1894	Exports	1893	1894
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Textiles and apparel	32,583,727	29,514,258	Animals & their produce	53,066,156	60,519,801
Food substances	10,743,580	9,812,078	Agricultural produce	29,017,405	32,520,256
Iron & manuf.	13,057,430	14,251,133	Manufactured produce	4,769,750	4,394,394
Drinks	8,342,091	6,953,564	Forest produce	2,251,192	1,511,145
Wood & manuf.	4,890,077	5,387,532	Mineral	362,476	311,653
Railway & other material	3,279,648	1,913,730	Various	4,683,180	1,991,575
Paper & manuf.	3,127,894	3,194,506			
Metals, various	1,555,954	1,653,721			
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,359,451	2,542,710			
Chemicals	4,101,225	4,234,414			
Coal, coke, oil, &c.	6,868,846	8,784,051			
Various	5,313,705	4,482,405			
Total	96,223,628	92,724,102	Total	94,090,159	101,248,824

Among the more important exports were the following :—

—	Wool	Sheep Skins	Wheat	Maize	Meat
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1892	154,600	32,061	470,110	446,000	77,200
1893	123,230	25,569	1,008,137	84,507	68,371
1894	161,908	36,756	1,608,000	54,876	80,000

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic was mainly with the following countries, to the following values in gold dollars :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain	32,523,168	33,118,014	18,531,905	20,410,884
France	12,114,164	10,156,320	18,323,465	18,843,963
Germany	11,009,865	10,689,487	10,452,395	11,544,515
Belgium	9,635,758	8,958,561	10,939,551	12,769,341
United States	9,610,934	10,149,018	3,416,740	5,285,210
Italy	9,318,084	8,873,377	3,390,107	3,066,767
Brazil	2,117,877	2,079,429	12,038,050	13,869,404

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U.K. from Argentina	£ 4,129,802	£ 3,451,228	£ 4,540,358	£ 4,836,682	£ 6,168,624
Exports of British produce to Ar- gentina . . .	8,416,112	4,246,700	5,651,605	5,535,754	4,514,563

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom are as follows :—Tallow and stearine, 80,296*l.* in 1893 ; 91,265*l.* in 1894 ; fresh mutton, 959,299*l.* in 1893 ; 958,649*l.* in 1894 ; skins, mainly sheep, 103,248*l.* in 1893 ; 149,328*l.* in 1894 ; bones, 30,343*l.* in 1893 ; 126,722*l.* in 1894 ; hides, 121,752*l.* in 1893 ; 108,351*l.* in 1894 ; wool, 167,276*l.* in 1893 ; 217,163*l.* in 1894 ; wheat, 1,105,756*l.* in 1891 ; 1,277,344*l.* in 1892 ; 2,432,674*l.* in 1893 ; 3,400,954*l.* in 1894 ; other sorts of grain, 254,291*l.* in 1891 ; 1,127,912*l.* in 1892 ; 69,950*l.* in 1893 ; 77,817*l.* in 1894. The exports of British produce to the Argentine Republic consist chiefly of cottons, 1,643,118*l.* in 1893 ; 1,115,745*l.* in 1894 ; woollens, 712,741*l.* in 1893 ; 370,462*l.* in 1894 ; iron, 576,515*l.* in 1893 ; 545,754*l.* in 1894 ; and machinery, 565,515*l.* in 1893 ; 531,812*l.* in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The vessels entered in the foreign trade at the ports of the Republic in three years were :—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1892	7,298	5,336,700	2,650	710,100	9,248	6,046,800
1893	7,731	5,641,254	3,086	763,764	10,767	6,405,018
1894	7,103	5,605,440	4,520	1,082,531	11,623	6,687,971

In 1894, of the vessels entered from abroad, 1,367 of 1,511,578 tons were British. The river navigation in 1890 comprised 22,494 vessels of 3,324,849 tons entered. In 1894, of vessels over 100 tons Argentina had 73 steamers of 33,079 tons gross, and 97 sailing vessels of 26,754 tons net.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1894 was 8,156 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. In 1895 the capital was 439,078,236 dollars gold ; gross receipts (1894) 75,023,000 dollars, and expenses 42,411,000 dollars. Of the capital invested, 42,107,501 dollars corresponded to lines the property of the nation ; 83,259,321 dollars to guaranteed lines ; 224,717,783 dollars to private companies' lines ; 49,373,300 dollars to lines subventioned by the provinces. Concessions have been

granted for 3,170 miles of line, some of which is under construction. Of the Trans-Andine line from Mendoza to Santa Rosa, 88 miles of the Argentine section and 18 miles of the Chilian are open for traffic, 42 miles of line being still required to unite the sections. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1891 was 71,800,000*l*. The European capital invested in the railways is put at 62,500,000*l*. There were in 1891 173 miles of tramway.

In 1894 there were in the Republic 20,415 miles of telegraph lines, of which 11,250 miles were national; 1,115 miles belonged to cable companies, and 8,050 to railway companies. The number of telegraphic despatches (1893) was 2,500,000. There were 295 offices.

The Post Office in the year 1893 carried 123,618,580 inland letters and packets, and 18,500,000 international. There are 1,456 offices (post and telegraph). The net revenue in 1893 from the postal service was 2,085,860 dollars; telegraph service, 1,005,280 dollars; incidental, 72,008 dollars; total, 3,163,148 dollars.

Money and Credit.

By law of October 16, 1891, the old National Bank was placed in liquidation, and a new bank, called 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' with a capital of fifty million dollars was opened on December 1, 1891. In 1894 it had 62 branches, in which 30,865,000 dollars paper had been invested. There are 38 private and 14 State banks (exclusive of the old National Bank).

The balance sheet of the Caja de Conversion, August 31, 1894, showed the total amount of notes in circulation to be as follows:—

	Dollars
Bancos Nacionales (guaranteed)	36,875,684
Banco Hipotecario Nacional	30,000,000
„ Nacion Argentina	56,500,000
„ Nacional (in liquidation)	96,001,533
Municipality of the Capital	3,627,340
Government	77,738,466
	<hr/>
	300,743,023

In addition, the provincial emissions amounted to over 41,000,000 dollars.

In 1878 the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres founded the Municipal loan and savings bank, which in 1888 became the property of the Municipality. Its capital is 300,000 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The silver *Peso fuerte*, or dollar of 100 *centesimos* is of the value of 4*s*. at par.

The 5-dollar gold piece weighs 8·0645 grammes ·900 fine and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly inconvertible paper currency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „ „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Don Luis L. Dominguez. Accredited May 8, 1886.

Secretary.—Florencio L. Dominguez.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Leeds, Leith, London (C.G.), Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton; Gibraltar, Canada (C.G.), Sydney, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Francis J. Pakenham. Appointed February 1885.

Secretary.—Edward Thornton.

Consul.—Ronald Bridgett.

There are Vice-Consuls at Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Concordia, Cordoba, La Plata, Rosario, and Santa Fé.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary ; born August 18, 1830 ; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848 ; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to Empress *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria.

Heir-Presumptive.—Archduke Karl Ludwig. See below.

Children of the Emperor.

I. Archduchess *Gisela*, born June 12, 1856 ; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868 ; married, July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

Grandchild of the Emperor.

Archduchess *Elisabeth*, born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince, and Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium.

Brothers of the Emperor.

I. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, cavalry general in the imperial army ; born July 30, 1833 ; married (1) November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony ; widower September 15, 1858 ; married (2) October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples ; widower May 4, 1871 ; married (3) July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second and third unions are six children:—1. Franz, born December 18, 1863. 2. Otto, born April 21, 1865 ; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of the Prince Georg of Saxony ; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887. 3. Ferdinand Karl Ludwig, born December 27, 1868. 4. Margaret,

born May 13, 1870. 5. Maria, born July 31, 1876. 6. Elisabeth, born July 7, 1878.

II. Archduke *Ludwig Victor*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the imperial army; born May 15, 1842.

The imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected King of Germany in 1273. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the feoffment of Dukes Albert I. and his brother Rudolf II. with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Albert I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
*Rudolf II.	1282	Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Ger-	
*Rudolf III.	1293	many)	1576
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307	Matthias	1611
*Leopold I.	1314	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Albert II.	1314	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Rudolf IV.	1358	Leopold I.	1657
*Albert III.	1365	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert IV.	1395	Karl II. (VI. of Germany) .	1711
Albert V. (Albert II. of Ger-		*Maria Theresa	1740
many, King of Hungary and			
of Bohemia)	1404		
*Ladislaus (King of Hungary			
and of Bohemia)	1439		
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV.			
of Germany)	1457		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1520		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand I.	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

Constitution and Government.

WHOLE MONARCHY.

Since 1867 the provinces of the monarchy have been united as two States, politically, under the same dynasty, and having certain interests defined as common ; but otherwise each has its own constitution, which is a limited monarchy.

Affairs common to the two parts of the monarchy are:— (1) Foreign affairs; (2) military and naval affairs, but excluding legislation concerning the army; (3) Finance. Certain other affairs are treated on similar principles: (1) Commercial affairs; (2) indirect taxation; (3) the coinage; (4) railways which concern the interests of both; (5) defence.

Transylvania has entered into legislative and administrative union with Hungary. Croatia-Slavonia possesses an autonomy as regards the internal administration of religion, instruction, justice and police.

The common head in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and King of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lothringen dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty,' having a threefold title, 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King of Hungary.'

The monarch exercises his legislative authority only with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, i.e. the Reichsrath, Reichstag, and the provincial Parliaments (Landtage). Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and Reichstag is accomplished by means of Delegations (Delegationen). Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Magnatentafel), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Repraesentantentafel). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. Their decisions are communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then the 120 delegates meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote. The common Ministry is responsible to the Delegations, and Ministers may be impeached by them. Subject to the Delegations

are the three executive departments for common affairs. These are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy.—Count Agenor Maria Adam *Soluchowski*, Privy Councillor ; born March 25, 1849.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Monarchy.—General *Edmund Edl. v. Krieghammer*, General of the Cavalry, Privy Councillor, Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Monarchy.—Benjamin *de Kállay*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

The above Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

AUSTRIA PROPER.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (Reichsrath) ; (2) for each separate province (Landtage).

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 21 in number in 1895 ; 2nd, of a number of nobles—67 in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary ; 3rd, of cardinals, two in number, the archbishops, eight in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat ; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—120 in 1895. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus) consists at present, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification ; of these, 85 represent the landed proprietors, 118 represent the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 129 the rural districts. The constituencies which under that law elect the representatives for the Austrian Lower House are divided into four classes. These are, first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors ; they choose a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the representatives ; secondly, the towns ; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns ; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins per annum ; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none ; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Bohemia sends 92 representatives to the Reichsrath, being 1 representative to 63,512 inhabitants ; Galicia 63, or 1 to 104,886 inhabitants ; Lower Austria 37, or 1 to 71,940 inhabitants ; Moravia

36, or 1 to 63,246 inhabitants; Styria 23, or 1 to 55,770; Tyrol 18, and Upper Austria 17, being 1 to 45,150 and 46,225; Coastland 12, or 1 to 57,949; Krain (Carniola) 10, or 1 to 49,896; Schlesien (Silesia) 10, or 1 to 60,565; Kärnthen (Carinthia) 9, or 1 to 40,112; Bukowina 9, or 1 to 71,843; Dalmatia 9, or 1 to 58,603 inhabitants. The smallest number of representatives is from Vorarlberg, which sends 3, or 1 to 38,691 inhabitants. The most highly represented province is Salzburg, which sends 5 members, or 1 to 34,702 inhabitants. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 10 florins (16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, have been conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislation on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. At present the rights of the Reichsrath are fixed by the law of December 21, 1867. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The Ministry for Austria Proper, as constituted September 29, 1895, is as follows:—

1. Minister President.— }
 2. Minister of the Interior.— } Count *Casimir Badeni*.
3. Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs —Dr. Baron *D. Gautsch von Frankenthurn*.
4. Minister of Finance.—Dr. L. Chevalier de *Bilinski*.
5. Minister of Agriculture.—Count T. *Ledebur Wicheln*.
6. Minister of Commerce and National Economy.—Baron *Hugo Glanz von Eicho*.
7. Minister of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Field-marshal Count *Zeno von Welsersheimb*.
8. Minister of Justice.—Count *Johann Gleispach*.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) beyond the province. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce or trade guilds, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation.

The strength of the sixteen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	72	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria)	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	151
Görz and Gradiska	22	Bukowina	31
Istria	33	Dalmatia	43

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (Bezirk). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (*Landgemeinden*). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the *Bezirksausschuss*) administers the affairs of the district.

HUNGARY.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Reichstag (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Főrendiház) and a Lower House (Képviselőház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes all hereditary peers who pay 3,000 fl. a year land tax; 41 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 11 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; 84 life peers appointed by the Crown; 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries and high judges; 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia; and lastly, the archdukes who have attained their majority. In the session of 1895 the number of archdukes was 19, and there were 181 hereditary peers holding the property qualification.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases very low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. The number of the electorate, according to the last returns, was 821,241, or 1 in 18 of the population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1895, the House of Representatives consisted of 453 members, of whom 413 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 2,400 florins (200*l.*) a year, with an allowance of 800 florins (66*l.* 13*s.*) for house rent, and they travel by State and other railways at reduced rates.

The Reichstag is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Reichstag is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting (January 1895) of a president and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Baron Desiderius *Bánffy*; appointed January 15, 1895.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Ladislaus de *Lukács*; appointed January 15, 1895.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honved).—Baron Géza *Fejérváry*; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron Samuel *Jósika*; appointed January, 1895.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Desiderius de *Perczel*; appointed January 15, 1895.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Julius de *Wlassics* ; appointed January 15, 1895.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Alexander *Erdlyé* ; appointed January 15, 1895.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Ernest de *Daniel* ; appointed January 15, 1895.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—D. Ignatius de *Darányi* ; appointed November 2, 1895.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—*Emerich de Josipovich* ; appointed August 23, 1889.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Agram (Landtag), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of members (not more than one-third) with *Virilstimmen*. The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Members with *Virilstimmen* are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnaten) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 1,000 fl. of land or property tax.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes (Gemeinde), which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities (Munizipien), which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and towns invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes ; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Reichstag are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council (Ausschuss).

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly (Komitats-Skuptschina) similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet (Landtag). The municipalities within the county (except Agram and Essek) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years ; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates ; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Austrian dominions—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—have an area of 622,310 square kilometres, or 240,942 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1890, of 41,231,342, or 171 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria-Hungary at the three last censuses :—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
Austria			
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0·87
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0·76
1890	23,707,906	1,726,085	0·76
Hungary ¹			
1869	15,417,327	1,648,814	0·91
1880	15,642,102	224,775	0·13
1890	17,349,398	1,707,196	1·09

¹ Including Croatia and Slavonia.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of the Monarchy, after the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Dec. 31, 1880	Population, Dec. 31, 1890			Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1890
			Male	Female	Total	
<i>Austria Proper :</i>						
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	2,330,621	1,307,913	1,353,886	2,661,799	347
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	759,620	388,762	397,069	785,831	169
Salzburg	2,767	163,570	85,948	87,562	173,510	62
Styria	8,670	1,213,597	635,967	646,741	1,282,708	148
Carinthia	4,005	348,730	176,473	184,535	361,008	91
Carniola	3,856	481,243	238,011	260,947	498,958	129
Coast land	3,084	647,934	351,844	343,540	695,384	228
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	912,549	454,769	474,000	928,769	82
Bohemia	20,060	5,560,819	2,821,989	3,021,105	5,843,094	291
Moravia	8,583	2,153,407	1,087,340	1,189,530	2,276,870	264
Silesia	1,987	565,475	288,908	316,741	605,649	305
Galicia	30,307	5,958,907	3,260,433	3,347,383	6,607,816	218
Bukowina	4,035	571,671	324,469	322,122	646,591	160
Dalmatia	4,940	476,101	266,303	261,123	527,426	106
Total, Austria . .	115,903	22,144,244	11,689,129	12,206,284	23,895,413	206
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :</i>						
Hungary (including Transylvania) . . .	108,258	13,812,446	7,548,758	7,683,401	15,232,159	139
Croatia and Slavonia .	16,773	1,905,295	1,104,322	1,096,655	2,200,977	130
Town of Fiume . . .	8	21,634	14,891	15,446	30,337	3,625
Total, Hungary . .	125,039	15,739,375	8,667,971	8,795,502	17,463,473	139
Total, Austria- Hungary	240,942	37,883,619	20,357,100	21,001,786	41,358,886	171

The ethnical elements of the population on the basis of language was as follows in 1890 :—

—	Austria 1890	Hungary 1890	—	Austria 1890	Hungary 1890
German	8,461,580	2,107,177	Servian & Croatian	644,926	2,604,260
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak	5,472,871	1,910,279	Italian and Ladin	675,805	—
Polish	3,719,232	—	Roumanian	209,110	2,591,905
Ruthenian	3,105,221	383,392	Magyar	8,139	7,426,730
Slovene	1,176,672	94,679	Gipsies	—	82,256
			Others	—	94,679

There were 193,710 foreign residents in Austria at the end of 1890, of whom 103,433 were Germans, 46,312 Italians, 18,149 Russians, 2,384 Turks, 6,777 Swiss, 2,261 British, 2,726 French, 1,729 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 228,647.

In Austria, in 1890, the population, according to occupations, was as follows:—

Nature of Occupation	Masters, &c.	Employed	Members of families, &c.	Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,882,156	13,351,379
Mining, smelting, &c.	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697
Machine making	20,938	58,802	112,612	190,352
Building	35,926	257,653	445,533	739,112
Textile industries	43,061	405,201	362,868	811,070
Foods and drinks	132,212	325,499	550,132	1,007,843
Clothing	218,706	385,111	551,166	1,154,983
Other industries	81,642	395,603	534,208	1,011,453
Banking, insurance, &c.	2,872	13,573	31,713	47,678
Trade	292,285	340,874	849,395	1,482,454
Transport	19,920	143,509	389,212	585,181
Active army	—	187,507	24,126	211,633
State officials	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563
Other occupations	20,841	27,644	60,312	108,717
Rentiers, &c.	551,159	12,562	325,680	889,381
In institutions, &c.	241,084	—	—	241,084
Without occupation	69,773	—	53,980	125,753
Total	3,842,640	9,726,647	10,326,126	23,897,413

Of the total population of Hungary in 1890 there were:—

—	Earning	Supported	Total
In occupations connected with learning	128,663	291,476	420,139
Servants in occupations connected with learning	36,426	70,506	106,932
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	4,474,653	6,410,791	10,905,444
Mining industry and communi- cations	1,210,473	1,719,716	2,960,189
Pensioners' Assistants	129,362	104,334	273,696
Day labourers	1,242,284	1,196,155	2,438,439
Soldiers, gendarmerie	114,393	17,205	131,598
Other occupations	44,381	52,261	96,592
Unknown occupations	9,329	81,918	91,247
Supported by the Government	—	69,515	69,515
	7,389,914	10,073,877	17,463,791

In Hungary in 1890 there were 891,072 proprietors of farms, 101,491 tenant farmers, 580,217 farm servants, 334,846 day labourers, 1,619,128 domestic servants, while 11,686 were employed in other ways in agricultural operations. The total population of Hungary in 1890 consisted of: males, supporting, 5,354,341; supported, 3,199,441; females, supporting, 1,921,180; supported, 6,879,436.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 70 English square miles and a population in 1886 of 9,593 (4,897 males and 4,696 females), nearly all Roman Catholics. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service. The public debt amounts to 35,000 Austrian florins.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits, for the civil population, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in both Austria Proper and the lands of the Hungarian Crown, for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1889	924,690	26,340	137,583	177,771	620,447	277,903
1890	894,356	25,421	128,702	178,906	696,342	172,593
1891	947,017	27,514	139,512	186,418	673,315	246,188
1892	897,290	26,712	135,032	187,707	693,421	177,857
1893	951,015	27,595	138,280	193,235	660,081	263,339

The rate of illegitimacy varies from 43 per cent. in Carinthia and in Lower Austria, 26 in Salzburg, 24 in Styria, 18 in Upper Austria, to 3·2 per cent. in Dalmatia.

Hungary.²

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths ¹	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1889	767,884	12,904	61,468	140,524	512,852	242,128
1890	714,421	13,105	60,042	142,588	563,021	151,400
1891	756,204	14,002	63,426	150,720	580,222	175,982
1892	728,140	15,726	62,889	162,644	648,245	79,895
1893	774,328	16,307	64,979	166,483	554,474	219,854

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is about 2·1. The rate of illegitimacy is 8 per cent. of the whole—considerably less than in Austria.

¹ Excluding stillborn.

² Including Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume.

The following are the emigration statistics of Austria-Hungary for five years :—

Year	Total Emigrants	To N. America	To Argentine
1889	55,667	42,170	4,225
1890	74,002	63,119	1,918
1891	78,524	70,711	263
1892	74,947	69,930	552
1893	65,544	65,878 (?)	685

According to United States statistics : the immigrants into the United States comprised in 1892, 42,900 Austrians and 37,236 Hungarians ; in 1893, 36,132 Austrians and 23,501 Hungarians ; in 1894, 23,108 Austrians and 14,397 Hungarians.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1890 :—

AUSTRIA :—		Krakau	76,025	Laibach	30,691
Vienna	1,364,548	Czernowitz	57,403	Kolomea	30,160
Prague	184,109	Pilsen	50,693	Budweis	28,730
Trieste	158,344	Linz	47,560	Salzburg	27,741
Lemberg	128,419	Pola	39,273	Tarnopol	26,097
Graz	113,540	Przemysl	35,619	Wiener-Neustadt	25,324
Brünn	95,342	Reichenberg	31,033	Aussig	24,083
HUNGARY :—					
Budapest	506,384	Fünfkirchen	33,780		
Szegedin	87,210	Klausenburg	32,729		
Maria-Theresiopol	72,683	Makó	32,725		
Debreczin	56,996	Békés-Csaba	32,244		
Hód-Mező-Vásárhely	55,483	Szertes	30,758		
Pressburg	52,444	Kronstadt	30,724		
Kecskemét	48,234	Miskolcz	30,444		
Arad	41,945	Félegyháza	30,406		
Temesvár	39,850	Kaschau	29,196		
Grosswardein	38,219	Fiume	29,001		
Agram	37,369				

Religion.

In Austria the relation of the State to the religious bodies is regulated by the statutes of December 21, 1867, and of May 25, 1868. In these the leading principle is religious liberty, the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity. Full liberty of faith and conscience is secured, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious profession. Every religious body legally recognised has the right of ordinary public worship, the management of its own affairs, and the undisturbed

possession of its premises, endowments, and funds for the purposes of worship, instruction, or charity. Recognised religious bodies in Austria are:—The Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, Greek-Oriental, Evangelical (Augsburg or Lutheran, and Helvetian or Reformed), the Evangelical Brotherhood, the Gregorian-Armenian, and the Jewish. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine, worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

In Hungary there is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Unitarian, and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1890 and 1889:—

	Austria, 1890	Hungary, 1889
Priests, secular:—		
Roman Catholic Church	16,468	5,464
Greek Catholic Church	2,582	2,463
Greek Oriental Church	564	2,494
Members of orders:—		
Male	7,770	2,029
Female	13,554	2,246
Protestant clergy	267	3,722
Jewish clergy	—	769

The following table gives the division of the population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1890 for Austria and Hungary.

	Austria, 1890		Hungary, 1890	
	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	18,934	79·2	8,820	50·84
Greek Catholics	2,814	11·8	1,668	9·61
Armenian Catholics	3	—	—	—
Old Catholics	8	—	—	—
Greek Oriental	545	2·4	2,632	15·17
Armenian Oriental	1	—	—	—
Evangelical	436	1·8	3,430	19·77
Unitarian	—	—	61	0·36
Other Christian sects	6	—	—	—
Jews	1,143	4·8	725	4·18
Others	5	—	12	0·07
Total	23,895	100·0	17,348	100·00

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria-Hungary comprises :—

- (1) Elementary schools ; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen ; (3) Universities and colleges ; (4) Technical high schools ; and (5) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria and in Hungary between the census of 1880 and that of 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

Population	Austria		Hungary	
	1880	1890	1880	1890
Read and write	10,930,099	13,258,452	5,389,190	7,326,372
Read only	1,345,781	1,031,624	911,557	557,854
Neither read nor write	9,858,364	9,605,337	9,341,355	9,465,172
	22,134,244	23,895,413	15,642,102	17,349,398

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. In both Austria and Hungary compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year ; in Croatia and Slavonia, of the seventh ; and continues in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth ; but in Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia, as also in Hungary, till the completion of the twelfth (Bukowina, thirteenth) year. Of these schools there are in Austria two grades ; in Hungary, three.

In the elementary schools in Austria the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics ; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places ; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the latest statistics of school attendance, and the number of training colleges :—

—	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
Austria (1893)	19,077	67,354	3,276,358	3,772,571	80
Hungary (1893)	16,942	25,752	2,232,315	2,769,014	71

In Hungary there were besides, 729 institutions for the care of young children, 89 'humanistic' schools, and 30 prison schools with a total attendance of 70,283.

The Gymnasias and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years ; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., eventually with a subvention from

the State. Private middle schools are included in the following table ; these are under the same regulations as public schools :—

1893	Gymnasias			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Austria	180	3,699	54,373	76	1,479	21,352
Hungary, except Croatia	153	2,558	41,873	33	672	9,355
Monarchy	329	6,112	94,982	109	2,110	29,651

In Austria-Hungary there are eleven universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In some of the smaller, however, the faculty of medicine, and in some that of theology, is absent.

Universities	Professors, &c.	Students	Universities	Professors, &c.	Students
Austria (1893):			Czernowitz	37	308
Vienna	393	5,431	Total (Austria)	1,176	14,024
Prague { German	155	1,287			
{ Bohemian	150	2,410	Hungary (1893):		
Graz	135	1,343	Budapest	245	3,602
Cracow	126	1,210	Klausenburg	60	627
Lemberg	75	1,181	Agram	48	410
Innsbruck	105	854	Total (Hungary)	353	4,639

In addition to the universities there are in Austria 47 theological colleges,—viz. : 43 Roman Catholic, 1 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, and 1 Protestant, with a total of 2,152 students ; in Hungary 55 theological colleges—viz. : 36 Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 14 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,159 students. In Hungary there are 11 law schools with 815 students.

There are seven Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry. In 1893 the numbers were :—

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna	92	850	Graz	40	188
Budapest	86	810	Lemberg	55	207
Prague { German	47	244	Brünn	47	217
{ Bohemian	70	417			
				437	2,933

There are besides 2,405 special technical institutes in Austria and 449 in Hungary, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 172,693 students in Austria proper.

Included in these (1893) were 146 commercial schools in Austria and 98 in Hungary ; 780 industrial schools in Austria and 265 in Hungary ; 107 agricultural and forestry schools in Austria and 39 in Hungary ; 6 lower schools of mining, 3 nautical schools, and 8 veterinary schools in Austria ; 9 art schools in Hungary, and 408 music schools in Austria.

In Hungary, by the Trade Law of 1884, every commune, where there are 50 or more apprentices, is bound to provide special instruction. The first schools were established in Budapest in 1887, and numbered 12, with 125

teachers and 5,173 pupils. In 1888 the numbers were 16 schools, 151 teachers, and 6,459 pupils. In the other towns and countries of Hungary there were 229 schools for apprentices, with 1,237 teachers and 38,081 pupils.

In 1893, 2,046 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, and 834 in Hungary. Of the former, 101 were daily papers.

In Hungary Proper 81.49 per cent. of the children were at elementary schools in 1889. In the Hungarian elementary schools the language of 1,037,399 children was Magyar, 308,538 German, 242,257 Roumanian, 270,396 Slovenian, 154,949 Servian, Croatian, Ruthenian, or other language. There were 100,099 Jewish children.

In 7,331 of the public elementary schools in Austria (1893) the language used was German; in 4,606 Czech (mainly in Bohemia and Moravia); and in 4,808, other Slav dialects; 832 Italian, 102 Roumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 405 more than one language. According to official statistics, 86.8 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1893.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the third and fourth groups are courts of first instance; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of first instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanour in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 68 provincial and 921 county or district courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Imperial Court (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide.

For Hungary with Fiume the judicial authorities are:—The Royal Court (Kuria) in Budapest, of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 11 Royal Courts of Justice, of second instance. As courts of first instance, 65 courts (Gerichtshöfe), with collegiate judgeships; 384 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), with single judges; 10 jury courts (Geschworenengerichte), for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	Austria			Hungary, with Croatia		
	1890	1891	1892	1891	1892	1893
Of crimes	29,090	28,433	30,867	10,475	10,115	8,681
Of less serious offences	5,512	6,127	5,024	67,991	65,986	70,127
Of misdemeanours	536,301	550,271	541,742	284,761	280,968	325,554
Number of prisoners in penal establishments at end of year:						
Males	9,226	8,986	9,151	9,919	7,864	7,355
Females	1,334	1,334	1,316	1,021	969	926

There are 16 penal establishments in Austria for males, and 6 for females.

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (Armeninstitutionen), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, *e.g.* theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession.

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (Armeninstitutione) in Austria during the five years 1888-92, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed :—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			Florins
1888	10,940	288,742	4,668,974
1889	10,961	281,467	4,609,262
1890	11,058	297,915	4,750,349
1891	11,351	310,645	4,984,938
1892	11,878	321,594	5,062,415

Besides these there were, in 1892, 1091 *crèches*, Kindergartens, &c., with 117,286 children, 185 orphanages, &c., with 12,096 children, and 1917 poor-houses (Versorgungs-Anstalten), with 44,622 inmates. The expenditure for the orphanages and poor-houses alone was 4,552,009 florins, or 0·58 florin per head, per day.

Finance.

There are three distinct budgets : the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole monarchy ; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria ; and the third, that of the Hungarian Diet, for the Kingdom of Hungary.

I. WHOLE MONARCHY.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both halves of the monarchy in a proportion agreed on from time to time by the Reichsrath and Reichstag, and sanctioned by the

Emperor. By the agreement in force, the net proceeds of the common customs are deducted from the amount required; then 2 per cent. of the remainder is debited to Hungary; and, lastly, of this remainder 70 per cent. is paid by Austria, and 30 per cent. by Hungary. A common loan may be taken, and the floating debt, consisting of bills, is guaranteed jointly by both. The other debts are not regarded as common; but Hungary pays, on account of ordinary debt contracted before 1868, a yearly sum of 30,312,920 florins.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, in thousands of florins, for the years indicated, those for 1894 and 1895 being the sanctioned estimates:—

—	Years							
	1870	1880	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Expenditure	109,119	115,760	140,910	142,529	148,733	149,432,732	145,248	149,379,913
Revenue from customs	12,551	4,908	41,528	44,865	47,283	54,956,691	44,370	47,539,721
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:—								
Contribution of								
Austria	67,598	76,044	68,175	66,998	69,389	64,810,358	69,202	69,862,372
Hungary	28,970	34,808	31,206	30,666	31,761	29,665,383	31,676	31,977,821

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1896:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	Sources of Revenue	Florins
Foreign Affairs	116,500	Hungary's 2 per cent.	2,091,043
War and Marine	2,569,873	Austria's quota	71,722,774
Finance	5,510	Hungary's quota	30,738,331
Board of Control	292		
Surplus from customs	49,047,140	Total	156,291,463

Branches of Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,858,800	52,400	3,910,700
Ministry of War { Army	122,215,042	14,389,659	136,604,701
Marine	10,464,060	3,117,200	13,581,260
Ministry of Finance	2,035,250	33,000	2,068,250
Board of Control	126,552	—	126,552
Total	138,699,204	17,592,259	156,291,463

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1895 the expenditure is estimated at 14,084,990 florins, and revenue 14,010,720 florins. There was besides an extraordinary estimate of 3,559,000 florins for 1896 for the expenses of the army in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

II. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria and Hungary in thousands of florins:—

	1880	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
AUSTRIA.						
<i>Expenditure:—</i>						
Total in cash .	432,075	551,254	559,598	587,091	610,666	629,813
„ in bills .	41,303	89,134	88,457	88,416	125,535	420,210
Total .	473,378	640,388	648,055	675,507	736,201	1,050,023
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Total in cash .	445,935	565,019	582,163	600,708	617,697	659,163
„ in bills .	37,428	89,134	88,457	88,416	125,535	399,181
Total .	483,363	654,153	670,620	689,124	743,232	1,058,344
HUNGARY.						
<i>Expenditure:—</i>	1880	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Ordinary .	272,981	319,031	323,796	364,322	378,667	381,031
Transitory .	7,551	470,043	39,789	47,015	14,428	82,790 ²
Investments .	6,508	14,270	18,629	17,491	14,980	24,193
Extraordinary expenditure	2,609	10,434	4,688	7,468	7,550	6,931
Total .	289,649	813,878	386,902	906,295	417,634	494,947
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Ordinary .	214,822	341,971	373,223	414,369	424,573	466,016
Transitory .	17,529	473,557 ¹	43,950	27,440	12,149	99,218 ²
Extraordinary	84					
Total .	262,435	815,528	420,173	441,809	436,712	565,234

¹ Increase due to special financial operations.

² The great sum of transitory revenue and expenditure is the result of the financial operation for the regulation of the standard of money. The gold buying of the government for this purpose represented 77·3 million florins.

Austria Proper.—The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the estimates for the year 1895 :—

Revenue	Florins	Expenditure	Florins
Ordinary		Ordinary	
Council of Ministers .	744,100	Imperial household .	4,650,000
Ministry of Interior .	1,114,753	Imperial Cabinet Chan-	
Ministry of Defence .	330,887	cery	77,065
Ministry of Worship		Reichsrath	731,352
and Education . .	6,214,553	Supreme Court . . .	22,600
Ministry of Finance :		Council of Ministers .	1,187,753
Administration . .	3,253,524	Ministry of the Interior	18,913,139
Direct taxes :		Ministry of National	
Land tax	35,690,000	Defence	20,690,416
House tax	33,439,000	Ministry of Public	
Industry tax	11,858,000	Worship and Edu-	
Income tax	29,395,000	cation :	
Other taxes	1,096,000	Central Establish-	
Total direct taxes . .	111,478,000	ments	1,889,885
Customs	45,324,880	Public Worship . . .	7,413,510
Indirect taxes :		Education	14,821,621
Excise	111,994,870	Ministry of Agriculture	14,376,762
Salt	21,575,110	Ministry of Finance .	90,171,638
Tobacco	89,353,550	Ministry of Justice .	21,612,200
Stamps	21,289,500	Ministry of Commerce	108,652,470
Judicial fees	38,376,000	Board of Control . .	178,150
Lottery	16,440,000	Interest and sinking	
Various	2,582,510	fund of public debt .	162,720,732
Total indirect taxes .	301,611,540	Management of ditto	615,360
State properties . . .	4,834,462	Pensions and grants .	19,315,050
Ministry of Commerce :		Subventions	5,952,790
Posts and telegraphs	38,473,000	Cisleithan portion of	
Railways	89,074,560	the common expend-	
Various	4,704,270	iture of the	
Ministry of Agriculture:		Empire, including	
Forests and domains	5,301,700	War and Foreign	
Mines	7,103,470	Affairs	110,502,992
Various	660,078	Total ordinary expend-	
Ministry of Justice .	1,056,680	iture	604,495,485
Various	312,488	Extraordinary expend-	
Total ordinary revenue	621,592,945	iture	32,032,385
Extraordinary revenue	17,392,632		
Total revenue	638,985,577	Total expenditure . .	636,527,870

The estimates of revenue for 1896 are 662,902,808 florins, and expenditure 662,691,582 florins.

Hungary.—The budget estimates for the year 1896 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.			
Ordinary revenue :	Florins		Florins
State debts	4,390,960	Ministry of National	
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	800	Defence	358,784
„ of the Interior	1,313,083		
„ „ Finance	308,984,881	Total of ordinary	
„ „ Commerce	129,141,969	revenue	462,644,100
„ „ Agriculture	16,142,193	Transitory revenue	10,420,298
„ „ Instruction			
and Public Worship	1,532,961	Grand total	473,064,398
Ministry of Justice	778,469		

EXPENDITURE.			
Ordinary expenditure :	Florins		Florins
Civil list	4,650,000	Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	71,592
Cabinet chancery	78,185	„ for Croatia	42,840
Diet	1,754,019	„ of the Interior	15,870,734
Quota of common ex-		„ of Finance	78,619,990
penditure	27,306,034	„ of Commerce	91,002,116
Pensions chargeable on		„ of Agriculture	16,828,693
the common exchequer	32,940	„ of Instruction	
Pensions (Hungary)	8,113,059	and Public Worship	10,957,694
National debt	128,983,143	Ministry of Justice	15,558,075
Debts of guaranteed		„ of National	
railways now taken		Defence	14,469,537
over by the State	13,679,305		
Guaranteed railway		Total of ordinary	
interests	558,008	expenses	437,366,347
Administration of		Transitory expenditure	9,372,219
Croatia	8,167,539	Investments, total of	19,620,271
Accountant-General's		Extraordinary common	
office	145,249	expenditure	6,628,307
Administration of Courts	40,535		
Minister-Presidency	437,060	Total	472,987,244

This shows a surplus of 77,154 florins. The estimates of the previous year were :—Revenue, 467,811,057 florins ; expenditure, 467,792,748 florins ; surplus, 18,309 florins.

III. PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the monarchy in thousands of florins :—

—	1880	1890	1893	1894
General debt	2,755,828	2,761,667	2,759,930	2,757,673
Austria's special debt	408,616	1,058,813	1,226,786	1,274,075
Hungary's „ „	1,093,834	1,793,484	2,077,290	2,083,702
Total	4,258,278	5,613,964	6,064,006	7,115,450

There is, besides, a common floating debt amounting in December 1894 to 303,305,896 florins. The cost of the general debt in 1895 was estimated at 129,252,927 florins, of which 98,971,720 florins was borne by Austria, and 30,311,207 florins by Hungary. The cost of the special debt of Austria was estimated at 63,779,012 florins.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania; in the E. by Roumania; in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinoric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Roumania, the Banat, Siebenburgen, and Bucovinian Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Bohemia: Josephstadt and Theresienstadt, fortified towns; in Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemysl. Hungary and Transylvania: on the left of the Theiss, Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar; on the Danube, Komorn, Peterwardein, and Orsova; on the Drave, Essegg. Croatia: Brod, Gradiska, Karlstadt on the right of the Save. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, Budua, and Lissa island; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, is undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire

fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola ; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Austr. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. vi. 1889). The armed force is organised into the Army, Navy, Landwehr, and Landsturm. The army and Landwehr have each, as an essential part, an Ersatz- (or supplementary) Reserve. Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Landsturm, at 19. The duty of service continues :—(1) In the army : Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve ; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the Ersatz-Reserve. (2) In the navy : Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Landwehr, i.e. in its Ersatz-Reserve : Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr for the army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Landsturm. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor.

The army consists of 15 army corps, most of which are organised in 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades ; 1 brigade of cavalry and 1 brigade of artillery with a train section. There are, in all, 31 divisions of infantry troops, comprising 63 brigades of infantry and 6 brigades mounted ; 4 divisions of cavalry troops, 18 brigades of cavalry, and 14 brigades of artillery. Chasseurs and pioneers are attached to the infantry as required.

The Landwehr, unlike the army and marines, which are common to the whole monarchy, is a special national institution in each separate part. In peace it is called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor is required for its mobilisation. (In Tyrol and Vorarlberg it cannot be ordered out of the province save in accordance with constitutional law.) From the Ersatz-Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only one year's service in the army and Landwehr is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Landsturm is organised by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who do not serve in the army, navy, Ersatz-Reserve, or Landwehr, belong to the Landsturm, as well as those transferred from the Landwehr. The Landsturm may be used for filling up gaps in the army and Landwehr, and is called out by command of the Emperor, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute ; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian Landwehr consists of 23 regiments of infantry and 3 regiments of Tyrolean sharpshooters ; 6 regiments of Uhlans ; 1 section of mounted rifles in Dalmatia, and 2 squadrons of rifles in Tyrol. The Hungarian Land-

wehr consists of 28 regiments of infantry and 10 regiments of cavalry with pioneer and other troops.

The whole monarchy is divided into 108 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, three districts (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chasseurs, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the army amounts to 103,100; from Austria 60,389; from Hungary 42,711; besides these is a yearly contingent, 23,000, for the Landwehr or Honvéd, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,500, the Honvéd 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz Bill of Army of 1889).

The following table shows the actual strength (officers, men, and horses) of the Austro-Hungarian army on peace footing in 1895:—

—	Officers	Men	Total	Horses
Army—				
Staff	2,606	4,301	6,907	—
Sanitary troops	81	6,838	6,919	—
Establishments	2,332	7,512	9,844	190
Infantry	9,153	181,937	191,090	726
Cavalry	1,982	46,864	48,846	42,840
Artillery—				
Field	1,323	26,011	27,334	12,112
Fortress	420	7,746	8,166	134
Pioneers, &c. . . .	584	10,049	10,633	22
Train	388	3,486	3,874	2,664
Austrian Landwehr—				
Infantry	1,770	16,773	18,543	164
Cavalry	236	1,882	2,118	1,370
Hungarian Landwehr—				
Infantry	2,340	14,094	16,434	—
Cavalry	230	3,314	3,544	3,101
Total	23,445	330,807	354,252	63,323

On war footing the numbers are put at 45,238 officers, 1,826,940 men, and 281,886 horses, while the number of men who would be obliged to serve in the Landsturm is over 4,000,000. In peace the number of guns, exclusive of fortress artillery, is 1,048, in war 1,864. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle.

III. NAVY.

The Austro-Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. Rating the old ships named among the port-defence vessels, and including the ships actually in hand, the Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted¹:—

¹ For the system of classification adopted, see Introductory Table. Transports, training ships, and other like vessels are not included.

	Launched Dec. 1895	Building
Battleships, 1st Class	2	3
„ 2nd „	1	—
„ 3rd „	2	—
Port-Defence Ships (including the Danube Monitors)	8	—
Cruisers 1st Class (a)	1	—
„ 2nd „	4	—
„ 3rd „ (a)	18	—
„ „ „ (b)	15	—
Torpedo Boats, 1st Class	24	6
„ 2nd „	5	—
„ 3rd „	26	—

The following table shows the armour-clad ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy. The ships in italics are port defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. Abbreviations:—*b.* broadside; *c. b.* central battery; *bar.* barbette; *Q.F.* quickfiring.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme armour inches	Armament	Torpedo ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Kaiser</i>	1871	5,810	6	10 9-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	3	3,200	12·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Custoza</i>	3 1872	7,060	9	8 10-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	4,400	14·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Erzherzog Albrecht</i> 3	1872	5,940	9	8 9½-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	3,600	13·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Kaiser Max</i>	1875	3,550	8	8 8½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Don Juan de Austria</i> .	1875	3,550	8	8 8½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Prinz Eugen</i>	1877	3,550	8	8 8½-in., 4 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	2,700	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Tegetthoff</i>	2 1878	7,290	14	6 11-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	2	5,000	14·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Erzherzog Rudolf</i> 1	1887	6,870	12	3 12-in., 6 4½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	7,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Erzherzogin Stefanie</i> 1	1887	5,060	9	2 12-in., 6 6-in., 2 2½-in..	4	8,300	17·0
	"A," "B," and "C." 1	—	5,550	10½	4 24-cm., 6 15-cm. Q.F. 14 47-mm. Q.F.			17·25
RIVER MONITORS—								
	<i>Leitha</i>	1871	310	1½	2 6-in.	—	200	8·0
	<i>Maros</i>	1871	310	1½	2 6-in.	—	200	8·0
	<i>Körös</i>	1892	448	—	2 4½-in., 2 Q.F.	—	1,250	10·0
	<i>Szamos</i>	1892	448	—	2 4½-in., 2 Q.F.	—	1,250	10·0
FIRST-CLASS CRUISER—								
<i>ram.</i>	<i>Maria Theresia</i> . . .	1893	5,250	—	2 9½-in., 6 6-in., 11 Q.F..	4	9,800	19·0

The sister ram-cruisers *Kaiser Franz Josef* and *Kaiserin Elizabeth* closely resemble the *Kaiserin und Königin Maria Theresia*, but being of less than 5,000 tons (actually 4,000) are not here counted as first-class cruisers. In the artillery column given above machine guns are not indicated.

On peace footing in 1895 the personnel consisted of 628 officers and cadets, 446 petty officers, mechanics, &c., 7,500 sailors, and 4,500 marines.

The Seewehr, corresponding to the Landwehr, was created in 1888, and the term of service in army and navy are now alike.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department, under which are numerous local organisations for the direction and encouragement of the industry, besides many private societies.

The cultivation of the soil is at the head of the industries of the monarchy, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to nearly three-tenths of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to more than half the population in Austria, and still higher in Hungary.

According to an official statement of 1893 the ownership of land in Hungary was as follows:—

Ownership	Acres	Percentage of total area
State	3,963,391	5·68
Foundation	353,991	·51
Railways	59,704	·10
Fideicommiss	3,342,597	4·79
Districts and Parishes	12,338,930	17·69
Companies	617,615	·89
Church	3,229,257	4·63
Educational	189,145	·27
Private	45,631,540	65·44
Total	69,726,170	100·00

According to a statement of 1888 the size of properties in Hungary and the number of proprietors was:—

—	Number	Total Area. Acres
Under 43 acres	2,348,107	21,489,900
43 — 286 „	118,981	9,639,600
286 — 1,430 „	13,757	20,363,200
1,430 — 14,300 „	4,695	9,523,800
Over 14,300 „	231	5,619,900

As to the distribution of the soil, we have the following results taken from the latest official figures:—

Percentage of total area			
	Austria	Hungary	Whole Monarchy
Arable and garden land	36·7	42·58	38·9
Vineyard	0·8	1·32	1·1
Pastures and meadows	23·8	23·74	23·9
Woodlands	32·6	26·84	30·2
Lakes and fishponds	0·4	0·32	0·3
Total area subject to taxation .	94·3	94·70	94·4
Exempt from taxes	5·7	5·30	5·6
Totals	100·0	100·00	100·0

The following tables show, for Austria and Hungary, the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2·75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure), or of metre-centners (1·96, or nearly 2 cwt.), and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or metre-centners.

Austria, 1894				Hungary, 1893		
—	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectol.	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectolitres
						Hectolitres
Wheat	1,098	16,982	15·5	3,500	58,726	16·78
Barley	1,336	21,321	15·9	1,112	22,537	20·25
Oats	1,879	38,659	20·6	1,062	25,282	23·80
Rye	1,950	29,938	15·3	1,323	20,740	15·68
Pulse	289	3,513	12·3	15	274	17·40
Buckwheat . .	181	1,653	9·1	—	—	—
Maize	326	4,861	14·9	2,404	52,983	21·96
Other cereals .	94	1,356	14·4	—	—	—
Total cereals	7,148	118,283	16·6	9,416	180,542	—
Potatoes . . .	1,098	96,074	87·5	512	51,023	99·59
Sugar beet . .	286	67,255	235·2	83	15,562	185·60
Beet (other) .	157	24,128	153·7	143	35,547	248·47
Vineyards . .	252	3,775	14·9	278	1,110	3·95
Tobacco . . .	4·4	68	15·5	40	574	14·37
Hops	15·4	90	5·8	—	—	—
Hemp	39·5	229	5·8	75	995	—
Rape	28·1	329	11·7	91	838	9·26

Metre-centners.

The proportion of productive land in Austria is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukowina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

The following show the average produce of the leading crops in hectolitres per hectare for the ten years (1883-92) for Austria:—Wheat, 14·09; rye, 13·97; barley, 16·96; oats, 19·52; maize, 17·61; pulse, 10·47; potatoes, 98·74; wine, 16·17; sugar beet, 200·98 metre-centners. For the three years 1890-92 for Hungary:—Winter wheat, 16·94; summer wheat, 12·42; winter rye, 14·70; summer rye, 13·02; winter barley, 21·50; summer barley, 17·99; oats, 21·19; maize, 20·58; pulse, 12·14; potatoes, 76·13; sugar beet, 176·28 metre-centners; wine (1881-90), 12·06. For 1893:—Winter wheat, 17·01; summer wheat, 14·28; winter rye, 15·74; summer rye, 19·80; winter barley, 17·80; summer barley, 20·61; oats, 23·80; maize, 22·04; pulse, 10·24; potatoes, 99·50; sugar beet, 185·60; wine, 3·95 hectolitres per hectare.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

In Austria in 1890 there were 1,548,197 horses, 8,643,936 cattle, 3,186,787 sheep, 3,549,700 pigs, and 1,035,832 goats. In Hungary (with Croatia) there were (1884) 1,997,355 horses, 25,550 asses, 5,592,873 cattle, 11,180,841 sheep, 5,554,130 pigs, and 367,073 goats.

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. Both in Austria and Hungary the export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

Silk-culture, by the law of 1885, is exclusively in the hands of the Government. In Hungary, in 1894, 85,948 families were engaged in silk-culture, as compared with 1,059 in 1879. In 1894 the produce of cocoons was 1,127,617 kilogrammes, the value being 1,091,537 florins. The produce of cocoons in Austria in 1892 was 1,194,410 kilogrammes.

There are 115 agricultural institutions in Austria, with 4,024 pupils in 1894; 39 in Hungary, with 1,996 pupils.

II. FORESTRY.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria (1892) is 9,775,722 hectares, and of this 6,851,000 hectares are under pines, and 1,417,000 hectares under other trees. In Hungary (1893) the total area is 7,582,347 hectares, of which 2,128,968 hectares are under oak, 3,773,269 hectares under beech, and 1,680,110 hectares under pine. The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and the Alps, as also the central mountains of Austria-Hungary. In 1892 the Hungarian exports of timber and forest products amounted to 6,086,000 metric centners, valued at 24,176,000 florins, and the imports to 2,604,000 metric centners valued at 8,914,000 florins.

III. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

In mining (including the mines for rock-oil and wax) and metal works there were employed in Austria in 1893, 114,041 persons (101,824 men, 6,894 women, 5,318 juveniles, and 5 children); in smelting works 7,985 persons (7,448 men, 315 women, 218 juveniles, and 4 children); in salt works 10,277 persons (6,868 men, 1,101 women, 1,408 juveniles, and 900 children). In Hungary (1889) there were employed 48,173 persons in mining and smelting works; in salt works, 2,264.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick-silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper	Total including others
Austria:									
1880 .	19,336	15,375	15,253	1,739	775	713	2,696	382	56,928
1889 .	20,648	22,861	23,577	1,402	1,537	1,101	3,157	584	58,940
1890 .	30,401	27,639	27,311	1,399	1,596	1,467	3,197	602	—
1891 .	32,685	30,769	24,881	1,206	1,384	1,375	3,219	585	—
1892 .	31,680	30,097	24,417	1,125	1,148	1,265	3,294	503	—
1893 .	33,550	34,049	24,186	1,104	1,068	1,213	3,330	568	—
Hungary:									
1880 .	4,168	2,784	5,729	251	36	99	1,570	602	18,623
1889 .	4,407	5,814	8,763	376	25	—	1,533	132	24,994
1890 .	4,831	6,835	11,338	13	20	—	1,597	157	28,880
1891 .	4,990	7,717	11,525	22	19	—	1,486	142	29,588
1892 .	5,166	8,085	11,751	413	16	—	1,635	164	30,420
1893 .	5,162	9,395	12,103	349	5	—	2,120	174	33,104

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Mining products	58,939,809	68,166,825	73,495,532	70,438,556	76,750,410
Furnace .	32,748,497	36,894,804	33,776,439	32,903,184	32,690,524

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and furnace products of Austria and Hungary in 1893 :—

Minerals	Austria Metre- centners	Hungary Metre- centners	Products	Austria Florins	Hungary Florins
Salt of all kinds	8,116,515	1,672,092	Pig iron . . .	24,186,083	10,917,316
Black coal . .	97,326,509	9,827,982	Silver . . .	3,330,265	2,120,052
Brown coal . .	168,159,547	29,175,991	Lead . . .	1,103,840	348,591
Silver ore . . .	180,184	26,550	Zinc . . .	1,212,709	—
Iron ore . . .	11,091,115	9,734,317	Quicksilver	1,068,515	—
Lead ore . . .	106,964	42,066	Copper . . .	568,221	174,412
Gold ore . . .	—	118,900	Gold . . .	—	2,790,222

IV. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
			Florins	Florins		
1893-94	3,437	3,079	1,799,531	1,028,049	13,176	11,712
1892-93	3,342	3,147	1,499,127	1,039,504	12,518	11,731
1891-92	3,292	3,087	1,606,542	982,978	12,582	11,274
1890-91	3,303	2,831	1,518,483	966,678	12,524	10,653
1889-90	3,103	2,917	1,528,591	985,792	11,912	10,855

V. MANUFACTURES.

In Austria, in the year 1890, there were employed in the various manufacturing industries 2,880,897 persons, of whom 2,144,606 were workmen and 99,128 labourers. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 6,155,510. For the preparation of metals and the manufacture of metal wares there were 971 establishments with 99,353 work-people; for machinery 506 with 57,129 work-people; in the stoneware and glass industries there were 1,173 establishments with 72,547 work-people, 38,131 of whom were in Bohemia. The number of textile factories was 2,287 with 296,481 work-people, of whom 155,098 were in Bohemia. There were 3,047 factories for alimentary substances with 149,195 work-people, and 592 chemical factories with 33,264 work-people.

In the various textile industries there were employed 1,970 steam engines with a total of 113,281 horse-power. For cotton-spinning there were 153 establishments with 2,392,356 spindles, employing 33,815 work-people. For cotton-weaving there were 194 establishments with 47,902 power-looms, employing 48,384 work-people.

In 1893 there were 1,667 breweries, producing in the year 1892-93 16,247,666 hectolitres of beer, and 34,150 distilleries which produced in 1892-93 128,137,701 hectolitres of alcohol. In the same year there were 208 sugar factories with 67,988 work-people, and 28 tobacco factories with 33,354 work-people, the output for the year being 328,257 metric centners of raw tobacco.

In Hungary and Croatia the number of persons employed in the industries in 1890 was 913,010, or 5·26 per cent. of the population. Of these the most numerous were shoemakers, 62,864; smiths, 53,373; tailors (men), 46,938. Much of the industrial work is carried on in the homes of the people.

Commerce.

The general commerce of the whole monarchy of Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows, in millions of florins, in the years indicated:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins		1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins
1880	613·5	676·0	1891	613·7	786·7
1885	557·9	672·1	1892	622·6	722·7
1889	589·2	766·2	1893	670·7	805·6
1890	510·7	771·4	1894	700·0	795·5

The following tables show the values of the leading articles of import and export in millions of florins:—

Imports	1891	1892	1893	1894
Cotton	49·5	48·6	55·4	52·0
Wool	37·1	36·1	35·2	36·0
Coffee	38·9	35·9	39·9	37·2
Silk	20·9	22·4	23·6	19·4
Tobacco, leaf	16·7	20·5	17·7	15·0
Furs and hides, raw	17·5	23·0	23·2	20·7
Tobacco, manufactured	4·9	3·1	4·3	8·1
Woollen yarn	17·7	19·4	17·1	21·3
Cotton yarn	13·9	13·9	13·4	16·5
Leather	15·3	16·2	17·1	18·2
Coal and coke	24·4	24·3	29·0	30·7
Grain	7·2	5·9	9·9	24·3
Silk goods	12·1	12·6	12·6	12·5
Woollen goods	12·0	12·7	12·2	13·1
Pigments and tanning materials	10·9	11·9	9·7	9·3
Machinery	17·6	18·7	19·4	22·8
Hardware and clocks	12·7	12·2	12·5	11·2
Cattle	16·7	11·2	9·8	13·3
Books and newspapers	13·0	13·7	15·8	16·7

In Austria the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, silviculture, trade and industry. In general, net values are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded.

Exports	1891	1892	1893	1894
Grain	80·4	69·3	86·9	61·5
Timber	63·5	55·6	59·0	61·8
Sugar	83·0	74·0	97·1	73·4
Hardware	21·6	23·7	22·2	21·9
Cattle	37·1	31·4	34·2	83·1
Woollen goods	16·9	17·3	18·7	17·9
Flour	15·2	7·2	5·6	3·4
Glass and glassware	19·0	18·3	18·3	19·3
Coal and coke	34·3	29·2	30·4	29·8
Wood wares	18·2	18·1	18·3	18·3
Wool	11·9	9·1	11·5	9·4
Wine	9·3	6·3	5·9	5·4
Iron and iron wares	17·5	12·5	12·6	12·5
Paper and paper wares	16·0	17·2	17·6	17·4
Minerals	11·7	10·7	12·1	10·1
Gloves	17·9	18·4	21·1	19·8
Eggs	16·0	23·4	23·5	37·9
Feathers	13·4	12·6	9·6	9·9
Linen yarn	7·0	7·1	8·6	7·3
Leather wares (excluding gloves)	14·9	9·5	12·9	11·7
Silk wares	7·7	8·6	7·5	6·5

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1893 was 20,307,275 florins, and the imports 150,391,714 florins; in 1894 the exports were 27,361,456 florins, and the imports 37,639,940 florins.

The imports into and exports from Hungary alone for five years were as follows (in thousands of florins):—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins
Imports	485,487	502,780	519,384	513,696	546,278
Exports	530,123	545,207	509,659	524,543	562,564

In 1894 the chief imports and exports were (in thousands of florins):—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 florins	1,000 florins		1,000 florins	1,000 florins
Cotton and cotton goods	74,595	6,563	Coal and other fuel	19,434	29,819
Wool and woollen goods.	50,901	18,105	Iron and iron goods	27,537	3,861
Silk and silk goods	31,788	4,861	Haberdashery, &c.	33,436	8,040
Cereals, pulse, &c.	20,021	171,041	Scientific instruments, clocks, &c.	23,545	5,187
Oxen	17,765	140,050			
Beverages	23,565	24,446			

Of the imports 21·18 per cent. in value were raw material and 78·82 per cent. were manufactured; of the exports 65·80 per cent. in value were raw material and 34·20 per cent. manufactured.

The imports into Hungary from Austria were 442,258,285 florins, or 80·96 per cent.; the exports to Austria were 406,973,941 florins or 72·34 per cent. of

the whole. The imports from Germany were 28,837,860 florins, or 5·28 per cent.; and the exports to Germany were 73,451,427 florins, or 13·06 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Great Britain (mostly cotton goods and tobacco) were 4,524,875 florins, or 0·83 per cent.; and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour and barley) were 12,045,428 florins, or 2·14 per cent. of the whole. Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Servia, France, Switzerland, Italy.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Austria-Hungary	1,728,337	1,464,106	1,237,634	1,627,036	1,385,762
Exports of British produce to Austria-Hungary	1,283,209	1,227,967	1,142,638	1,095,150	1,427,428

The staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from Austria are wheat flour, the total value of which in the year 1894 amounted to 667,880*l.*, and wood 58,827*l.* The principal exports of British produce to Austria are cotton manufactures (including yarn), 542,772*l.*; iron, 102,561*l.*; machinery, 179,264*l.*; oil-seed, 39,097*l.*; coals, 100,216*l.*; woollen goods, 78,766*l.*; copper, 22,513*l.*; leather, 21,444*l.*; hardware, 7,553*l.*, in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the condition of the Austro-Hungarian mercantile service, including coasting vessels:—

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1880	113	63,970	8,079	267,468
1890	173	97,852	10,207	152,716
1891	175	103,281	9,977	104,064
1892	187	106,556	9,851	136,064
1893	203	129,567	11,320	125,919

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary on Jan. 1, 1894:—

—	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	249	194,657	4,463
Coasting vessels	1,722	38,686	5,094
Fishing vessels, &c.	9,552	22,143	22,187
Total	11,523	255,486	31,744

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1880	47,045	5,911,885	46,907	5,913,720
1890	66,271	8,773,713	66,527	8,759,632
1891	70,988	9,339,454	70,814	9,337,037
1892	77,635	9,094,863	77,457	9,082,491
1893	82,295	9,517,265	82,146	9,514,087

Of the vessels entered, an average of 85 per cent. and 89 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 85 per cent. and 89 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Great Britain third.

At the port of Trieste alone in 1894, 7,430 vessels of 1,626,324 tons entered, and 7,446 vessels of 1,613,595 tons cleared. At the port of Fiume in 1894, 7,170 vessels of 1,070,625 tons entered, and 7,196 of 1,072,176 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1893 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was : for rafts only, 2,384 miles ; for vessels and rafts, 1,706 miles ; total, 4,090 miles, of which 814 miles were navigable for steamers.

The total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary is 3,050 miles (for Danube navigation *see* under ROUMANIA).

The river traffic of the monarchy during five years was as follows :—

Year	Danube Steam Navigation Company					Austr. North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
	Number of		Passen- gers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metre- centners	Head of Living Animals shipped	Number of		Goods carried, in metre- centners
	Steam- boats	Tow- boats				Steam- boats	Tow- boats	
1890	192	770	3,565,063	21,056,410	3,915	40	167	6,263,719
1891	190	769	3,369,297	19,827,380	—	41	164	6,523,473
1892	189	766	3,271,352	18,303,740	—	41	160	5,882,172
1893	187	770	3,151,414	21,785,290	—	42	157	5,462,964
1894	183	787	3,168,068	20,301,750	—	44	155	7,268,500

II. RAILWAYS.

The following are railway statistics of Austria-Hungary for January 1, 1895 :—

	Austria	Hungary	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles
State lines	4,950	6,725	11,675
Companies' lines worked by the State	589	—	589
Companies' lines worked by companies	4,561	1,492	6,053
Total	10,100	8,217	18,317

In Bosnia and Herzegovina there were, in 1894, 429 miles of railway.

The following table shows the growth in miles of Austro-Hungarian railways since 1877, and the total cost of construction in thousands of florins.

—	1877	1880	1891	1892	1893	1894
Length	11,206	11,516	16,332	17,198	17,609	17,888
Capital expenditure in 1,000 florins	2,761,152	3,035,574	2,788,302 ¹	2,940,788 ¹	2,974,905 ¹	—

¹ Austria alone.

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian and Hungarian railways :—

—	Austrian			Hungarian		
	1891	1892	1893	1891	1892	1893
Passengers (in 1,000's)	84,957	92,074	97,305	35,881	41,079	95,582
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons)	84,557	85,272	90,904	11,696 ¹	12,244	124,460
Receipts (1,000 florins)	231,549	224,939	242,072	89,586	93,544	102,591
Working expenses (1,000 fls.)	133,265	132,318	137,142	46,351	48,692	53,702

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There were, in 1894, 5,466 post offices in Austria, and in 1893 4,430 in Hungary.

The work of the Post Office in Austria (1894) and Hungary (1893) was as follows :—

—	Austria, 1894	Hungary, 1893
	Number	Number
Letters and post-cards	681,158,720	155,433,600 ¹
Samples and printed packets	98,376,430	24,518,980
Newspapers	76,173,400	74,739,772
	Florins	Florins
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	37,977,711	15,253,052
Expenses	34,514,115	10,756,326

¹ Exclusive of letters official and post-free.

The following are the telegraph statistics of Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1894, and Hungary in 1893:—

—	Offices	Line	Wire	Messages
	No.	Miles	Miles	No.
Austria	4,393	28,957	82,780	12,602,632
Hungary	2,116	12,473	35,320	9,969,844
Bosnia and Herzegovina .	117	1,784	4,262	531,269

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin now in circulation:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins	Florins
Gold	Four-ducat	907,949	2,591,876	{ 2,717,496	{ 2,834,445
	Single-ducat	1,794,528			
	Franz-Josefs	361,458	3,894,795	2,086,167	—
	Twenty & ten-crown	—	—	24,322,360	135,042,480
	Levantine thalers	985,166	349,823	{ 6,433,204 (3,470,000 pieces)	{ 2,697,600 (pieces)
Silver	Two-gulden	207,360	5,948,515	{ 4,173,573	—
	Single-gulden	4,163,886			
	Single-crown	—	—	125,000	37,255,001
	Twenty-kreuzer	—	—	—	20,039,895
	Ten-kreuzer	624,116	665,137	{ 296,520	—
Nickel	Twenty & ten-heller	—	—	219,560	9,827,259
	Four-kreuzer	—	—	—	11,874,404
Copper	One-kreuzer	91,010	411,207	162,230	—
	Half-kreuzer	—			
Bronze	Two and single-heller	—	—	2,600	772,704
State notes in circulation	370,361,103	378,844,091	343,970,577	372,098,255	1,365,672
Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation .	445,934,000	455,222,220	477,987,590	486,623,620	303,305,896
					507,808,160

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank. To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. This privilege lasts to December 31, 1897; and by that time the debt of eighty millions must be cleared off. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 5 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 8 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund, and the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 7 per cent. Whatever still remains is divided into two portions, one of which goes to the shareholders and the other to the State, 70 per cent. to

Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary. These last sums, however, are only applied to the reduction of the debt of eighty millions mentioned above.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins:—

—	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Dis-counted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Other Loans	Total including others
1890	90,000	18,967	445,934	107,366	687,399	244,490	166,619	78,170	114,273	687,399
1891	90,000	18,952	455,222	110,872	701,283	245,931	190,189	77,419	116,798	701,283
1892	90,000	32,498	477,988	117,997	744,939	289,155	171,917	77,951	121,457	744,939
1893	90,000	32,472	486,624	121,276	762,814	278,235	171,699	76,987	125,262	762,814
1894	90,000	32,521	507,808	123,611	791,559	307,005	180,254	76,858	131,505	791,559

The following are statistics for December 31, 1893, of the 53 Austrian and for 1892 of the 213 Hungarian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins:—

LIABILITIES.

—	Nominal Capital	Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mort-gages	Total, including others
Austria .	—	214,162	59,443	199,491	441,205	584,755	1,560,671
Hungary .	74,883	61,583	12,154	11,736	129,622	35,501	411,943

ASSETS.

—	Bank and Credit Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
Austria . .	201,979	571,511	510,858	31,412	1,560,671
Hungary . .	125,400	51,592	94,818	10,492	411,943

There are, besides (1892), 1,790 alliance banks in Austria, and 709 in Hungary.

The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria-Hungary:—

—	Austria			Hungary		
	1893	1892	1891	1892	1891	1890
No. of banks . . .	460	444	438	521	520	466
Depositors at end of year . . .	2,687,805	2,584,533	2,481,438	—	616,717	—
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 fls.)	1,461,630	1,406,579	1,335,926	510,620	484,204	409,788

The following are the statistics of the post-office savings-banks :—

	Austria		Hungary	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
No. of banks . .	5,095	5,257	3,895	3,942
Depositors at end of year . .	994,977	1,063,358	211,330	257,303
Value of deposits at end of year, in florins . .	83,093,809	92,084,332	7,418,000	8,949,000 ¹

Besides 550,000 florins in Croatia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By law of August 2, 1892, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin, the crown (krone), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold :—

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6·775067 grammes '900 fine, and thus containing 6·09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16s. 8d.

The ten-crown piece = 8s. 4d.

The single ducat = 9 crowns 60 heller = 8s.

Silver :—

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes '835 fine, and thus containing 4·175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden of the old coinage = 10d.

The half-crown = 50 heller = 25 kreuzer = 5d.

Nickel :—

The twenty-heller piece = 10 kreuzer of the old coinage = 2d.

The ten-heller piece = 5 kreuzer of the old coinage = 1d.

Bronze :—

The two-heller piece = 1 kreuzer = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The single heller piece = $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer = $\frac{1}{10}$ d.

Silver gulden or florins continue to be legal tender to any amount. Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures are :—

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56·06 kg.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i> . . . = 56·50 litre	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i> . . . = 5,754·64 square metre	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metzen</i> . . . = 61·49 litre	= 1·7 imperial bushel.
(The <i>Klafter</i> of wood = 3·41 cubic metre = 120 cubic feet.)	
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 <i>Aus-</i> trian feet . . . }	= 7,585·6 metres = { 8,897 yards, or about 4 miles.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Francis Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor.—Count Clary.

Secretaries.—Count Th. Bolesta-Koziebrodzki and Count Alexander Pálffy.

Military Attaché.—Major-General Prince Louis Eszterházy.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Leopold de Jedina.

Chancellor (ad interim).—E. K. von Rüti.

Consul-General.—Baron A. de Rothschild.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.); Adelaide, Bombay (C.G.), Calcutta, Cape Town, Colombo, Durban, Hong Kong (C.G.), Melbourne, Montreal, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, G.C.M.G., C.B; Envoy to Greece 1888, Envoy to Belgium 1892; appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, March 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. W. A. C. Barrington.

Military Attaché.—Col. F. M. Wardrop, C.B.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Buda-Pest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste, Lissa.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the Imperial Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (*Landesregierung*), in three departments, for internal affairs, finance, and justice. For administration purposes there are 6 district (*Kreis*) and 48 county (*Bezirk*) authorities. The provincial government is provided with an advising body, composed of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Sarajevo and 12 representatives of the populace. Similar councils are also provided for the district and county authorities. (For Finance see the common Budget of Austria-Hungary.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (*Kreise*), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1895 the population numbered 1,568,092 (828,180 males and 739,912 females). Greek Oriental Christians, 673,861; Mohammedans, 548,818; Roman Catholics, 333,306; Jews, 8,208; others, 3,899.

The nationality is Servian, only in the southern districts are Arnauts, and here and there gypsies. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 38,083; Mostar, 14,370; Banjaluka, 13,666; and Dolnia Tuzla, 10,227.

There is 1 higher gymnasium, 2 gymnasia, 4 commercial schools, 943 elementary schools, with 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and 1 training college for teachers.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance.

Agriculture is in a very low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Tobacco is the most important crop in Herzegovina, and maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hemp, are cultivated. Both provinces have a superabundance of fruit. The vine is grown in Herzegovina, but the wine produced is insufficient for the local supply. Dried plums are an important article of export; in 1894 the plum crop reached 186,000 tons. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a government sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Cattle-grazing is important. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, antimony, quicksilver, lead, zinc, and coal. There are salt-pits at Dolnia Tuzla. In 1892 there were 24 mines, 6 foundries, and 2 salt works.

In 1894 the imports amounted to 1,570,000*l.* (manufactures, 260,000*l.*, metal and machinery, 250,000*l.*); exports, 1,412,250*l.* (animals and animal products, 616,000*l.*, dried plums, 250,000*l.*, staves 135,000*l.*). Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory.

There are 471 miles of railway, and 1,513 miles of telegraph lines.

In 1894 there were transmitted 6,469,666 letters and postcards, and 624,444 packets of printed matter and samples, and 1,208,989 newspapers.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 12 infantry battalions (each of 4 companies), with a total of 4,515 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 28,648 men.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to the late Archduke Diédé Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are three children living:—1. Princess Henriette, born November 30, 1870. 2. Princess Josephine, born October 18, 1872; married, May 28, 1894, to Prince Charles-Antoine of Hohenzollern. 3. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. The King's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

According to the law amending the constitution, promulgated 7th September, 1893, the Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly, and partly indirectly. The number of Senators elected directly is proportioned to the population of each province, and is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected directly. Their number is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over

twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age, married or widower, with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding income from such property, or who for two years has derived at least 100 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma or certificate of higher instruction, or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. No person has more than 3 votes; failure to vote is a misdemeanour, punishable by law. There are about 1,200,000 electors. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass over Government railways between his home and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

The Executive Government consists of eight departments, under the following Ministers, :—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs*—M. J. de Burlet. Appointed October 26, 1884.

2. *Minister of Finance*.—M. P. de Smet de Naeyer. Appointed October 26, 1884.

3. *Minister of Justice*.—M. V. Begerem. Appointed October 26, 1884.

4. *Minister of War*.—General J. J. Brassine. Appointed October 26, 1884.

5. *Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*.—M. J. H. P. van den Peereboom. Appointed October 26, 1884.

6. *Minister of Interior and Public Instruction*.—M. Schollaert. Appointed May 25, 1895

7. *Minister of Agriculture and Public Works*.—M. L. de Bruyn. Appointed October 26, 1884.

8. *Minister of Industry and Labour*.—M. Nyssens. Appointed May 25, 1895

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, who form a Privy Council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting ministers, as such, do not form part of the Privy Council.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,603 in 1893) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The provincial and communal electors are the

same as those who elect the senators directly. Communal electors must have been domiciled at least three years in the commune, and a supplementary vote is given to owners of real property yielding an income of at least 150 francs. No one has more than 4 votes. In communes with over 20,000 inhabitants there are councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and possessing the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour; half the councillors are appointed by the working-men electors, and half by the electors who are industrial heads (*chefs d'industrie*). In communal elections vote by ballot is suppressed, except when there is merely a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates obtaining an absolute majority are declared elected; others have seats allocated in accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1892 there were 425,451 provincial and 547,550 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every two years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for six years, half being renewed every three years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1846, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years:—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	4,337,196	—	—	1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05
1856	4,529,461	192,265	·44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1890	6,069,321	549,312	·99

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December, 31, 1890, and on December 31, 1894, with population per square mile at the latter date:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1894
		Dec. 31, 1890	Dec. 31, 1894	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	699,919	757,241	692·8
Brabant	1,268	1,106,158	1,172,201	924·4
Flanders	West	1,249	738,442	612·3
	East	1,158	949,526	847·5
Hainaut	1,437	1,048,546	1,082,494	753·3
Liège	1,117	756,734	798,638	714·9
Limbourg	931	222,814	229,184	246·1
Luxembourg	1,706	211,711	213,773	124·9
Namur	1,414	335,471	342,689	242·3
Total	11,373	6,069,321	6,341,958	557·6

In 1894 there were 3,163,997 males and 3,177,961 females.

According to the census returns of 1890 there are 2,485,072 Belgians who speak French only; 2,744,271 who speak Flemish only; 32,206, German only; 700,997, French and Flemish; 58,590, French and German; 7,028, Flemish and German; 36,185 who speak all three languages; and 4,972 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns for 1890 according to occupation are tabulated as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products	226,818	35,442	262,260
Industries connected with animal products	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1890 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 426,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in five years:—

Year	Total Living Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1890	176,595	8,224	15,246	8.63	126,545	44,596	50,050
1891	181,917	8,582	16,007	8.80	128,786	45,449	53,131
1892	177,485	8,497	15,703	8.85	133,693	47,209	43,792
1893	183,062	8,636	16,086	8.79	125,530	47,065	57,532
1894	181,466	8,572	16,316	8.99	118,213	47,735	63,253

The following table shows the immigration and emigration:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Immigration	21,458	20,741	21,774	21,686	24,635
Emigration	21,675	18,994	22,532	22,117	18,302
Excess of immigration	-217	+1,747	-758	-431	+6,333

The following are the populations of the most important towns, January 1, 1894 :—

Brussels and suburbs . . .	507,985	Verviers . . .	51,196	Namur . . .	31,558
Antwerp . . .	256,620	Bruges . . .	49,842	St. Nicolas . . .	28,773
Liège . . .	160,848	Louvain . . .	41,154	Alost . . .	26,826
Ghent . . .	155,746	Seraing . . .	35,808	Ostend . . .	27,230
Mechlin . . .	53,369	Tournai . . .	35,254	Mons . . .	25,254
		Courtrai . . .	31,224	Charleroy . . .	22,636

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount annually granted in the budget is about 4,800,000 francs to Roman Catholics; 85,000 francs to Protestants; and 16,300 francs to Jews; besides 60,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,622 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 10 smaller seminaries. At the census of 1890 there were 1,643 convents in Belgium, of which number 218, with 4,775 inmates, were for men, and 1,425, with 25,323 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the academical year 1893-94 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . . .	—	255	152	544	230	1,181
Ghent . . .	—	99	67	175	102	443
Liège . . .	—	342	163	277	260	1,042
Louvain . . .	46	338	224	445	193	1,246

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 961 students in 1893–94. Other special schools are the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,321 students in 1894; schools of design, 15,428 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 13,630.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1894 of the various classes of public schools:—

—	No.	Pupils	—	No.	Pupils.
Royal Atheneums and colleges . . .	35	7,356	Middle-class normal schools	4	145
Middle-class schools (male) . . .	88	14,105	Primary normal schools . . .	51	2,753
Middle-class schools (female) . . .	40	6,909	Primary schools . . .	6,209	695,211
			Infant „ . . .	1,347	137,356
			Adult „ . . .	1,810	67,704

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

By a law of 1842 each commune was required to have at least one primary school, and in 1884 an act was passed by which the Government pays one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1893 was 30,263,534 francs by State, provinces, and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1892–93, 59 industrial schools, with 16,502 pupils; they are subsidised by the State, provinces, and communes.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1890 was 26·9 per cent., and between seven and fifteen years 26·7 per cent. In the year 1895 there were 61,543 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,028 could neither read nor write; 30,182 could simply read and write; and 655 for whom there is no return.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace ; there are 215 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie (2,522) and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated :—

—	1870	1880	1890	1891	1892	1893
Assize Courts .	105	137	97	113	183	129
Correctional Tribunals .	22,255	34,108	40,275	43,660	49,731	47,887

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was :—

—	1870	1880	1890	1892	1893	1894
Central prisons .	2,029	824	860	1,036	1,180	1,098
Secondary „ .	2,672	2,881	3,424	3,569	3,392	3,408
Reformatories ¹ .	550	1,005	905	57	301	317

¹ In 1891 the reformatories were classed as charities ; since that year the figures show only the number of children in the correctional branch of the State charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charity institutions are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The charity institutions received in donations and legacies 2,155,360 francs in 1890 ; 2,437,871 francs in 1893 ; 3,159,056 francs in 1894. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) were as follows :—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs				francs
1885	12,267	3,614	976,972	1892	6,813	3,564	915,112
1890	17,124	4,644	1,246,004	1893	3,834	4,324	1,076,411
1891	18,253	4,378	1,148,603	1894	4,534	4,193	1,136,678

State Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years stated are shown in the following table in thousands of francs :—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1870	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1885	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,335	351,251
1889	337,881	49,155	387,036	322,176	51,112	373,288
1890	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1891	346,346	55,601	401,947	338,723	63,445	402,168
1892	347,264	66,781	414,045	341,004	64,906	405,910
1893	352,285	45,393	397,678	344,701	49,829	394,529

The following table gives the details of the amended budget for the year 1896 :—

Ordinary Revenue	Francs	Ordinary Expenditure	Francs
Taxes, direct :—			
Property taxes .	25,111,000	Interest on public debt and sinking fund .	104,562,885
Personal taxes .	19,480,000	Civil list and dota-tions .	4,830,760
Trade licences .	7,000,000	Ministry of Justice .	20,007,090
Mines .	800,000	„ Foreign Affairs .	2,552,610
Taxes, indirect :—		Ministry of Interior and Public Instruc-tion .	24,738,458
Customs .	26,172,133	Ministry of Public Works, &c. .	19,737,033
Excise .	42,317,296	Ministry of Railways, Posts, and Tele-graphs .	106,733,614
Succession duties .	20,525,000	Ministry of War .	47,282,702
Registration duties	19,850,000	„ Finance .	17,496,220
Stamps .	6,000,000	Gendarmerie .	4,680,750
Various .	5,758,000	Repayments, &c. .	1,687,000
Tolls :—			
Railways .	144,000,000	Total ordinary ex-penditure .	354,309,122
Telegraphs .	6,200,000		
Post Office .	13,272,300		
Navigation and pilotage dues .	1,565,000		
Capitals & revenues :—			
Domains, forests, &c.	3,215,500		
Unused amortisation fund, securities, national bank, &c.	10,195,400		
Repayments .	3,818,049		
Exceptional receipts .	330,000		
Total ordinary revenue .	355,609,678		

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1895 :—

	Francs
Share of the Netherlands debt at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	219,959,632
Loans at 3 per cent.	673,970,458
Loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1,301,446,057
Floating debt (Treasury bonds)	20,000,000
Total	2,215,376,147

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. old debt.

The total debt amounts to about 15*l.* per head of population, and the annual charge to about 10*s.* 9*d.* ; or, including civil and military pensions, &c., to about 12*s.* per head ; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce average 10*l.* per head.

Local Finance.

The provincial budgets for the year 1893 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 15,793,006 francs, and a total expenditure of 14,273,786 francs, thus leaving a surplus of 1,519,220 francs.

According to the communal budgets for 1892, the total revenues and expenditures of the communes were :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Ordinary revenue	118,742,538	Ordinary expenditure	117,144,576
Extraordinary revenue	59,278,223	Extraordinary expenditure	62,172,216
Total	178,020,761	Total	179,316,792

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length ; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles ; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles ; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles ; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable, and also voluntary enlistment. Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. The country is divided into two

military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest of the country. There are military schools of various grades and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services:—Infantry: 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and three reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 2 sedentary companies; a corps of discipline and correction of 14 companies; a school for army cadets. Cavalry: 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 dépôt. Artillery: A special staff; 4 field regiments, 2 of 8 mounted batteries and 2 batteries of reserve, and 2 of 2 horse batteries, 7 mounted batteries, and 2 reserve mounted batteries; 1 reserve munition battery and 1 dépôt; each field battery consists of 6 guns; 4 regiments of fortress artillery, 3 of 14 active batteries each, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt, and 1 regiment of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve, and 1 dépôt battery; 4 special companies—pontoners, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff and 7 companies. Engineers: A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions each and 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a dépôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army in 1895:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total
Infantry	1,927	27,885	29,812
Cavalry	376	5,820	6,196
Artillery	469	8,501	8,970
Engineers	95	1,637	1,732
Gendarmerie	60	2,462	2,522
Others ¹	578	2,343	2,921
Total	3,505	48,648	52,153

¹ General staff, train, administrative, military school, &c.

For the army there are 7,200 horses and 200 guns, and for the gendarmerie 1,636 horses. In time of war the total strength is 163,082 men and 3,505 officers, 14,000 horses, and 240 guns.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering, March 31, 1893, 43,908 men, March 31, 1894, 42,732 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory; it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

The tendency in Belgium is to a great subdivision of holdings; these increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, the date of the latest statistics. At that date the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 594,376; from 1 to 5 hectares 226,088; from 5 to 10 hectares 48,390; from 10 to 20 hectares 25,893; from 23 to 50 hectares 12,186; above 50 hectares 3,403.

The area worked by owners increased by 94,650 hectares between 1866 and 1880. In 1880, 713,019 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,270,512 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67·34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16·61 per cent. under forest, 7·88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1880 numbered 1,199,319, or 21·77 of the whole.

The soil is distributed as follows (in hectares) among various cultures (1880 the latest statistics):—Cereals, 934,663; peas, beans, &c., 33,093; sugar-beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,070; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, &c., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, &c., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,931 hectares; oats, 249,486; rye, 277,640. The mean product of these cereals in hectolitres per hectare, and of sugar-beet in kilogrammes per hectare, was:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Wheat (winter) .	24·70	24·79	20·43	26·72	23·89
„ (summer) .	20·12	21·02	22·80	22·80	20·32
Oats	39·57	43·55	45·83	38·24	29·27
Rye	23·05	25·10	19·69	28·24	24·37
Sugar-beet (kilos.)	39,456	31,553	27,192	30,511	35,182

In 1893 the yield of tobacco grown in Belgium was 2,573,664 kilogrammes.

The total value of agricultural products of every kind in 1880 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,380 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1890 was 4,830,884 francs.

In 1880 there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department for the administration of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1894 was 1,598, workmen 28,977. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines in 1890 was 1,427; in 1893, 1,804; in 1894, 1,581. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1894 was 311,222 tons, valued at 1,582,200 francs. There were in 1894, 223 (in 1893, 226) coal mines in Belgium, of which 122 (in 1893, 125) were worked. The number of workpeople in 1894 was 117,103 (in 1893, 116,861), of whom 1,618 were women (in 1893, 2,172), 5,940 boys (in 1893, 6,359), working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1880	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Tons (1000)	16,886	20,366	19,676	19,583	19,411	20,535
Value in 1000 frs.	169,680	268,503	247,454	201,288	181,406	191,292

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1893 was 1,684,679 tons ; in 1894, 1,942,900 tons, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Pig iron					
Tons	787,836	684,126	753,268	745,264	818,597
Value (1,000 fr.)	50,073	38,318	38,716	36,052	40,828
Manufactured iron					
Tons	514,311	497,380	479,008	485,021	453,290
1,000 fr.	82,988	72,602	64,879	61,873	57,589
Steel ingots					
Tons	221,296	221,913	260,037	273,113	405,661
Million fr.	24,989	21,307	23,277	22,929	33,011
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	201,817	206,305	208,281	224,922	341,318
1,000 fr.	31,278	29,111	27,601	28,868	40,201

In 1894 there were 17 pig-iron works in activity and 3 unemployed ; 30 blast furnaces active and 11 inactive ; number of workmen, 2,824.

For the manufacture of iron there were 48 works active and 6 inactive ; 371 puddling furnaces active and 110 inactive ; number of workmen, 13,654. Of steel works there were 12 active and 3 inactive ; Martin and other furnaces, 6 active and 3 inactive ; Bessemer converters, 14 active and 14 inactive ; number of workmen, 4,159.

The value of the zinc produced in 1894 was 36,167,000 francs, and the workmen employed 4,054 ; value of lead, 3,523,000 francs ; of silver from lead, 3,026,000 francs ; number of workmen, 625.

In 1894 there were 124 sugar manufacturing establishments which turned out 202,114,000 kilogrammes of raw sugar, and 35 refineries giving an output of 68,255,000 kilogrammes. There were also 229 distilleries in operation, whose output was 584,730 hectolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L.

In 1894 there were 373 fishing vessels of 9,443 tons, of which 338 vessels were engaged in deep-sea fishery, and the value of the deep-sea fish caught was 3,270,095 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1893 was, imports 2,810,709,742 francs, and exports 2,590,261,736 francs ; in 1894, imports 2,703,080,783 francs, and exports 2,424,560,429 francs. Of the general imports in 1894, those by sea were valued at 1,303,816,413 francs, and by land and river at 1,399,264,370

francs ; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,051,239,594 francs, by land and river 1,373,320,835 francs. The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs :—

—	1880	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports .	1,680·9	1,556·4	1,672·1	1,799·8	1,536·5	1,575·1	1,574·5
Exports .	1,216·7	1,458·5	1,437·0	1,519·0	1,369·4	1,355·9	1,303·7
Transit .	1,008·4	1,554·5	1,511·1	1,328·0	1,274·9	1,234·3	1,120·9

In Belgium a distinction, as regards valuation, is made between imports subject to *ad valorem* duties and other goods imported or exported. For the former, statistics are drawn up according to the values which have served as a basis for the calculation of the duties. For the others a commission of five members availing themselves of Bourse and official quotations, and of information supplied by the Chambers of Commerce, fixes average values—without regard to countries of origin or destination. For imports the official values comprise the first cost and cost of transport to the frontier, but not customs duties or excise ; for exports, they consist of the cost at the place of production and the cost of transport to the frontier. The quantities of goods subject to duty are strictly scrutinised ; but for goods free of duty, imports and exports, the declarations of the parties interested are generally accepted. When the gross weight is given an official tare is deducted. In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty the administration has a right of pre-emption at the declared value increased by 10 per cent. when the importers disagree with the fiscal authorities and are unwilling to risk a reference of the dispute to experts.

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1894 :—

Imports	1,000 francs	Exports	1,000 francs
Cereals	258,225	Yarns, linen, wool, &c.	87,937
Textiles, raw	140,561	Coal, coke	76,245
Chemicals and drugs	88,957	Cereals	73,699
Timber	68,594	Machinery, carriages	68,446
Resins, &c.	67,280	Chemicals, drugs	61,437
Oil seeds	55,423	Textiles, raw	59,388
Mineral substances	71,965	Tissues	57,074
Tissues, wool, cotton, silk	57,687	Steel	56,624
Coffee	54,522	Hides, raw and tanned	55,712
Hides, raw	52,174	Iron	50,761
Animals, living	35,557	Glass	50,324
Animal products	39,787	Meat	44,649
Metals	44,340	Sugar, raw and refined	39,785
Yarns, linen, wool, &c.	19,723	Animal products	34,678
Manures	18,522	Zinc	30,062
Wines	26,173	Manures	27,856
Meat	27,035	Oil seeds	26,223
Flour	20,166	Animals (horses)	23,579
Coal, coke	21,206	Mineral substances	22,601
Machinery	17,181	Resin, bitumen	19,092
Butter	15,378	Dyes and colours	17,997
Tobacco	11,111		

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	278,423	282,009	310,256	285,481
United States	134,950	125,945	50,344	42,252
Great Britain	197,986	177,702	241,912	235,452
Netherlands	200,601	174,353	177,114	154,518
Germany	180,180	184,687	300,970	294,201
British India	71,312	76,312	14,940	15,851
Russia	97,642	105,403	17,132	21,608
Roumania	65,146	68,656	8,374	11,552
Argentine Republic	83,631	89,514	14,980	13,550
Sweden and Norway	50,143	47,163	15,326	14,180
Brazil	37,771	43,243	17,995	11,446
Italy	20,396	23,995	24,642	23,313
Peru	26,419	32,640	717	1,089
Australia	18,209	17,188	3,571	4,099
Spain	13,575	16,173	18,758	22,626
Chile	13,216	22,120	8,338	6,469
Egypt	4,379	3,642	14,259	11,508
Switzerland	3,504	5,400	28,299	27,748

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce to Belgium (Board of Trade returns) were:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain:					
Woollen yarn	1,242,399	1,254,881	1,236,894	1,063,171	1,057,211
Silk stuffs & ribbons	1,602,300	1,660,696	1,793,309	1,647,729	1,896,496
Flax	759,812	893,196	815,861	647,001	431,142
Sugar	942,393	731,521	764,804	1,220,666	651,725
Bar iron & manufactures	869,803	823,476	761,035	759,176	782,054
Eggs	585,032	540,699	629,264	682,636	885,136
Poultry, rabbits, &c.	477,226	361,181	412,823	372,493	352,183
Exports to Belgium:					
Cottons	1,089,731	1,040,776	1,003,870	1,104,711	1,026,862
Cotton yarns	806,794	610,470	452,937	387,504	448,465
Woollens	922,047	990,794	934,742	922,509	1,036,254
Machinery	847,463	807,420	670,344	677,304	782,762
Iron	441,044	292,806	244,138	255,553	275,420

The imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce and manufactures to Belgium, according to the

Board of Trade returns, are shown in the subjoined tabular statement for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	17,383,776	17,253,265	17,013,967	16,848,979	17,052,405
Exports of British produce . .	7,638,712	7,374,495	6,942,667	7,128,862	7,631,030

Of foreign and colonial produce, amounting to 5,410,061*l.* sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1894, raw cotton was valued at 371,972*l.*, and wool at 2,676,958*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31 :—

	1870		1880		1890		1893		1894	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels . .	55	20,048	24	10,442	10	4,393	6	1,039	5	917
Steamers . .	12	9,501	42	65,224	46	71,553	50	74,499	50	73,272
Total . .	67	30,149	66	75,666	56	75,946	56	75,538	55	79,189

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1870		1880		1890		1893		1894	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels—										
Entered	5,658	1,575,293	6,667	3,571,182	7,357	5,785,980	7,022	6,001,968	7,727	6,513,730
Cleared	5,406	1,534,013	6,615	3,544,964	7,381	5,803,168	6,977	5,939,502	7,273	6,542,962
Total .	11,064	3,109,306	13,282	7,116,146	14,738	11,589,148	13,999	11,941,470	14,545	13,056,692

Of the total in 1894, 3,834 vessels of 2,434,663 tons entered from, and 4,926 of 3,860,998 tons cleared to England; the United States coming next with 244 of 538,486 tons entered, and 225 of 502,329 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 5,680 miles in 1894, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,080 miles.

The length of railways open in Belgium on January 1, 1895, was: lines worked by the State, 2,025 miles; worked by companies, 795 miles; total 2,820 miles,

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1894 was 74,773,172, and by the companies 22,165,605. The gross receipts in 1894 amounted for the State to 152,974,889 francs, of which 51,539,763 francs were for passengers; and for the companies 41,591,780 francs, of which 12,924,348 francs were for passengers; expenses for the State 86,537,469 francs; for the companies 20,086,984 francs. The first cost of the State railways from their origin in 1834 to the end of 1894 amounted to 1,392,564,484 francs; the net receipts from 1835 amounted to 1,441,156,021 francs, and the financial charges to 1,380,589,648 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium for three years was as follows:—

—	1892	1893	1894
Private letters . . .	99,295,241	102,307,722	105,197,611
Official letters . . .	17,891,763	19,103,155	20,578,796
Post-cards . . .	39,260,182	40,195,766	42,502,135
Printed matter . . .	88,274,979	80,579,743	82,263,614
Newspapers . . .	100,693,346	108,221,087	103,449,177

On January 1, 1894, there were 836 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1894 amounted to 19,223,437 francs, and the expenditure to 10,330,850 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 8,307,193 despatches, private and official, in the year 1894. In 1894 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,928 miles, and the length of wires 19,564 miles. There were in 1894, 973 telegraph stations. Receipts in 1894, 3,548,446 francs; expenses, 4,764,776 francs.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium from 1832 to 1894 was: gold, 598,642,745 francs; silver, 556,342,745 francs; copper and nickel, 17,671,784 francs; total, 1,172,657,275 francs. No coinage has been minted recently. The proportion of Belgian and of foreign fractional silver coin (2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ franc pieces) circulating in Belgium is indicated by the results of an inquiry by the National Bank. Of silver fractional pieces amounting to 349,217 francs received at the offices of the bank on September 1, 1893, 43·53 per cent. in value was Belgian, 34·24 per cent. French, 17·83 per cent. Italian, 3·65 per cent. Swiss, 0·745 per cent. Greek; or 56·465 per cent. was foreign.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. The following are statistics of the bank in thousands of francs:—

Year	Cash	Bills, &c.	Loans in Public Funds	Public Funds	Notes in Circulation	Credit Current Accounts	Reserve
1880	98,787	283,993	7,787	33,166	339,969	72,142	14,730
1890	103,413	312,671	7,588	49,852	404,722	67,724	22,410
1892	114,655	309,392	8,599	49,966	427,595	69,340	23,583
1893	111,621	336,201	10,871	49,959	450,756	67,354	24,101
1894	130,757	346,590	13,469	49,969	469,662	78,558	24,619

The following are the statistics of private banks (30) and joint-stock banks (23) for 1888, in thousands of francs :—

—	Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Cash	Liabilities	Bills	Debit Accounts Current	Loans &c.
Private Banks.	152,556	75,730	26,523	555,378	352,008	231,992	198,992
Joint-stock .	37,598	4,272	7,527	124,985	61,480	94,267	5,549

There are, besides, agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks :—

Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of Year	Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year
			Francs				Francs
1890	844	731,057	325,415,412	1893	856	960,468	390,181,775
1892	854	869,947	351,308,338	1894	859	1,053,699	427,317,065

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25·22½ to £1 sterling.

Belgium was one of the five Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	= 2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne</i>	= 2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Dry measure	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
„ { Liquid measure	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Metre</i>	= 3·28 feet.
„ <i>Metre Cube</i>	= 35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilometre</i>	= 1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	= 2·47 English acres.
„ <i>Square Kilometre</i>	= 247·11 English acres or 0·386 square mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Whettnall, appointed February, 1894.

Councillor of Legation.—Comte Werner van den Steen de Jehay.

Secretary of Legation.—M. Maurice Joostens.

Attaché.—M. de Burlet.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns :—

Aberdeen,	Dundee,	Queenstown,	Dunedin,
Belfast,	Falmouth,	Sheffield,	Hong Kong,
Berwick,	Glasgow,	Southampton,	Melbourne,
Birmingham,	Hull,	Adelaide,	Quebec,
Bradford,	Leith,	Bombay,	Singapore,
Bristol,	Liverpool,	Brisbane,	Sydney,
Cardiff,	Manchester,	Calcutta,	Wellington,
Devon,	Newcastle,	Cape Town,	
Dublin,	Portsmouth,	Ceylon,	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Sweden and Norway, 1888 ; to Belgium, 1893.

Secretary.—C. F. Frederick Adam.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Ostend.

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BHUTÁN.

AN independent State in the Eastern Himálayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dwárs* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dwárs* were thus annexed. The Bhutiás at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhután receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhután resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Rájá, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharm Rájá, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Rájá is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (penlops and jungpens), while the Dharm Rájá is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Rájá is elected by the penlops and jungpens, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharm Rájá is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhután are the penlops of Tougso, Páro, and Taka, and the jungpens of Thimbu, Punakhá, and Angdaphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhután are Punakhá, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong, Páro, Angdaphorang, Togsa, Taka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong, the chief monastery in Bhután contains 300 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions of Bhután are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhután amounted in 1894-95 to Rx. 15,770 imports from and Rx. 16,655 exports to India. The chief imports are tobacco, European cotton goods, betel-nuts, and rice; the chief exports, wool, musk, ponies, and caoutchouc.

See Report on Explorations in Sikkim, Bhután, and Tibet 1856-86. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. Strahan. Dehra Dún, 1889.

BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election at the termination of his period of office; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 18 Senators elected for six years, and 64 Deputies elected for four years. Senators and Deputies receive a salary of 200 dollars per month with an allowance for travelling expenses. There are two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance and Industry; Government and Colonisation; Justice and Public Instruction; War.

President of the Republic.—Señor Mariano Baptista, August 6, 1892 to 1896.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into nine departments, 52 provinces, and 374 cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. The capital of each province has its municipal council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia was estimated in 1869 at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives after official returns of 1890-93, the area of each of the existing provinces, with their estimated population (excluding aboriginal Indians):—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	171,200	593,779
Potosi	52,084	360,400
Oruro	21,331	189,840
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	39,871	286,710
Cochabamba	21,417	360,220
Beni	100,551	26,750
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	126,305	112,200
Tarija	34,599	89,650
Total	567,360	2,019,549

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the Litoral department, area 29,910 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. The aboriginal or Indian population of Bolivia is estimated at a million; the mestizos or mixed races at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000. They are mostly regarded as at least nominally Christian. The present population may be estimated at about 2,000,000.

The population of La Paz is estimated at 40,000; Cochabamba, 25,000; Sucre (the capital), 20,000; Tarija, 10,000; Potosi, 20,000; Santa Cruz, 10,000; Oruro, 15,000. The seat of Government changes; in 1892 it was at Oruro; in 1893 at La Paz; in 1894 and 1895 at Sucre.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted in the settlements.

Primary instruction is free and nominally obligatory. The following figures are given for 1894 :—Primary schools 418, with 710 teachers and 25,000 pupils; secondary schools and colleges 16, with 2,149 pupils and 97 professors. There are six universities with 1,869 students and 104 professors of law, medicine, and theology. There is also a military school with 60 pupils and 9 professors. The Government contribution to public schools in 1895 was 95,500 bolivianos; the local contributions to education are 180,000 bolivianos. There are 70 schools for the rural Indian population, taught by the parish priests, besides 34 mission stations with 160 schools receiving subventions from Tarija, La Paz, and Potosi, and 10,000 bolivianos from the Government. Three schools of arts and trades are being established under the direction of the Salesian friars.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, 8 district courts, and the courts of local justices.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bolivia for the last four years have been, in bolivianos :—

—	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
Revenue . .	3,321,280	5,737,200	5,234,820	5,670,790
Expenditure .	3,613,698	5,937,200	5,721,300	6,077,264

The external debt of Bolivia consists chiefly of claims for damages for losses incurred by certain mining companies through the action of the Government during the war with Chile. The amount recognised in 1879 was 6,550,829 bolivianos. The payment of this sum is assured by 40 per cent. of the customs duties received at Arica, Chile having agreed to pay this amount after her occupation of that portion of Peruvian territory. Claims chiefly on account of unfulfilled obligations in connection with railways, amount to 3,065,000 bolivianos. The internal debt consists of advances from banks, loans, and war claims. The outstanding debt in November, 1894, was stated as follows :—External, 2,000,000 bolivianos; internal, 4,428,705 bolivianos; various claims, 3,065,000; total, 9,493,705 bolivianos.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 1,250 men. There is also a national guard, in which all citizens are bound to serve. In 1892 a conscription law was passed making military service compulsory from 21 to 40 years of age, in the line, the reserve, and extraordinary reserve. The annual cost of the army amounts to 1,500,000 bolivianos.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is in a backward condition. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and Argentina. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but much more is imported from Peru. The production of rubber is increasing, and cinchona and coca are important products. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas are employed for transport purposes.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, antimony

bismuth, gold, and borax. The silver mines of Potosi are estimated to have yielded, from their discovery in 1545 down to 1864, about 600 millions sterling. The total output of all the silver mines in 1894 is estimated at 22,000,000 ounces. The chief mines (mostly in the hands of foreigners) are at Huanchaca, Potosi, Colquechaca, and Oruro. Next in importance is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin-mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. The annual production of concentrated tin ore is about 4,000 tons. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is limited to washings by Indians. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, and Antofagasta. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. Official statistics of trade cannot be obtained, but in a British Foreign Office Report of 1895, the imports into Bolivia in 1894 are estimated at 6,800,000 bolivianos (about 570,000*l.*), of which 1,500,000 bolivianos passed through Arica, 1,800,000 through Mollendo, 3,000,000 through Antofagasta, and 500,000 through other channels. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The exports in 1894 are estimated at 1,982,500*l.*, the chief items being silver, 15,000,000 oz., value 1,562,500*l.*; copper, 3,000 tons, value 100,000*l.*; tin and tin ore, 4,000 tons, value 100,000*l.*; rubber, 800 tons, value 160,000*l.*; also wool, hides and skins, gold, coffee, cocoa, and cinchona. The silver and tin are exported by Antofagasta, the copper by Mollendo; the rubber goes by the Amazon to Para, whence it is shipped to Europe as Brazilian rubber.

Communications.

A railway connects the Chilian port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which are being studied and will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba; and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Potosi. A line is also proposed from Uyuni to the Argentine frontier. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and 6 bridges (suspension and Eiffel) have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 2,000 miles; offices, 29. In 1893 there were 87 post offices; the number of letters, postcards, papers, &c., transmitted was: internal, 1,532,458; international, 420,579. Bolivia belongs to the postal union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The banks in Bolivia are the National Bank and the Bank of Francisco Argandoña. There are also three mortgage banks, whose mortgage bonds are held almost exclusively by Bolivians.

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, about 1s. 9d. No gold pieces have been coined for many years. The Potosi mint now coins only half bolivianos and 20-cent pieces, 8 per cent. lighter than the old boliviano. In 1894 the coinage of these two pieces amounted to 1,678,320 bolivianos. There are also 5-cent and 10-cent coins of nickel.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration, and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed as follows:—

The <i>Libra</i>	:	:	:	:	:	=	1·014 lbs avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	:	:	:	:	:	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	:	:	:	=	25·36 „ „
„ <i>Gallon</i>	{	of wine or spirits	:	:	:	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·927 yard.
	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·859 square yard.

Consular Representative.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Francisco Suarez.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he¹ and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

General Deodoro Fonseca was the first President. On November 23, 1891, he resigned, and Vice-President Peixoto took his place. Dissatisfaction, occasioned principally by military interference in the States, led to a rising in Rio Grande do Sul and to a naval revolt in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The rising in the South terminated in August, 1895, and the naval revolt was suppressed in March, 1894.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress in February, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as customs, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but the several States may impose duties on foreign imports intended for consumption within their respective territories.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress.

¹ Dom Pedro died in 1891.

Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

Deputies		Deputies		Deputies	
Amazonas	4	Alagoas	6	Rio Grande do Sul .	16
Pará	7	Sergipe	4	Minas Geraes . . .	37
Maranhão	7	Bahia	22	Goyaz	4
Piauí	4	Espirito Santo . .	4	Matto Grosso . . .	4
Ceará	10	Rio de Janeiro . .	17	Federal District . .	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	San Paulo	22		
Parahyba	5	Paraná	4	Totals	212
Pernambuco . . .	17	Santa Catharina .	4		

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Prudente de Moraes Barros, born at Itu in San Paulo, 1844; elected as Deputy to San Paulo Assembly, 1866; to Chamber of Deputies in Rio Janeiro, 1885; Governor of San Paulo, 1889; President of Assembly, 1890; President of the Republic, November 15, 1894.

There are 6 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—

1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Industry, Communications and Public Works.

In 1885 a bill was passed for the gradual extinction of slavery, and on May 13, 1888, an act was passed repealing all former acts on the subject, and abolishing slavery from the day of the promulgation of the law.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the new Constitution each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legisla-

tive, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In cases of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities the only resource of the central power is an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Federal District. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the population of the Provinces (now States) of Brazil according to the incomplete census of 1872, and, so far as the results are known, according to the census of December 31, 1890 :—

State or Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. m.	Population, 1872	Population, 1890	Pop. per sq. m., 1890
Amazonas . . .	732,460	57,610	147,915	·2
Pará	443,653	275,237	351,096	·8
Maranhão . . .	177,566	359,040	430,854	2·4
Piauhy	116,218	202,222	267,609	2·3
Ceará	40,253	721,686	801,687	19·9
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	233,979	268,273	12·1
Parahyba . . .	28,854	376,226	457,232	15·9
Pernambuco . .	49,625	841,539	1,030,224	20·7
Alagoas	22,583	348,009	511,440	22·6
Sergipe	7,370	176,243	310,926	42·2
Bahia	164,649	1,379,613	1,821,089 ¹	11·0
Espirito Santo .	17,312	82,137	135,997	7·8
Rio de Janeiro .	26,634	819,604	876,884	32·9
Federal District .	538	274,972	522,651	971·5
Santa Catharina .	27,436	159,802	283,769	10·3
Rio Grande do Sul	91,335	446,962	890,647	9·7
Minas Geraes . .	222,160	2,102,689	3,018,807 ¹	13·58
Matto Grosso . .	532,708	60,417	92,827	·2
Goyaz	288,546	160,395	227,572	·8
Paraná	85,453	126,722	249,491	2·9
San Paulo	112,330	837,354	1,371,278	12·2
Total	3,209,878	10,042,458	14,068,268	4·4

¹ Figures of 1888.

According to an enumeration on August 13, 1892, the population of the State of Rio de Janeiro was 1,053,817 (540,416 males and 513,401 females), 5 per cent. being foreigners, chiefly Portuguese.

In 1890 the population of Rio de Janeiro was 522,651; of Bahia, 200,000; of Pernambuco, 190,000; Belem, 65,000; San Paulo, 35,000; Ceará, 35,000; Maranhão, 38,000; Porto Alegre, 45,000; Parahyba, 40,000; Ouro Preto, 22,000.

At the census of 1872 there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 *métis*, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths and marriages are incomplete, and no statistics are available later than 1884.

From 1871 to 1892 860,991 immigrants are stated to have entered the country. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during five years has been : 1890, 107,100 ; 1891, 218,958 ; 1892, 86,513 ; 1893, 84,143 ; 1894, 63,294. In 1893 there were 17,525 emigrants. Of the immigrants in 1894, 37,266 were Italians, 17,251 Portuguese, 6,497 Spaniards, 812 Germans, 754 Austrians, 310 French, 91 English. In Rio Grande do Sul there are, under the administration of the Land and Colonisation Department of the Federal Government, 15 Colonies with a population of 108,000, occupying 562,400 hectares of land, of which 220,050 hectares are under cultivation. By a contract which commenced January 1, 1893, the "Companhia Metropolitana" has undertaken to introduce 1,000,000 immigrants from Europe and Spanish and Portuguese colonies within 10 years. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church. In the State of Rio de Janeiro in August, 1892, there were 1,043,541 Catholics and 10,276 non-Catholics.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public instruction is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary ; secondary, or preparatory ; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government. There are two schools of medicine, four of law, four military and one naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. In 1890 these schools had, in all, 2,916 pupils. There are, besides, the Lyceum of Arts and Trades with 2,277 pupils, and five other special schools with 575 pupils. Connected with the observatory at Rio is a school for astronomy and engineering. The two establishments for secondary education called jointly the *Gymnasio Nacional* (old Pedro II. college) confer a degree, and are controlled by Federal Government. The States Governments are allowed to found gymnasia with similar organisation and privileges, and to a certain extent control this branch of instruction. All other secondary schools are private. Examinations are always official. Primary instruction in the Federal District is under the charge of the municipality, and in the States under the municipal and State authorities. According to the Constitution education is, at all stages, under lay management,

and primary education is gratuitous. The central department complain that they can get no data from the States on public instruction. It seems that education is nowhere compulsory in Brazil. In 1889 there were, it was officially stated, 7,500 public and private primary schools, attended by 300,000 pupils in all. The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro ; and a court of appeal in the capital of each State. There are courts of first and second instance, both in civil and criminal cases. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure according to the last Report of Minister of Finance and the 'Diario Official':—

	Revenue Milreis	Expenditure Milreis
1889.	160,060,744	184,565,947
1890.	195,253,406	220,645,874
1891.	228,945,000	220,592,000
1892.	227,608,092	279,180,219
1893.	262,621,621	298,858,893
1894.	278,887,263	342,975,209
1895.	280,974,579	275,396,545

The liquid deposits are not included in this statement of revenue. It is expected that revenue for 1895 will exceed 291,000,000 milreis.

The proposed budget for 1896 was as follows :—

Revenue	Milreis	Expenditure	Milreis
Import duties	225,100,000	Departments :	
Dues, &c.	750,000	Interior and Justice	16,325,507
National Property :		Foreign Affairs	1,866,222
Railways	38,000,000	Marine	25,177,153
Post and Telegraphs	7,100,000	War	48,122,402
Stamps, &c.	8,250,000	Industry	97,617,086
Rio Water Supply	1,200,000	Finance	106,919,708
Lottery taxes	1,000,000		
Sundries	5,079,000		
Tobacco duties	1,200,000		
Extraordinary	8,205,000		
Deposits	5,000,000		
Total	300,884,000	Total	296,028,078

The following statement of the financial position of Brazil is taken from a
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speech of Deputy Alcindo Guanabara (printed in the 'Diário Oficial'). The milreis is taken at 12*d.*, but its present value is about 10½*d.* :—

External loans	£34,656,800
Western Mines loans (taken over by Govt.)	4,000,000
Internal debt up to 31st March, 1895	31,740,400
Floating debt	325,875
Paper currency issued by Treasury	18,367,932
	<hr/> 89,091,007

The interest paid on external and internal loans and guarantee of railways amounts to 5,374,060*l.* Adding to this sum pensions and retiring allowances paid by National Treasury, an annual forced expenditure is found of 5,841,715*l.*

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent., that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. The redemption of the foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisação*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

The total revenue of all the provinces of Brazil in 1886–88 was 34,469,000 milreis, and expenditure 39,643,000 milreis. On August 20, 1894, the debt of the State of Rio Grande do Sul was 7,651,500 milreis. The total provincial debt in 1888 amounted to 53,030,000 milreis, of which 10,986,000 milreis was floating debt.

Defence.

Obligatory service in the army was introduced in 1875. The duration of service is 6 years in the active army and 3 in the reserve. There are 40 battalions of infantry, with 1 transport company and 1 dépôt company; 16 regiments of cavalry, each of 4 squadrons, 2 cavalry corps of 4 companies, 5 garrison companies and 1 garrison squadron; 5 regiments of horse artillery and 9 battalions of foot artillery; 2 pioneer battalions of engineers. In 1895 the army consisted of 29,000 men, of whom 4,000 were officers. The gendarmerie numbers 20,000 men.

The Brazilian navy includes the second-class battleship *Riachuelo*; the Port-defence armour-clads *24 de Maio* (ex-*Aquidaban*), *Bahia* (1,000 tons), *Alagoas*, *Piauí*, *Rio Grande*, *Maranhão*, *Pernambuco* (the last five being river monitors, 340 to 470 tons); the second-class cruisers *Almirante Tamandare* (4,735 tons), and *Benjamin Constant* (2,750 tons), both new vessels; and of vessels grouped as third-class cruisers in this book 4 *a* and 11 *b*. These last are all small gunboats. The torpedo-flotilla consists of 8 first-class and 6 third-class boats, besides small vedette craft. A new ship-building programme has been entered upon, and 3 powerful cruisers have been ordered of the Elswick firm.

The revolt of the fleet in September, 1893, headed by Admiral de Mello, supported by Admiral Saldanha da Gama and many naval officers, came to an end in March, 1894, the insurgents being unable to maintain their position. One insurgent ship, the monitor *Javary*, sank in Rio bay, and the *Aquidaban* was torpedoed off Desterro and sank in shallow water, but has been refloated and named *24 de Maio*.

The sea-going turret-ships, *Riachuelo* (5,700 tons displacement), and *24 de Maio* (4,950 tons), were built in England, the former launched in 1883

and completed in 1884, and the latter launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armour (steel-faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armour. The principal armament consists of four 21-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six 5-ton breech loaders in one ship, and four in the other, besides 17 machine-guns. The cruiser *Almirante Tamandare*, built in Brazil in 1890, is a vessel of 4,465 tons and 7,500 nominal horse-power, with a very extensive quick-firing armament. An 18-knot third class or torpedo cruiser, the *Aurora* (480 tons), was launched at Elswick in 1893. Besides the 3 cruisers ordered from Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., 2 coastguard ironplated vessels are being built at 'Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' and 3 torpedo catchers have been ordered from the 'Germania Company.'

For these expenses 18,000,000 milreis have been voted, extending over years, 1895-97.

There are five naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton. The annual yield of coffee is estimated at 8,000,000 bags; for Rio de Janeiro alone the coffee yield in 1894-95 was 2,750,000 bags, that for 1895-96 being estimated at 2,000,000 bags (60 kilos). The Santos coffee crop for 1894-95 amounted to 4,010,249 bags. In Pernambuco the sugar crop, 1893, yielded 2,020,996 bags (75 kilos.); 1894, 2,468,297 bags. In this State are about 30 sugar factories with an average capacity of about 160 tons of cane per day. In Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is important. The number killed in 1895 was 280,000. In the same State are prosperous fruit preserving establishments, tanneries and breweries. The production of rum and alcohol is rapidly increasing. Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. In Minas Geraes there are 5 important gold mines worked by English companies and 1 by a French company. Of 3 of these the produce in 1891 was valued at 73,935*l*. Diamond mining is also carried on. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel. Cotton mills are on the increase; in the State of Rio de Janeiro there were at work in 1894 15 mills with, in all, 7,870 looms, employing about 8,000 hands, and annually manufacturing goods of the value of 1,500,000*l*. In Bahia are 10 cotton mills with 800 looms; while in Pernambuco are 8 cotton and jute mills with 1,300 looms. There is a silk mill at Petropolis near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro are also 2 large flour mills capable of grinding per annum 60,000 and 40,000 tons respectively, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics.

Commerce.

For the year 1890 the imports into Brazil were valued at 260,100,000 milreis, and the exports at 317,822,000 milreis. For 1894 the exports were valued at 601,046,000 milreis. Of this amount, the value of 218,098,000 milreis passed through the port of Santos; 148,921,000 through Rio de Janeiro; 50,976,000 through the ports of Rio Grande do Sul; 44,836,000 through Manaus; and 41,629,000 through Belem.

The Government levies on most national products an export duty, while the import duties are very high, sometimes 80, 100, and 120 per cent. on value of imports.

From Rio Janeiro in 1894 the total exports were of the value of 108,808,000 milreis, of which 103,666,000 milreis was for coffee. The export of coffee from Rio Janeiro has been, in bags of 60 kilogrammes : 1892, 3,381,764 ; 1893, 2,438,154 ; 1894, 2,662,520. From Santos the export has been : 1891-92, 3,588,142 bags ; 1892-93, 3,411,498 ; 1893-94, 1,772,679. From Pará in 1893, 19,144,157 kilogrammes of rubber were exported ; in 1894, 19,472,010 kilogrammes ; cocoa, 1893, 4,597,189 ; 1894, 3,434,656 kilogrammes. From Manãos, 1893, 4,743,752 kilogrammes of rubber were exported ; in 1894, 4,377,566 kilogrammes. From Pernambuco in 1893 the exports of sugar were valued at 39,063,140 milreis (1,953,157*l.*) ; in 1894, 39,052,780 milreis (1,708,559*l.*) ; cotton, 1893, 16,541,845 milreis (827,092*l.*) ; 1894, 11,469,115 milreis (501,774*l.*) From Maceio, 1894, sugar, 695,286 bags (75 kilos.) ; cotton, 36,099, bales ; cotton seed, 56,979 bags.

From Rio Grande do Sul the chief exports in 1894, were dried beef, 20,831,226 kilogrammes ; tallow, 3,552,375 kilogrammes ; hides, 496,011 in number.

The trade of Brazil is mostly with Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Brazil.	4,350,675	4,249,909	3,511,941	4,636,102	3,940,069
Exports of British produce to Brazil.	7,458,628	8,290,039	7,910,325	7,773,433	7,525,986

The following are the values of the principal imports into Great Britain from Brazil :—Raw cotton, 367,844*l.* in 1892 ; 1,179,643*l.* in 1893 ; 733,992*l.* in 1894 ; unrefined sugar, 243,771*l.* in 1892 ; 266,651*l.* in 1893 ; 271,424*l.* in 1894 ; caoutchouc, 1,729,366*l.* in 1892 ; 2,029,858*l.* in 1893 ; 2,020,799*l.* in 1894 ; coffee, 571,027*l.* in 1892 ; 516,240*l.* in 1893 ; 384,512*l.* in 1894.

The most important articles of British produce and manufacture exported to Brazil are manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,551,990*l.* in 1893 ; 3,099,535*l.* in 1894 ; wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 609,855*l.* in 1893 ; 605,142*l.* in 1894 ; woollen manufactures, of the value of 404,045*l.* in 1893 ; 376,241*l.* in 1894 ; coals, of the value of 459,171*l.* in 1893 ; 563,403*l.* in 1894 ; and machinery, of the value of 766,730*l.* in 1893 ; 621,411*l.* in 1894.

About one-third of the merchandise imported at Rio de Janeiro is from Great Britain, though the customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1894 there entered the ports of Rio Grande do Sul, in the foreign trade 49 vessels of 17,544 tons and cleared 49 of 20,806 tons. In 1893, in the foreign trade, 1,397 vessels, of 2,062,294 tons entered, and 1,218 vessels, of 1,924,449 tons cleared the port of Rio Janeiro ; in 1894 1,297 vessels (608

British) entered, and 1,198 (560 British) cleared. At Pernambuco in 1894, including coasting trade, there entered 1,047 vessels of 1,067,057 tons; of these, 576 of 694,706 tons were engaged in foreign trade. The merchant navy (vessels over 100 tons) in 1894 consisted of 164 steamers of 110,068 tons gross, and 126 sailing vessels of 35,908 tons net. From November, 1894, all coasting and river traffic will have to be carried on under the Brazilian flag. Subventions amounting to 2,855,440 milreis are granted by the Brazilian Government to companies engaged in coasting trade or river navigation.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in 1895 railways of a total length of 7,492 English miles open for traffic, besides 4,321 miles in process of construction, 6,064 under survey, and 8,091 to be surveyed. Of the lines open, 1,750 miles were Union lines, 1,993 miles were subventioned lines, 921 miles were non-subventioned lines, and 2,828 miles were lines conceded to or administered by States. Of those under construction, 611 miles were Union lines, and 2,454 were subventioned, 376 miles were non-subventioned, and 880 miles belonged to States. Most of the railways have been constructed with the guarantee of the interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total cost of the Union lines up to end of 1894 has been 257,674,937 milreis, and the deficit paid from National Treasury, 11,118,481 milreis. The total receipts of the State railways alone in 1891 amounted to 21,733,383 milreis, and expenses to 14,229,521 milreis, but these expenses consisted only of employes' salaries.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1893 there were 9,884 miles of line, and 21,130 miles of wire. There were 264 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 1,132,432. Receipts, 3,257,000 milreis; expenditure (including construction of new lines), 6,088,000 milreis.

The Post Office carried of letters and post cards, 33,441,000; of samples and printed packets 37,674,000, in the year 1893. There were 2,826 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money. The State paper money in circulation at the end of 1892 amounted to 215,111,964 milreis; at the end of 1893, 285,744,750 milreis; in March, 1895, 367,359,000 milreis, including 125,000,000 milreis advanced to banks, and 83,000,000 milreis issued in consequence of the recent naval revolt. The bank-note issue (March, 1895) amounted to 340,714,000 milreis; total paper money, 708,073,000 milreis. The decree of March 14, 1895, required that half the liquid proceeds of the internal loan of 100,000,000 milreis of 1895 should be applied to the redemption of the paper money; that 20,000,000 milreis should be withdrawn at once, and that the gradual redemption of notes should begin on April 30. In 1892 the two chief banks of issue, the Banco do Brazil and the Banco do Republica were united as the Banco da Republica do Brazil, becoming responsible for the existing circulation, while the ultimate liability rests with the Government. The capital of the new bank is stated at 190,000,000 milreis.

The par of exchange in the early years of this century was 5s. 7½*d.* per milreis; in 1833 it was fixed at 3s. 7½*d.*; and in 1846 the present rate, 2s. 2½*d.* was established. The actual value of the paper milreis in 1868 fell as low as 1s. 2*d.*; in 1891 it touched 1s. 0½*d.*; in 1892, 10*d.*; in 1893, average 12*d.*; in 1894, average 10½*d.*; in 1895, 10¼*d.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2s. 2½*d.*

The 10 milreis piece weighs 8·9648 grammes, ·916 fine, and thus contains 8·2178 grammes of fine gold.

The 2 milreis silver piece weighs 25·5 grammes, ·916 fine, and therefore contains 23·375 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oilava</i>	.	.	.	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. A. de Souza Correa, appointed 1890.

Secretary.—Eduardo Lisboa.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—Baron de Rio Branco.

Consul in London.—Joaquin Corneiro de Mendonça.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, Adelaide, Bombay, Canada (C.G.), Cape Town, Hong Kong Melbourne, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Edmund C. H. Phipps, C.B., appointed envoy to Brazil, September 3, 1894.

Secretary.—Geo. Greville, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceio, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Curityba, Paranaguá, Penedo, Santa Catharina.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members, elected for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not inferior to 15,000 (raised by law of August 9, 1888); both bodies are chosen by the same electors—the Chamber directly by departments, and the Senate directly by provinces. Electors must be 21 years of age, and can read and write. In 1887 there were 134,119 registered electors or 1 to 18 of the population. In the election of deputies in March 1888, 89,977 citizens voted or 67 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. Deputies must have an income of 100*l.* a year, and Senators 400*l.* The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law.

President of the Republic.—Jorge Montt, for the period from 26 December, 1891 to 26 December, 1896.

The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos, with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a Cabinet or Ministry, divided into seven departments, under six Ministers, viz.:—Of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Worship and Colonisation; of Justice and Public Instruction; of Finance; of War and Marine; of Industry and Public Works. The Council of State consists of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments municipalities, which are popularly elected, the number of members varying with the number of the inhabitants, and their tenure of office being for three years.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

In 1884 the province of Antofagasta was ceded to Chile by Bolivia, and those of Tarapacá and Tacna by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. Owing to troubles in Peru the decision has been deferred.

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the census of November 26, 1885, and the estimated population together with the population per square mile in 1894:—

Provinces and Territories	Capitals	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1885 Census	Pop. Estimated Dec. 1894	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1894
Magallanes, <i>territory</i>	Punta Arenas	75,292	2,085	3,624	—
Chiloë	Ancud	3,995	73,420	82,262	20·6
Llanquihue	Puerto-Montt	7,823	62,809	81,361	10·4
Valdivia	Valdivia	8,315	50,938	65,186	7·8
Arauco	Lebu	4,248	73,658	92,524	21·8
Cautin	Temuco	3,126	33,291	46,959	15·0
Malleco	Angol	2,856	59,492	75,258	26·3
Bio-Bio	Angeles	4,158	101,768	133,589	32·1
Concepción	Concepcion	3,535	182,459	244,841	69·2
Nuble	Chillan	3,556	149,371	167,399	47·1
Maule	Cauquenes	2,930	124,145	129,733	44·2
Linares	Linares	3,488	110,652	120,099	34·4
Talca	Talca	3,678	133,472	165,642	45·0
Curicó	Curicó	2,913	100,002	107,380	36·8
Colchagua	San Fernando	3,795	155,687	163,338	42·9
O'Higgins	Rancagua	2,524	87,641	94,274	37·3
Santiago	Santiago	5,223	329,753	410,437	78·5
Valparaiso	Valparaiso	1,637	203,320	230,990	141·1
Aconcagua	San Felipe	5,840	144,125	157,516	26·9
Coquimbo	Serena	12,905	176,344	199,677	15·5
Atacama	Copiapó	43,180	76,566	73,216	1·7
Antofagasta	Antofagasta	60,968	21,213	36,959	0·6
Tarapacá	Iquique	19,300	45,086	49,082	2·5
Tacna	Tacna	8,685	29,523	32,191	3·7
Grand Total		293,970	2,527,320	2,963,687	10·8

The estimate for 1894 is based on the Census of 1885, which was admittedly incomplete. The official estimate adds 15 per cent., or 399,889 for omissions, and 50,000 as the number of Indians, bringing the total population of Chile up to 3,413,576.

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, of

whom 34,901 were Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 6,808 German, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italian, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-American, 674 Austrian, 434 Swedish and Norwegian, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America.

The total urban population in 1885 was 1,062,544, and the rural 1,464,776. The two largest towns of Chile are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, the first of which had 250,000, and the second 150,000 inhabitants in 1890 ; other towns are Talca, 24,000 ; Concepcion, 24,000 ; Chillan, 21,000 ; Serena, 17,000 ; Iquique, 16,000 ; Tacna, 14,000 ; San Felipe, 12,000 ; Copiapó, 10,000 ; Curicó, 11,000.

The registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Chile began in 1885, but the resulting statistics are acknowledged to be of little value. The most recent official figures are :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1886	73,241	5,985	67,451	5,790
1891	79,235	6,853	89,422	— 10,187
1892	103,065	12,895	99,371	3,694
1894	108,724	14,726	90,399	18,325

Religion.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. The clergy in charge of dioceses and parishes are subsidised by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State. It is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary instruction. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the University and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. The branches included are law, physical and mathematical sciences, medicine, and fine arts. The number of students inscribed for the study of these branches in 1893 was 1,313. The number of students at the National Institute and provincial colleges in 1894 was 7,666. There is a lyceum for girls in Santiago. There are, besides, normal, agricultural, and other special schools. There were in 1893 1,222 public primary schools in the country, with 113,247 pupils, and an average attendance of 72,899, and 2,042 teachers. There were also 449 private schools, with an attendance of 29,812. At the census of 1885 there were 600,634 children between 6 and 15 years of age. At the census of 1885, 634,627 people could read and write, and 96,636 could only read. The National Library contains over 80,000 volumes of printed books, and 24,048 manuscripts.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, six Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. At the end of 1894 there were in the penal establishments of Chile 713 prisoners condemned to lengthened imprisonment ; 748 to shorter terms ; 701 to simple incarceration ; 3,121 were under trial.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

According to official statement, the income and expenditure of Chile have been :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos
1889 .	62,457,934	61,247,783
1890 .	59,255,783	75,063,376
1892 .	62,400,000	60,900,000
1893 .	73,443,000	62,692,500
1894 .	83,436,000	78,482,000

The revenue for 1895 was estimated at 77,354,000 pesos.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Chile for 1896 were :—

Revenue	Pesos	Expenditure	Pesos
Import duties . .		Interior	5,609,316
Export duties . .		Foreign Affairs, Wor-	
Agricultural tax . .		ship, & Colonisation	2,550,484
Stamps		Justice and Public In-	
Post-Office & Telegraphs		struction	9,290,941
Storage and Wharfage .		Finance	14,023,871
Railways		War	9,284,357
Miscellaneous . . .		Marine	7,263,611
		Industry and Public	
		Works	24,785,564
Total	80,500,000	Total	73,168,144

On December 31, 1894, the public debt of Chile was :—

External debt, December 1894	£11,626,300
„ „ loan, 1895	2,000,000
Internal debt	60,721,963 pesos

The service of the external debt costs 605,000*l.*, and of the internal, 1,100,000 dollars, or 55,000*l.* The interest on the external debt is at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent.

Defence.

By the law of November 6, 1894, the strength of the army must not exceed 6,000 men, distributed between 3 regiments of artillery, 7 of infantry, 4 of cavalry, and a corps of engineers. There are 4 generals of division, 6 of

brigade, 18 colonels, 40 lieut.-colonels, and 555 inferior officers. Besides the regular army there is a National Guard, composed of citizens. In 1894 this force consisted of—artillery 8,970, infantry 42,120; in all 51,090 men. The National Guard is about to be reorganised, and every Chilian from 20 to 40 years of age will be obliged to serve. By this system about 25,000 men annually will receive military instruction.

At the present time the Chilian fleet, including ships building, consists of 3 armourclads, 4 deck-protected cruisers, several small cruisers of the gunboat class, and a small torpedo flotilla. Classified according to the system adopted in this book (see Introductory Table), the actual strength is as follows:—1 first-class battleship (*Capitan Prat*); 1 port-defence armourclad (*Huascar*); 1 armoured cruiser (*Almirante Cochrane*); 4 second-class cruisers: 2 third-class cruisers *a*, and 8 of the same class *b*; 1 first-class and 8 third-class torpedo boats, besides a few others for harbour service. 6 destroyers are building in England. The small battleship *Capitan Prat* (6,900 tons), built at La Seyne, is a vessel of most interesting character, combining a high speed ($18\frac{1}{2}$ knots) with a powerful armament, and sufficient protection. All her guns are worked either by electricity or by hand. Four $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Canet guns, in armoured barbettes, are dispersed in the form of a lozenge, one at the bows, one at the stern, and one on either broadside. Eight $4\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Q.F. guns are coupled in four closed turrets, and there are 24 smaller Q.F. pieces, as well as machine guns. The ironclad *Almirante Cochrane* was built at Hull in 1874 from the designs of Sir E. J. Reed; 3,500 tons displacement, 2,920 horse-power, 9-inch armour at the water-line, with six 18-ton and 4 Q.F. guns; speed 13 knots. The protected cruiser, *Esmeralda*, was launched in June 1883, at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co.; 3,000 tons displacement, armour 1 inch thick, engines 6,500 horse-power; two 24-ton breech-loading guns, six 4-ton guns besides machine-guns; 18 knots an hour. The smaller second-class sister cruisers (2,080 tons, 19 knots) *Presidente Errazuriz* and *Presidente Pinto* have more recently been launched at La Seyne; and, in September, 1893, another cruiser (4,500 tons) was launched at Elswick. She has been named the *Blanco Encalada*, and replaces the vessel of the same name which was torpedoed in the late civil war. Her speed and gunnery trials were very successful. With natural draught she attained 21·75 knots, and with forced draught 22·78 knots.

Industry.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually about $27\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of wheat, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels of other cereals, besides fruits, vegetables &c. In 1888, 66,030 gallons of wine were exported. Over 500,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, &c. are annually reared in the country. Of mineral produce the annual yield of copper is about 400,000 metric quintals; of silver, 160,000 kilogrammes; of gold, 500 kilogrammes; of coal, 10,000,000 metric tons; while manganese and other minerals are obtained.

The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 420,000 in 1885; 443,000 in 1886; 702,000 in 1887; 773,000 in 1888; 903,000 in 1889; 1,009,000 in 1890; and 877,000 in 1891; 804,842 in 1892; 938,871 in 1893; 1,082,285 in 1894. A large amount of British capital has recently been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chile (including bullion and specie) for five years (in pesos of 38*d.*) :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports .	67,889,079	63,699,190	78,003,104	68,235,874	54,483,716
Exports .	67,714,004	65,695,483	64,205,038	72,245,114	72,040,420

Of the imports in 1893 the value of 46,082,847 pesos was subject to duty ; of the exports, 45,165,333 pesos. In 1894 the export of minerals amounted to 61,326,280 pesos, and of agricultural produce to 9,100,046 pesos.

The following table shows the leading imports and exports for two years :—

Imports	1892	1893	Exports	1892	1893
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Food substances . .	15,827,483	14,127,106	Nitrate	31,785,060	39,211,913
Textiles	18,844,515	12,036,915	Iodine	5,138,460	5,953,420
Raw materials . .	8,831,471	10,066,388	Other mineral sub- stances	14,421,886	13,692,823
Clothing, trinkets .	4,431,961	3,529,265	Wheat	6,196,457	6,082,001
Machinery, &c. . .	9,259,408	10,822,185	Other agricultural produce	5,409,914	5,543,773
Domestic articles .	5,456,744	4,568,040	Manufactures . . .	61,099	40,408
Railway plant, &c..	3,595,426	2,798,967	Various	193,063	164,455
Wines, beverages .	1,759,526	1,257,485	Specie	463,736	896,205
Articles of art, &c..	1,075,146	1,261,593	Re-exports	533,363	660,116
Drugs, &c.	1,117,648	1,009,297			
Various	7,485,107	5,731,089			
Species and bank notes	318,369	427,546			
Total	78,003,104	68,235,874	Total	64,205,038	72,245,114

In 1893 the exports of bar silver amounted to 6,973,898 pesos ; of silver ores, 6,703,628 pesos.

Of the nitrate exported about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17·3 to France, 13·3 to the United States, 11·2 to Great Britain, and 10·9 per cent. to Belgium.

The trade of the leading ports was as follows for two years :—

	Imports 1892	Imports 1893	Exports 1892	Exports 1893
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Valparaíso . .	53,525,404	46,881,701	8,299,560	8,640,216
Iquique . . .	5,787,905	6,009,085	23,747,193	28,138,512
Pisagua . . .	1,114,375	1,010,790	8,704,866	11,024,755
Talcahuano . .	8,578,271	7,042,954	5,641,583	5,750,377
Coquimbo . .	2,837,336	1,670,019	3,712,762	3,246,132
Antofagasta .	1,420,143	1,941,934	2,744,438	2,889,446
Coronel . . .	1,121,536	723,806	3,560,379	3,343,204
Taltal	467,535	500,905	4,116,336	4,303,041
Valdivia . . .	1,365,501	1,035,377	420,433	803,352

For the years stated the foreign trade of Chile was distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1892)	Imports from (1893)	Exports to (1892)	Exports to (1893)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain . .	34,098,576	30,794,833	46,918,442	55,050,621
Germany . . .	20,953,892	16,959,008	7,052,554	6,230,002
France	6,742,418	4,174,137	1,527,754	2,599,601
United States . .	4,598,677	4,489,088	3,119,324	2,860,885
Peru	2,551,383	3,402,459	2,382,514	1,470,450
Argentine Republic	5,770,704	5,366,756	247,995	166,823
Brazil	433,273	334,135	112,811	159,185
Italy	456,990	441,999	5,181	39,173

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Chile	3,473,348	3,710,356	3,871,399	3,797,429	3,711,544
Exports of British pro- duce to Chile	3,130,072	2,000,550	3,734,697	2,385,621	2,207,306

The staple articles of import from Chile into the United Kingdom are copper and nitre. In the year 1894 the value of the total imports of copper from Chile into Great Britain amounted to 689,585*l.*; nitre, 1,129,877*l.*; wheat and barley, 701,809*l.*; silver ore, 357,485*l.*; sugar, 10,609*l.*; chemical products, 210,724*l.*; and wool, 128,106*l.*

The principal articles of British produce exported to Chile are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1894 the total exports of cotton fabrics to Chile were of the value of 651,941*l.*; of woollens, 201,365*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, 436,214*l.*; coal, &c., 209,521*l.*; hardware, 19,990*l.*; machinery, 176,861*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1894, of 137 vessels (of 100 tons and above), of 102,199 tons, of which 39 were steamers, of 43,741 tons gross. In 1893 there entered the ports of the Republic, in the foreign trade, 1,791 vessels of 2,682,542 tons, and cleared 1,662 of 2,509,279 tons. Of vessels engaged in the coasting trade in 1893 a total tonnage of 6,257,463 entered. There are English, German, and French lines of steamers from the coasts of Chile to Europe, through the Straits of Magellan, and English and Chilean lines to Peru and Panama.

Communications.

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1893 the total length of lines open for traffic was 1,782 English miles, of which 686 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1893 was 64,459,179 pesos. Of the Trans-Andine railway from Santa Rosa to Mendoza, 18 miles of the Chilian section and 88 of the Argentine section are open, 46 miles of line being still required to unite the sections. The length of the various lines under construction in Chile in 1894 was 400 miles.

The post-office in 1893 transmitted 25,419,553 letters, 1,893,032 circulars, &c., and 30,839,684 newspapers and other printed matter. There were 550 post-offices, and 901 letter-boxes. Postal revenue, 1893, 937,420 dollars; expenditure 812,235 dollars.

The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1894, was 6,965 miles, with 8,330 miles of wire. There were 194 offices and 343 telegraph employees. In 1893, 894,280 telegrams were sent. The railway and private lines, over 4,500 miles in length, are not included in these figures. The State (1894) worked 22 telephones.

Money and Credit.

The number of banks of issue in Chile was 24 in 1894. Their joint capita amounted to 47,028,555 pesos, and their registered issue to 19,196,807 pesos, the total issue authorised (1895) being 24,000,000 pesos. The banks are (1895) required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods; the hypothecary and commercial notes in circulation in 1895 amounted to 145,249,700 pesos. The Santiago savings bank paid in interest to depositors, in 1894, 77,341 pesos, at 5 or 6 per cent. per annum.

The conversion law of 1892 provided for the redemption of the paper currency at the rate of 24d. per peso. That of February 11, 1895 provided that the redemption should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18d. per peso, and authorised the issue of the coinage described below, the proceeds of the sales of nitrate lands being devoted to this purpose. The new coinage, however, must, from December 31, 1895, or later as the prescribed conditions may require, be withdrawn and replaced by silver pesos of 25 grammes weight .900 fine, or their equivalent in gold. On July 10, 1894, the conversion fund had, in gold, silver, and drafts, 10,855,027 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos* is of the value of 3s. 9d.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows:—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively the *Colon* or *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5.99103 grammes .916 fine and therefore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 20 grammes, .835 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the *centavo* and 2-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a colon or the (uncoined) gold peso.

English and Australian sovereigns will be legal tender for two years from June 1, 1895, their value being 13½ pesos (that is, 1 peso = 1s. 6d.).

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Augusto Matte (resident in Paris).

Secretary.—A. Bascuñan.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southampton; Adelaide, Auckland, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Minister and Consul-General.—John Gordon Kennedy, appointed October 1, 1888.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (V.C.), Valparaiso (C.G.), Antofagasta (V.C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOH, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsait'ien, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China; born 1871; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor *Hien-Fêng*; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor *T'ung-chi*, January 22, 1875.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of *Kwangsü*, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of *Ts'ing*, which overthrew the native dynasty of *Ming*, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor *Hien-Fêng*, predecessor and father of *T'ung-chi*, in concert with Prince *Ch'un*, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. There were two dowager Empresses concerned in the arrangements—the 'Eastern,' the Empress widow of *Hien-Fêng*, and the 'Western,' the mother of the *T'ung-chi* Emperor. The 'Western' still lives, and has lately withdrawn from power. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. The Emperor did not assume full control of the government till February 1889, when the Empress Dowager withdrew. He was married on February 26, 1889.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the *Ts'ing* dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the *Chün Chi Ch'u*, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College,

who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hsio-shih,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Ch'i-pu, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. Formerly there were only Liu-pu or six boards, but towards the end of 1885 the seventh, or admiralty board (Hai-pu), was created by imperial decree. These boards are:—(1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; and (7) the admiralty board.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-ch'a-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

Area and Population.

Hitherto the population of China, it is believed, has been much over-estimated; a recent estimate of the population of China Proper will be found below. The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:—

—	Area	Population
China Proper	Eng. sq. miles 1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan	431,800	580,000
Total	4,218,401	402,680,000

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 413,000,000; other estimates gave 350,000,000. In the following table the figures with an * are from Chinese official data for 1882; those

with a † have the population of 1879; Fukien is estimated on the basis of the census of 1844.

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili †	58,949	17,937,000	304
Shantung *	53,762	36,247,835	557
Shansi *	56,268	12,211,453	221
Honan *	66,913	22,115,827	340
Kiangsu *	44,500	20,905,171	470
Nganhwei	48,461	20,596,288	425
Kiangsi †	72,176	24,534,118	340
Chéhkiang *	39,150	11,588,692	296
Fukien	38,500	22,190,556	574
Hupei *	70,450	22,190,556	473
Hunan *	74,320	21,002,604	282
Shensi †	67,400	8,432,193	126
Kansu †	125,450	9,285,377	74
Szechuen *	166,800	67,712,897	406
Kwangtung with Hainan *	79,456	29,706,249	377
Kwangsi †	78,250	5,151,327	65
Kweichow †	64,554	7,669,181	118
Yünnan †	107,969	11,721,576	108
Total . . .	1,312,328	383,253,029	292

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of peace ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

According to a return of the Imperial Customs authorities, the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 9,350 at the end of 1894. Among them were 3,989 British subjects, 1,294 Americans, 253 Japanese, 807 Frenchmen, 767 Germans, 780 Portuguese, 380 Spaniards, and 356 Swedes and Norwegians, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory

of Confucius as the Holy Man of old, and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago.

Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Instruction.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary or lettered class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. Yearly examinations are held for literary degrees and honours, which are necessary as a passport to the public service; and in 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of the examinations. Recently, Western literature, and especially works of science, have been introduced in translations, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are continually on the increase. The principal educational institution for this purpose is the 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, a Government institution, where the English, French, German, and Russian languages, and mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, chemistry, natural history, physiology, anatomy, and Western literature are taught by European and American professors, while the Chinese education of the pupils is entrusted to Chinese teachers. There are besides several colleges under the control of some of the numerous Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary bodies at Shanghai; and a number of smaller or elementary schools at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science only form the subjects of study. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Foochow, in which foreign instructors are engaged to teach such young Chinese as intend to make their career in the army or navy of their country. Western modes of warfare, besides Western languages and literature. Three Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finance.

The amount of the public revenue of China is not known. It is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five millions sterling, derived from taxes on land, grain, salt, and customs duties. The land tax in the north does not exceed 3s. per acre yearly, and the highest rate in the south is 13s.

The following is Herr von Brandt's estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Chinese Government :—

	Haikwan taels
Land tax	35,000,000
Maritime customs, including inland duty on foreign opium	23,000,000
Inland transit dues	12,000,000
Native customs and native grown opium duty	10,000,000
Salt monopoly	10,000,000
Sale of titles and brevet ranks	5,000,000
Rice tribute	3,000,000
Licences., &c.	2,000,000
Total normal revenue	100,000,000

The total (at 1 tael = 3s. 1½d.) would be equal to 15,625,000l.

Other two sources resorted to in times of necessity are sale of office and forced contributions among the wealthy ; the former was abolished by imperial decree in 1878. The sale of brevet rank is, however, still in vogue.

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677l. (ex. 6s.), in 1864, and, gradually increasing, have risen to 23,518,021 haikwan taels (including 6,197,906 taels, opium Likin), or 5,781,513l. (ex. 4s. 11d.), in 1891 ; to 22,689,054 haikwan taels (including 5,667,007 taels, opium Likin), or 4,939,596l. (ex. 4s. 4½d.), in 1892 ; and to 21,989,300 haikwan taels (including 5,362,733 taels, opium Likin), or 4,329,143l. (ex. 3s. 11¼d.), in 1893 ; and to 22,523,605½ haikwan taels (including 5,050,303 taels, opium Likin), or 3,601,430l. (ex. 3s. 2¾d.), in 1894.

The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army. The existing debt of China has arisen almost entirely out of the recent war with Japan. In 1874 the government contracted a loan of 627,675l., and in 1878 a loan of 1,604,276l., both at 8 per cent. and both secured by the customs revenue. In 1884 a silver loan of 1,505,000l. was contracted, in 1886 one of 2,250,000l., and in 1887 a German loan of 250,000l. These obligations were punctually met, and at the outbreak of the recent war the outstanding amount was estimated at about half a million sterling. In December, 1894, a foreign silver loan of 1,635,000l. was raised at 7 per cent., and in February, 1895, a gold loan of 3,000,000l., both on the security of the customs revenue, while other advances, on the same security, amounting to over 2,000,000l. were obtained from local banks and foreign syndicates. Internal loans were also obtained amounting to nearly 5,000,000l. Thus the total debt was increased to about 13,000,000l. The war indemnity to be paid to Japan amounts to 200,000,000 Kuping, or Imperial Treasury, taels, (1 Kuping tael = 1.096 Shanghai tael), and the compensation for the retro-cession of the Leao-tong peninsula to 30,000,000 taels, together equivalent to about 40,000,000l., so that the total debt of China now reaches the sum of 53,000,000l.

Defence.

ARMY.

According to Chinese official statistics the army is composed as follows :—

1. *The Eight Banners*, including Manchus, Mongols, and the Chinese who joined the invaders under the Emperor Shunchih in A.D. 1644—total 323,800. Of these 100,000 are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor at Peking once a year. The number of guards in the Forbidden City, each of whom holds military rank, is given as 717.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, having 6,459 officers and 650,000 privates. The pay of the infantry is from 5s. to 10s. a month, and the cavalry receive about 1l., out of which each man must feed his horse, and replace it if the one originally supplied by the Government is not forthcoming.

It is impossible to obtain any very reliable information about the Chinese army, but it is stated that great improvements have taken place since the last occasion upon which Chinese troops were opposed to Europeans. Large quantities of foreign-made arms have been purchased, and the arsenals in China, under foreign supervision, are said to be daily turning out both arms and ammunition. Captain Norman, in his book, 'Tonquin,' divides the army as follows :—

I. *The Active Army*, comprising :—

1. The Army of Manchuria ;
2. The Army of the Centre ; and
3. The Army of Turkestan.

II. *The Territorial Army.*

He gives the number of the Army of Manchuria as 70,000 men, divided into two army corps, the head-quarters of the one being at Tsitsihar the capital, and of the other at Moukden. Many of these troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and possess a liberal supply of Krupp 8 centimètre field cannon. The Army of the Centre, having its headquarters at Kalgan, an important town to the N.W. of Peking, is numbered at 50,000 men in time of peace. This number, however, can be doubled in case of war. The men are a hardy race, and are armed with Remington rifles. The Army of Turkestan is employed in keeping order in the extreme western territories, and could not, in all probability, be moved eastward in the event of war with a European foe. The Territorial Army, or 'Braves,' is a kind of local militia, capable of being raised to a strength of probably 600,000 men. The numbers are kept down in time of peace to 200,000. The Tartar cavalry of the north are mounted on undersized but sturdy ponies. The small size of their horses, and their wretched equipment, render them no match for European cavalry. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in a few of the great cities on the coast and along the frontier.

NAVY.

The Chinese navy, during the war with Japan, has disappointed those who regarded it as an effective fighting force. Directed by the Tsung-li-Yamen to remain in Chinese waters, it was practically condemned to uselessness; the provincial system of its organization was a bar to combined action; brave though its seamen showed themselves in many ways, they were demoralized under the command of inefficient and often corrupt officers; and it had fallen from the efficient state to which it had been brought by a British officer of high attainments during the years which had elapsed since his removal, through the jealousy of native officials. At the opening of hostilities, on July 25th, 1894, when the *Kowshing* transport was sunk, an engagement took place between the Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* and the *Tsi-Yuen*, with other vessels, and the small Chinese cruiser *Kuang-Yi* was driven ashore and destroyed. In the battle of the Yalu (September 17th), or in immediate consequence of that action, the barbette armour-clad *King Yuen*, 2,850 tons, and the cruisers *Chih Yuen*, 2,300 tons, *Chao Yung*, 1,350 tons, *Yang Wei*, 1,350 tons, and *Kuang Ki*, 1,030 tons, were sunk or burned. Subsequently at Wei Hai Wei the barbette ship *Ting Yuen* and the cruiser *Ching Yuen* were sunk, and the armourclad *Chen Yuen* was captured. The Chinese fleet is organized in district squadrons, which are severally raised and maintained by the provincial viceroys. The naval strength of China after the war, adopting the system of classification used in this volume, may be expressed thus :—Battleships, none; 3 port-defence vessels; 7 second-class cruisers; 9 third-class cruisers of 12 knots' speed or more, and 33 of less than that speed; torpedo boats, 7 first-class, of which 4 are building, 25 second-class, and 2 third-class. There are arsenals or dockyards at Port Arthur, Wei Hai Wei, Port Li, Canton, and Shanghai.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, though no statistics as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hû-pei, Hû-Nan, Chiang-hsi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, and Cheh-Chiang.

All the 18 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; at Hankow, coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked, and in Yünnan Japanese mining engineers have been employed to teach the people how to apply modern methods to copper mining, which is an industry of some antiquity in that province.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table

shows the value of the foreign trade of China for five years in haikwan taels :—

—	1890	1891 ¹	1892 ¹	1893 ¹	1894 ¹
Imports . . .	127,093,481	134,003,863	135,101,198	151,362,819	162,102,911
Exports . . .	87,144,480	100,947,849	102,583,525	116,632,311	128,104,522

¹ These values are the actual market prices of the goods (imports and exports) in the ports of China ; but for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the imports at the moment of landing, and of the exports at the moment of shipping, that should be taken. For this purpose from the imports there have to be *deducted* the costs incurred after landing, namely, the expenses of landing, storing, and selling, and the duty paid ; and to the exports there have to be *added* the importer's commission, the expenses of packing, storing, and shipping, and the export duty. So dealt with, the value of the imports for 1893 comes to 129,241,804 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 131,951,558 haikwan taels, and the value of the imports for 1894 comes to 139,569,201 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 144,690,042 haikwan taels.

The sterling value of the foreign trade of China for 1892 shows a decline of over 6,000,000L., owing to the fall in the rate of exchange, but the silver-purchasing power of commodities in China appears not to have depreciated with the fall in the gold value of silver.

During 1894 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table :—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	29,943,379	11,500,254	41,443,633
Hong Kong . . .	82,424,351	50,793,504	133,217,855 ¹
India	19,929,092	2,542,611	22,471,703
United States of America	9,263,082	16,442,788	25,705,870
Continent of Europe (without Russia) . .	5,770,594	19,119,081	24,889,675
Japan	9,130,173	9,256,632	18,386,805
Russia (in Europe and Asia)	1,058,728	11,023,184	12,081,912

¹ The increased value of imports and exports assigned to Hong Kong is largely the result of (a) bringing the returns treatment of the traffic with that colony into harmony with the customs' fiscal system, which accounts that trade as foreign, and (b) the enormously enhanced silver value of goods from the West showing diminished quantities.

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year ; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kowloon and Lappa custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1894) :—

Imports	Haikwan taels	Exports	Haikwan taels
Opium	33,336,067	Tea	31,854,575
Cotton goods . . .	52,105,448	Silk, raw & manuf'd	42,644,582
Raw cotton	556,203	Sugar	2,436,625
Woollen goods . . .	3,540,195	Straw braid	2,531,219
Metals	7,526,651	Hides, cow & buffalo	1,089,919
Coal	3,221,343	Paper	1,784,366
Oil, kerosene . . .	8,005,314	Clothing	1,850,635
Seaweed, fishery products, &c.	5,157,616	Chinaware and pottery	1,231,136

Of the tea in 1894, 307,504 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 757,287 piculs to Russia, 403,197 piculs to the United States, 165,504 piculs to Hong Kong, 80,323 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 1,862,312 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in piculs:—1884, 2,016,218; 1885, 2,128,751; 1886, 2,217,295; 1887, 2,153,037; 1888, 2,167,552; 1889, 1,877,331; 1890, 1,665,396; 1891, 1,750,034; 1892, 1,622,681; 1893, 1,820,831; 1894, 1,862,312.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to certain ports of the Empire. The following is a list of twenty-four of these treaty ports, with the value of their direct foreign imports and exports for 1894:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
			Haikwan taels	Haikwan taels
Newchwang	Shêngking	60,000	864,494	1,534,664
Tient-sin	Chihli	950,000	4,551,175	6,605,997
Chefoo	Shantung	30,000	1,684,190	632,792
Chung-king	Szechuan	109,000	—	—
Ichang	Hupei	34,000	—	—
Hankow	"	800,000	14,381	4,399,022
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	53,000	2,500	—
Wuhu	Anhui	77,000	24,309	3,142
Nanking	Kiangsu	150,000	—	—
Chinkiang	"	140,000	29,428	561,209
Shanghai	"	400,000	96,661,920	58,421,830
Ningpo	Chéhkiang	255,000	133,238	11,002
Wênchow	"	80,000	21,529	1,671
Foochow	Fukien	1,000,000	4,411,414	4,765,719
Tamsui ¹	Taiwan, Formosa .	100,000	2,260,727	604,027
Kelung ¹	"	70,000	—	—
Tainan ¹	"	135,000	1,700,719	1,189,650
Amoy	Fukien	96,000	6,372,311	6,637,484
Swatow	Kwangtung	30,000	8,600,195	2,250,559
Canton	"	2,000,000	13,741,801	15,777,828
Kiungchow	"	41,000	1,817,840	1,257,177
Pakhoi	"	25,000	2,983,903	1,112,621
Lungchow	Kwangsi	22,000	108,361	44,772
Mengtsz	Yunnan	12,000	1,241,879	943,321

¹ Since ceded to Japan.

Since April 1887 the customs stations in the vicinity of Hong Kong and Macao have been placed under the management of the foreign customs. Kowloon imports 15,326,749 haikwan taels, exports 19,665,908 haikwan taels; and Lappa imports 3,093,158 haikwan taels and exports 1,648,127 haikwan taels. The same service has also been charged with the collection of the so-called Likin (inland) tax on foreign opium imported, which is likely to result in a considerable increase of the foreign maritime customs receipts.

A custom house was opened at Yatung (Tibet) on 1st May, 1894.

The port of Nanking, which the Chinese Government consented to throw open by a treaty made with France in 1858, in which England participated under the 'most favoured nation' clause, had not been opened at the end of 1894.

The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom from China, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to China (including Hong Kong and Macao), in each of the last five years, were, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	6,057,910	5,820,070	4,428,038	4,786,824	4,177,446
Exports of British produce	9,138,429	8,988,072	7,576,902	6,435,024	6,255,818

From China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao, the imports into the United Kingdom amounted in 1893 to 3,894,258*l.*; in 1894, to 3,543,362*l.*; to China, exclusive of these ports, the exports of British produce amounted in 1893 to 4,612,885*l.*; in 1894 to 4,450,732*l.*;

The imports into the United Kingdom from China are made up, to the amount of over one-third, of tea. During the last six years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were:—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1889	88,558,037	3 503,011	1892	57,050,708	2,055,943
1890	73,743,124	2,813,060	1893	56,208,958	1,990,107
1891	62,283,778	2,403,478	1894	43,762,974	1,522,985

Besides tea, the only other important articles of import into Great Britain from China are raw silk, the value of which amounted to 986,301*l.* in 1890; to 1,069,855*l.* in 1891; to 544,641*l.* in 1892; to 877,074*l.* in 1893; 424,672*l.* in 1894; and straw for hat manufacture, 497,692*l.* in 1894. Manufactured cotton goods of the value of 3,997,899*l.*, and woollen goods of 561,031*l.*, in the year 1894, constituted the bulk of the exports of British produce to the Chinese Empire, inclusive of the goods passing through Hong Kong.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates

the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1894, 38,063 vessels, of 29,622,001 tons (30,027 being steamers of 28,506,074 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 20,527, of 20,496,347 tons, were British ; 13,123, of 5,539,246 tons, Chinese ; 2,429 of 1,983,605 tons, German ; 420, of 379,044 tons, Japanese ; 107, of 129,127 tons, American ; 293, of 348,291 tons, French.

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. A first attempt to introduce railways into the country was made by the construction, without the sanction of the Government of China, of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, twelve miles in length. It was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again in 1877, and taken up after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities. A small railway was constructed from the K'ai-p'ing mines for conveyance of coal to Hokou, situated on the Petang, a river ten miles north of the Peiho, and was subsequently extended to deep water on the Petang. A continuation has been completed from Petang, *via* Taku, to Tientsin and Lin-si, and is being carried on to Shan-hai-kwan. In the summer of 1889 the Emperor ordered the construction of a line across the north-west of China from Peking to Hankow on the Yangtze River, and committed the task to the two Viceroy of the provinces through which the projected railway is to run, Li Hung Chang and Chang Chih-tung, the latter official having been transferred to Hankow from the Viceroyalty of Canton for the purpose. But up to the present moment no decided steps have been taken to carry out the scheme. The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amour and the Ussuri ; while Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Yangchow, Soochow, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton Fatshan, Woochow, Lungchow, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton, westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Foochow, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Foochow and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Söul, the capital of Corea ; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechuen province. By an arrangement recently made with the Russian telegraph authorities the Chinese and Siberian lines in the Amour Valley were joined in the latter part of 1892, so that there is now direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs at Peking and the outports.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liang* or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1894 to 3s. 2½d., or 6.25 haikwan taels to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver *yen*. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sze</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .		
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .		
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).		
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fun</i> (Candaren).		
10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsien</i> (Mace).		
10 <i>Tsien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.		
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Kin</i> (Catty) = 1½ lbs.	”	”
100 <i>Kin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133½ lbs.	”	”

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .		
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from 6½ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1.13 to 1.63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.		

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch).		
10 <i>Tsun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14.1 English inches by treaty.		
10 <i>Chih</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms.		
1 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= approximately 3 cables.		

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Kung-Ta-jên.

Councillor of Legation.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Kingeast Tseng.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Major Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.M.G. Appointed January 13, 1896.

Secretary.—W. N. Beauchler.

Chinese Secretary.—J. N. Jordan.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiung-chow, Newchwang, Ningpo, Pagoda Island (V.C.), Pakhoi, Shanghai, (C.G.), Swatow, Tien-tsin, Wênchow, Wuhu.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, their presidents, elected by ballot, being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, the country being now named the Republic of Colombia.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected for four years by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President is chosen by electoral colleges, holds office for six years, and exercises his executive functions through eight ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, failing the president and vice-president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—M. A. Caro. Appointed 1894.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, and the Treasury.

The departments have retained some of the prerogatives of their old sovereignty, such as the entire management of their finances, &c.; each is presided over by a governor.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 513,938 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows :—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population 1881	Density per square mile	Capital	Population 1886
Antioquia. .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	20,000
Boyacá . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja . . .	8,000
Cauca . . .	257,462	621,000	2.4	Popayan . .	10,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá . . .	120,000
Magdalena .	24,440	90,000	3.7	Santa Marta .	6,000
Panama . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama . . .	30,000
Santander .	16,409	555,600	35	Bucaramanga	20,000
Tolima . . .	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué . . .	12,000
Total . . .	504,773	3,878,600	7.7		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. There were 1,434,129 males and 1,517,194 females in 1870.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (population 20,000) on a cañon of the Magdalena and connected with the coast by 20 miles of railway; Cartagena (20,000); Medellín (40,000), in an important mining region; Bucaramanga (20,000); Cúcuta (10,000), the last two being large coffee centres in Santander.

Religion and Education.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There is a national university, which includes 4 colleges and technical schools, with about 1,600 students. Belonging to Departments are 4 universities or colleges with 1,083 students; there are 34 public and numerous private colleges or institutes for secondary instruction. In 1894 there were 15 normal schools with about 600 students, and 1,817 primary schools with about 89,000 pupils in attendance. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory.

Finance.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the biennial periods indicated:—

—	1891-92	1893-94	1895-96
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	26,023,160	30,580,000	26,226,300
Expenditure .	26,979,325	33,502,386	26,233,191

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, which amounted in 1893 to 9,160,175 pesos.

The internal debt on June 30, 1894, was: consolidated, 5,466,896 pesos; floating, 3,946,164 pesos; total, 9,413,060 pesos. This is exclusive of paper currency amounting to 26,135,606 pesos. The interest on the consolidated internal debt was 262,196 pesos. The floating debt should be paid off by means of sinking funds assigned by Congress for the purpose in 1888. The fund at present amounts to 604,000 pesos per annum, but owing

to the extraordinary charges incurred on account of the insurrection of 1895, the actual condition of the floating debt is not clearly ascertained.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, stands thus: external bonds of 1873, 1,913,500*l.*; coupon arrears and interest certificates to June 30, 1895, 1,455,220*l.*; total, 3,368,720*l.* Negotiations for a settlement of the external debt have been in progress since June 1889, and there is now a prospect of an arrangement between the Government and the bondholders being made in time for ratification by the Congress of 1896.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each session. The peace footing is 5,500. In case of war the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

Production.

Columbia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. From Antioquia alone gold valued at 40,000*l.* is exported annually. The average annual output of gold and silver is about 823,000*l.* in value. The number of mines of all sorts on which the legal imposts were paid in 1891 was 4,961, nearly all of which were gold mines either alluvial or in veins. Of the total number, 3,398 (all of them gold) were in Antioquia, 794 in Tolima, 571 in Cauca. In Tolima and Cauca there are many silver mines, either alone or in association with gold or other metals. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines). The emerald mines of Muzo on the river Minero are said to yield to the value of about 20,000*l.* yearly. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying nearly the whole of Colombia with salt. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, rubber, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. In Tolima are wide grazing districts, the total number of cattle, horses, mules and asses in the department being 390,000. In Colombia the number of these animals is estimated at 3,465,000, besides 3,487,000 goats, sheep, and swine.

Commerce.

The value of the foreign commerce of Colombia for five years has been as follows (up to 1891 mostly in currency, in subsequent years mostly in gold):—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports . .	11,579,340	12,854,180	14,447,860	12,189,253	13,403,299
Exports . .	14,697,340	17,583,170	24,802,769	16,067,549	14,630,332

The principal imports are food-stuffs, beverages, textiles, and iron and steel

goods; the chief exports are coffee, earth-nuts, silver ore, cacao, cotton, dye-stuffs, live animals, tobacco, hides, caoutchouc, timber. In 1892 the imports from Great Britain amounted to 4,289,576 pesos; from France, 2,244,459 pesos; from Germany, 1,315,430 pesos; from the United States, 1,816,263 pesos. Exports to the value of 5,966,911 pesos went to Great Britain; 4,855,467 pesos to the United States; 1,520,905 pesos to France; 1,450,903 pesos to Germany. The value of coffee exported in 1892 was 7,609,356 pesos; precious metals, 3,471,529 pesos; minerals, 620,424 pesos; tobacco, 576,536 pesos; hides, 560,485 pesos. About three-fourths of the British trade with Colombia passes through the port of Barranquilla.

Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. In 1893 the transit traffic was 185,591 tons, showing a falling off of 212 tons as compared with the traffic of 1892, the New York trade having decreased, while the European had increased.. The traffic from the Pacific is about two-thirds of that from the Atlantic.

The following table gives the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, and of the exports of British home produce to Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom	304,261	329,244	457,094	629,736	569,412
Exports of British Produce	1,144,246	1,279,708	1,105,487	957,608	976,586

Of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, the most important articles in 1894 were silver ore, of the value of 99,918*l.*; coffee, of the value of 276,589*l.*; caoutchouc, 25,518*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce exported to Colombia in 1894 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 621,270*l.* The other principal articles exported from Great Britain to Colombia in 1894 were linen manufactures, of the value of 43,121*l.*; woollens, of the value of 50,994*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 35,946*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 19,731*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1894 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 2 steamers of 341 tons and 5 sailing vessels of 2,179 tons.

In 1893 there entered the ports of Colombia 1,510 vessels of 806,397 tons, and cleared 1,475 of 1,436,854 tons; of the total tonnage 55 per cent. was British, 19 per cent. French, and 10 per cent. German.

The total length of railways in Colombia in 1892 was 218 miles. Three railways are complete and in working order, and five others are partly constructed and in use. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Thirty-three regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, 1 Spanish, and 1 Italian.

In 1893 the Post Office of Colombia carried 302,410 inland letters and post-cards, 615,844 samples, printed matter, &c., 70,038 registered letters and packets, and despatched 342,440 letters and 206,171 printed papers, packets, &c., abroad.

There were 6,835 miles of telegraph in 1894, with 319 stations; between June 1, 1892, and March 31, 1894, 317,507 telegrams and 2,509 cablegrams were sent out, while 372,630 telegrams and 3,322 cablegrams were received.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal, 46 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. It was attempted to raise a loan of 600 million francs in December 1888, but only a small portion of the sum was taken up. It was sought to form a new company, but without success, so that the company was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). In March 1893 a further extension was granted for the organisation of a new company to take over the business; in 1894 steps were taken for the formation of the new company, and work on the canal was provisionally resumed.

Money and Credit.

In 1894 a law was passed providing for the redemption of the paper currency, the free coinage of gold, and the coinage of small silver pieces for the Government in European mints. There is, however, said to be no gold in the country available for coinage. No money has recently been coined in Colombia, but in 1894 silver coinage (.835 fine) was executed in Birmingham for the Republic to the amount of 8,251 pesos. The currency is almost entirely paper money. On December 31, 1894, the amount of metallic and paper money in the banks was as follows:—

Banks	Silver	Nickel	Paper
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Banco Nacional . . .	179,451	—	18,416
Banco de Colombia . . .	54,088	15,772	474,264
Banco Internacional . . .	1,619,775	1,150	242,553
Banco de Bogotá . . .	50,518	173	251,402
Total	1,903,832	17,095	986,635

At the same date the National Bank notes in circulation amounted to 27,000,000 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *peso*, or dollar, of 10 reales is the legal tender, although the country people and retail trade generally adopt the old dollar of 8 r., which is usually meant unless *peso fuerte* or *peso de ley* is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s., or 5 fr., but owing to the coinage law which reduced the fineness from .835 to .500, the Colombian dollar is really worth 1s. 10½d. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the sol or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coined money:—

Nickel.—2½-cent, 5-cent, common in every-day use, at a discount for paper.

Silver.—The *peso*, and 50- and 80-cent. pieces. ½-real, 1 real, 2 real, not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at a high premium.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the

standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. M. Hurtado.

Secretary of Legation.—J. N. Méndez.

Consul-General.—Señor Ramón Goenaga.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—G. F. B. Jenner, appointed January 9, 1892.

Consul at Panama.—Claude C. Mallet.

Vice-Consuls at Honda, Medellín, Barranquilla, Carthagena, Colon, and Santa Martha.

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CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

THE Congo Independent State was constituted and defined by the General Act of the International Conference, signed at Berlin February 26, 1885, by which it was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations, in conjunction with the rest of the basin of the River Congo. The Powers reserved to themselves, until the end of a period of twenty years, the right of deciding if freedom of entry shall be maintained or not. But an International Conference, which met at Brussels in 1890, authorised the Government of the Independent State to levy certain duties on imports. The Congo Independent State was placed under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians individually ; but by will dated August 2, 1889, the King bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, and a Convention of July 3, 1890, between Belgium and the Independent State, reserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years.

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and three departments, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, placed under the direction of a Secretary of State, and administered by three General Secretaries. There is a local Government, consisting of the Governor-General, Vice-Governor-General, State Inspector, General Secretary, Director of Justice, Director of Finance, and Commander of the Forces. The seat of Government is at Boma.

The precise boundaries of the Free State were defined by convention between the International Association of the Congo and Germany, November 8, 1884 ; Great Britain, December 16, 1884 ; the Netherlands, December 27, 1884 ; France, February 5, 1885 ; Portugal, February 14, 1885, and May, 1891 ; by the declaration of neutrality of August, 1885 ; and by treaties concluded with Great Britain, May 12, 1894, and France, August 4, 1894. The State includes a small section on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga ; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Mobangi, whence the State extends northwards to the Mobangi River and the Boma River, north-east to the watershed of the Congo basin, eastwards to 30° E. long., and Lake Tanganika, south-east to Lake Bangweolo and southern watershed of the Congo basin to Lake Dilolo, south-west (by arrangement with Portugal, 1891), to the course of the Kassai river, thence to 7° S., the river Kwilu, 8° S., the river Kwango, and the parallel of Nokki. The area of the Independent State is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 30,000,000. The European population in 1895 numbered 1,096. Of these, 691 were Belgian, 75 English, 75 Portuguese, 75 Swedish and Norwegian, 50 French, 28 American, 21 Italian, 14 Danish, 16 Dutch, 12 German, 4 Spanish and 1 Austrian ; other non-native inhabitants numbered 14. The capital is at Boma, on the Lower river.

The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Vivi. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above this there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. In 1888, a survey, with the view to a construction of a railway 250 miles long, was completed between Vivi and Leopoldville at an average distance of 30 miles S. of the river. Of this railway about 65 miles are now open for traffic.

The revenue for 1896 is estimated at 7,002,735 francs, and expenditure 8,236,300 francs ; the revenue is derived mainly from a subsidy of two million francs annually granted by the King of the Belgians, from an advance of money by the Belgian Government, July 3, 1890, for a term of ten years at the rate of two million francs a year, from taxes, and from the sale and letting of public lands.

The principal articles of export are palm-oil, rubber, ivory, orchilla weed, gum copal, ground nuts, cam-wood. The chief imports are textiles,

guns, powder, spirits (in a small portion of the territory), tobacco. In 1893 the general imports were valued at 10,148,418 francs; in 1894 at 11,854,021 francs. In 1892 the general exports were valued at 7,529,979 francs; in 1893 at 7,814,791 francs; in 1894 at 11,031,704 francs; the exports of the Independent State proper in 1892 were valued at 5,487,633 francs; in 1893 at 6,206,134 francs; in 1894 at 8,761,622 francs. The chief articles exported (in the general commerce) in 1894 were:—Coffee, 290,008 francs; ivory, 5,210,260 francs; nuts, 1,483,659 francs; palm-oil, 1,043,773 francs; caoutchouc, 2,726,703 francs. The trade is chiefly with Belgium and the Netherlands. In 1894 the imports from Belgium amounted to 6,227,909 francs, and the exports to Belgium 6,398,303 francs.

In 1893 677 vessels of 217,996 tons entered the ports of Banana and Boma.

Under the governor are a large number of white subordinates, chiefs of districts, which extend as far as Stanley Falls, and other officials. The twelve administrative divisions or provinces are:—Banana (two circumscriptions), Boma, Matadi, the Falls, Stanley Pool, Kwango Oriental, Equator, Ubangi-Wellé, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi-Wellé, Lualaba, and the administrative region of Tanganyika. The principal stations occupied are:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, Lukunga, Leopoldville, New Antwerp, Berghe Ste Marie, Coquilhatville, Stanley Falls, Luluaburg, Ponthierville, Albertville, Nyangse and Kaweongo.

There is an armed force of native Africans, divided into 16 companies, commanded by 143 European officers and 146 sergeants. The effective strength for 1895-96 is fixed at 6,120 men, the contingent to be recruited within the State being 4,000. There are 4 camps of instruction. There are seven steamers on the Lower and twelve in the Upper Congo, besides a flotilla of sailing and row boats. There is a regular steamer service with Europe, and the State is included in the postal union. Post offices, 10. Letters, &c. (1893): internal, 49,544; international, 119,784.

Consul-General in London for the Congo Independent State.—J. Houdret.

British Consul.—W. C. Pickersgill, C. B. (at Loanda).

British Vice-Consul at Boma.—L. R. S. Arthur.

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COREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR CHOSEN.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, named *Li-Hi* in Chinese, succeeded King Shoal Shing in 1864, and is the twenty-ninth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392. Up to July, 1894, when war was declared by Japan against China, the monarchy, which is hereditary, was practically absolute. The constitution, the penal code, and the system of official administration were framed on the Chinese model, except that the government was in the hands of a hereditary aristocracy, exclusive and corrupt. Since early times Corea had acknowledged the suzerainty of China, a suzerainty which was denied by Japan and which was the cause of the war between China and Japan, 1895. By the treaty of peace in May, 1895, China renounced her claim, and under Japanese influence, with the aid of money borrowed from Japan, many constitutional changes have been and are being introduced in Corea. The constitution as it at present exists maybe briefly described as follows:—The King is an independent sovereign, but his power is to a certain extent modified by the Cabinet, which passes resolutions and frames laws which must be submitted to the King for ratification. The privileges of the aristocracy have been abolished, and the selection of officers for government posts is made by the Cabinet, subject to the King's approval. The central government consists of 9 departments or ministries of state, the officials at the head of which form the Cabinet. The departments are those of (1) the Prime Minister, (2) the Royal Household, (3) the Treasury, (4) the Home Office, (5) the Foreign Office, (6) the War Office, (7) Justice, (8) Works and Agriculture, (9) Education.

The eight provinces into which Corea was formerly divided have been abolished, and local government is now administered in 23 *pu*, or counties, these being sub-divided into *kün*, or districts, of which there are in all 336.

Area and Population.

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Recent statistics give 2,356,267 families and 10,528,937 inhabitants—5,312,323 males and 5,216,614 females. The capital, Seoul, has about 250,000 inhabitants. The foreign population consisted, in 1892, of 9,890 Japanese, 2,556 Chinese, 51 British, 80 American, 28 French, and 26 German. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent. In all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the Chinese characters were used exclusively, but in official documents a mixture of the native script is now being introduced.

Religion and Instruction.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. The law forbidding temples and priests in the city of Seoul has been repealed; in the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China is the first aim of Corean scholars and aspirants for official station. There are about 20,000 Catholics and 300 Protestants. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and ten other members. Two hospitals are attached to the mission with an English doctor, a lady doctor, and trained nurses. The American missionaries have also an hospital in Seoul. In 1892 there were about 40 Protestant missionaries (British and American), 20 Roman Catholic.

In Seoul there is a school for English with 2 English teachers and 130 pupils. There are, besides, 8 or 10 schools for Japanese and 1 American Mission School, all of which are subsidised by the government.

Finance and Defence.

The revenue was formerly derived chiefly from the land tax, payable in kind; the sale of trade monopolies; a poll tax, and other levies accruing chiefly to the local authorities. Under present arrangements the revenue will be derived from three sources:—the land tax, to be payable in money; the maritime customs; and the sale of ginseng, which will cease to be a perquisite of the palace, the King being granted a yearly subsidy of 500,000 dollars (50,000*l.*) for his expenditure. It is estimated that the land tax will yield 20,000,000 dollars; the maritime customs, 600,000; and the sale of ginseng, 500,000. In 1892 the customs amounted to 438,413 dollars.

The standing army of Corea used to consist of about 5,000 men, drilled by 2 American instructors. This army, with the exception of a small residue under these instructors retained as a palace guard, has now been disbanded, and an embryo army, at present limited to about 2,000 men, has been substituted. It is under the control of Japanese drill-instructors, who are actively engaged in their training. There is also a military school for the education of cadets under Japanese management, and a Royal Naval School has been recently established under an English naval instructor and gunnery instructor. A police force, numbering about 1,500 men, has also been formed, and is under the control of a special department.

Production and Commerce.

In the south of Corea, rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds are grown, besides tobacco; in the north the chief crops are barley, millet, and oats. Probably only half the available land is cultivated. Gold, copper, iron, and coal abound, but no attempt is made to develop these resources.

In 1876 Corea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; in 1886 France; in 1892 Austria. An overland Trade Convention has been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Corea by the Tiumen River.

In these treaties Corea was treated with as an independent State. By virtue of these treaties Seoul and the three ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan are open to foreign commerce.

The total value of the trade (merchandise only) at the three ports has been as follows:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	4,727,839	5,256,468	4,598,485	3,880,155	5,843,189
Exports . .	3,550,478	3,366,344	2,443,739	1,698,116	3,456,140

The imports in 1894 were: cotton goods, chiefly shirtings and muslins, value 2,379,980 dollars; woollen goods, 45,009 dollars; metals, 164,060 dollars; sundries, 3,253,340 dollars. The chief exports were: beans, value 515,310 dollars; cow-hides, 329,440 dollars; rice, 1,210,150 dollars.

The actual trade is much greater than that stated. The statistics refer only to the three open ports, at which a customs service has been established, conducted by foreigners detached from the Chinese customs service. No account is taken of the trade at non-treaty ports, or of that on the Russian

and Chinese frontiers, or of the under-valuation of imports owing to "ad valorem" duties. About 60 per cent. (in value) of the imports are goods of British manufacture, and 30 per cent. Chinese and Japanese, but the trade in Japanese piece goods is steadily increasing, the value in 1894 amounting to 276,000 dollars.

The number of vessels entering from foreign countries in 1894 was 1,313 of 365,301 tons, of which 11,712 tons was British.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen. Small river steamers, chiefly owned by Japanese, run on the Han River between Chemulpo and Seoul, and there is a project for a railway between the capital and Chemulpo. A line of coasting steamers visits the non-treaty ports at stated intervals, and is said to do a profitable carrying trade. A telegraph line runs from Seoul north to the Chinese frontier, connecting with the line to Shanghai; another runs south to Fusan, connecting with the cable to Japan; a third from Seoul to Yuensan, thence north to the capital of the north-east province, and will probably be connected eventually with the Russian telegraph system at Novokievsk.

Money.

The legal currency is the copper cash, together with the newly minted silver dollar, silver 20 cent piece, nickel 5 cent, copper 5 cash, brass 1 cash. The amount of the new coinage in circulation is, however, totally inadequate, and is supplemented by the Mexican dollar and Japanese yen, both of which are legal tender. In remote districts only silver ingots can be changed. About 500 old cash pieces are given for the dollar or yen.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K.C.M.G. (Peking).

British Consul-General at Seoul.—Walter C. Hillier.

Acting Vice-Consul at Chemulpo.—W. H. Wilkinson.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution first promulgated in 1870, but modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to live ‘respectably.’ There were 537 electors in 1889, and 26 deputies (32 in 1895). The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Rafael Iglesias, elected April 1894.

The administration normally is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz. of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, and Worship; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into five provinces and two comarcas. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205 (122,480 males and 120,725 females), besides 19,456 (estimated) unenumerated, and about 3,500 aborigines. The enumerated population gives on an average 10·5 inhabitants to the square mile. There were in 1893 1,490 marriages, 10,567 births (19·7 per cent. illegitimate), and 6,027 deaths, showing a deficiency of 805 births, but the registration of births and marriages is very imperfect. In 1891 6,330 persons entered and 3,706 left Costa Rica. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population 20,000), and in the towns of Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia (pop. 6,047), Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limon. The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. In 1893 many concessions were made for colonising and agricultural purposes.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. In 1892 there were in the Republic 2,245 Protestants, 35 Jews, and 224 Buddhists, &c. Education is compulsory and free. In 1892 there were 267 primary schools, with 11,472 pupils in attendance, besides five establishments for higher education costing 87,030 pesos. In 1891, 546,035 pesos were devoted to education.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been :—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1893-94	1894-95
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue .	5,195,865	5,601,996	5,808,474	4,800,000	6,021,615
Expenditure	4,995,343	5,483,430	5,449,290	4,741,840	6,824,243

The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a 7 per cent. loan of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the accumulated interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* The principal of the debt has been converted into a total amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1888, and for the arrears of interest fully paid up shares in the Costa Rica Railway Company were given, 22*l.* 10*s.* of shares for the arrears on each 100*l.* old bond. In 1895 the Government again went into default, and negotiations are now in progress for a settlement. The internal debt on March 31, 1893, amounted to 2,750,100 pesos. It is being rapidly redeemed.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men and 12,000 militia, but on a war footing can command 34,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve.

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee (15,160,878 kilogrammes in 1893), bananas (1,576,650 bunches), sugar (162,804 quintals in 1891). The production of bananas and of coffee is rapidly increasing. Maize, rice, wheat, potatoes are commonly cultivated. Gold and silver mines are worked; the annual value of the produce being about 128,000 pesos. In 1892 the live stock consisted of 345,665 cattle, 77,043 horses, and 2,765 sheep, valued at, in all, 5,827,606 pesos.

The following is the value in pesos of the imports and exports for five years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Imports . . .	6,306,408	6,337,500	8,351,029	5,389,749	5,833,427
Exports . . .	6,965,371	10,290,760	9,664,607	9,113,948	9,619,064

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1893 being valued at 8,304,930 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 786,493

pesos ; hides and skins, 138,431 pesos ; cedar, 98,891 pesos ; various woods, 87,640 pesos. Of the imports the value of 1,697,944 pesos was from Great Britain, 1,399,615 pesos from the United States, 1,123,836 pesos from Germany, and 807,761 pesos from France. Of the coffee exports the value of 4,586,870 pesos was to Great Britain, 1,954,298 pesos to the United States, and 1,713,536 pesos to Germany.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, the trade of the United Kingdom with Costa Rica has been :—

—	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Costa Rica .	519,111	493,131	355,115
Exports of produce of U.K. to Costa Rica	124,478	167,424	157,029

The chief article imported from Costa Rica in 1894 was coffee, value 349,828*l*. The chief domestic exports to Costa Rica in 1894 were cottons, value 52,871*l*. ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 24,066*l*. ; woollens and worsteds, 13,076*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 Costa Rica had 2 merchant steamers of 528 tons and 1 sailing vessel of 318 tons.

In 1893 there entered the ports of Limon and Punta Arenas 356 steamers of 420,811 tons (151 of 186,848 tons British), and 22 sailing vessels of 10,673 tons (2 of 1,460 tons British).

The railway system of Costa Rica extends from Limon, on the Atlantic coast, inland to Alajuela, 147 miles. From Puntarenas, on the Pacific, a line extends to Esparza, 14 miles. This line is being continued to Alajuela, and when it is completed there will be railway communication between the east and west coasts. Other railways are projected. Gross railway receipts (1894-95) 2,449,893 pesos currency.

In 1893 there were 70 post offices. Letters, &c., despatched : internal, 791,591 ; external, 865,275.

There are (1891) telegraph lines of a total length of 630 English miles, with 43 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1891 was 222,231

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, and 1,500,000 pesos respectively. The Bank of Costa Rica has a monopoly of the note issue. The paper in circulation in 1895 amounted to 3,107,000 pesos, the specie reserve being 1,155,000 pesos.

The silver in circulation amounts to 1,000,000 pesos.

The *Peso* or *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas* : par value, 4*s*. The paper peso is worth about 1*s*. 9*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is now in use ; the following are the old weights and measures :—

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Peralta (residing at Liège).

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Hull, Kingston (Jamaica), Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling, resident at Guatemala.

Consul.—Percy G. Harrison.

There is a Vice-Consul at Port Limon.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are:—1. Prince Christian, born September 26, 1870. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872. 3. Princess Lowisa, born February 17, 1875. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Princess Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887. 8. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Marie Dagmar* (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia; widow, November 1, 1894.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858; married, October 22, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter

of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865 ; offspring, Prince Aage, born June 10, 1887 ; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888 ; Prince Erich, born November 8, 1890 ; Prince Viggo, born December 25, 1893 ; Princess Margrethe, born September 17, 1895.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Frederica*, born October 9, 1811 ; married, October 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg ; widow August 19, 1863.

II. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824 ; general in the Danish army.

III. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825 ; general in the Danish army.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg :—

House of Oldenburg.

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various

alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the rate of 3 rixdalers (6s. 8d.) per day during the actual session, and are reimbursed for travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Baron *Reedtz-Thott*, appointed August 7, 1894.
2. Ministry of the Interior.—H. E. *Hoerring*, appointed January, 1894.

3. Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.—J. M. V. *Nellemann*, June 11, 1875.
4. Ministry of Finance.—C. D. *Lüttichau*, August 7, 1894.
5. Ministry of War.—General C. A. F. *Thomsen*, August 7, 1894.
6. Ministry of Marine.—Commander N. F. *Ravn*, January 4, 1879.
7. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—V. *Bardenheeth*, August 7, 1894.
8. Ministry of Public Works.—H. P. *Ingerslev*, appointed August, 1885.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand), and the counties into Hundreds (Herreder), each with a portion of the Peace (Herredsfoged or Birkedommer). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,070. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration; while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are two Amtmands for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1890:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1890	Population per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) } without suburbs }	7·7	312,859	40,569
Islands in the Baltic	5,024	917,401	183
Peninsula of Jutland	9,743	942,120	96
Faeroe Islands (17 inhabited) . .	514	12,955	25
Total	15,289	2,185,335	143

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,059,322 males and 1,112,983 females. The total population at the census of 1870 was 1,794,723, and of 1880 1,980,259, showing an increase during each of the two decennial periods of nearly 10 per cent., or 1 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 515,758 in 1880 to 663,121 in 1890, or at the rate of 28·7 per cent.; while the rural population has increased from 1,453,281 in 1880 to 1,509,084 in 1890, or at the rate of 3·77 per cent. The population is almost entirely

Scandinavian ; in 1890, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·67 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·06 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·16 per cent. in Norway, 1·56 per cent. in Sweden, 0·96 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·12 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

According to occupation the population of Denmark in 1890 was classified thus:—

Royal Family	16	Day labourers and no fixed occupation	207,595
Immaterial production ...	135,790	Pensioners	57,999
Railways, posts, &c. ...	26,644	Capitalists	34,974
Agriculture	882,336	Blind, deaf, &c.	3,753
Industry	534,428	Public paupers	39,014
Commerce	172,929	In prisons	1,822
Land transport	16,086		
Navigation	26,082		
Fishing	32,912	Total	2,172,380

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1890, was 312,859, or with suburbs, 375,251 ; Aarhaus, 33,308 ; Odense, 30,277 ; Aalborg, 19,503 ; Horsens, 17,290 ; Randers, 16,617.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1890	68,111	1,735	14,975	41,377	24,999
1891	69,664	1,727	14,941	43,954	23,983
1892	67,162	1,694	15,039	43,079	22,389
1893	70,280	1,750	15,739	42,295	26,235
1894	69,977	1,677	15,687	39,508	28,792

Of the births 10 per cent. were illegitimate.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 10,298 in 1890 ; 10,382 in 1891 ; 10,422 in 1892 ; 9,150 in 1893 ; 4,105 in 1894.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters. In 1885 there were 1,353 clergymen.

According to the census of 1890, there were only 33,851 persons, or 1·5 per cent. of the population, not belonging to the National Church. Of this number 10,624 belonged to other Lutheran denominations, 4,080 were Jews, 4,556 Anabaptists, 3,647 Roman Catholics, 2,609 Irvingites, 2,301 Methodists, 1,252 belonged to the German or French Reformed Church, 1,281 other Christians, 941 Mormons, and 2,560 of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of this century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school

age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are free. Of elementary schools there are about 2,940 (28 in Copenhagen, 132 in other towns, and 2,780 in rural districts), with 231,940 pupils, or 123 per 1,000 of population. For higher instruction there are: a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen (founded 1892) with 22 teachers; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools; 67 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools; 31 Latin schools (14 Government, 17 private); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 7 teachers; 99 *realskoler* or technical and commercial schools. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 300,000 kroner. To 72 of the *realskoler* grants are made amounting in the year 1892-93 to 109,000 kroner, exclusive of the cost of apparatus, inspection, &c. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which, except theology, women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 40 professors and about 1,300 students.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court, or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 17 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1890, 2,819 males and 1,078 females were convicted of crime.

Finance and Defence.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
1891	56,811,602	66,287,089
1892	57,233,340	64,974,837
1893	55,973,549	63,192,087
1894	58,075,266	62,152,474
1895	67,342,857	61,395,337

The estimated revenue for 1895-96 was 62,743,929 kroner, and expenditure 61,767,435 kroner. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1896-97 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	814,071	Civil list and appanages	1,155,200
Interest on State assets	4,941,376	Rigsdag and Council of State	319,016
Direct taxes	10,084,170	Interest and expenses on State debt	6,858,350
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise.	40,834,100	Pensions, including military invalids	3,215,401
Posts and Telegraphs	84,913	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	606,456
Balance of lotteries	1,260,000	Ministry of Interior	5,779,933
Separate revenues	665,810	Ministry of Justice	3,984,486
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt	8,739,515	Ministry of Public Worship & Instruction	4,048,666
		Ministry of War	10,244,513
		Ministry of Marine	6,851,848
		Ministry of Public Works	679,649
		Ministry of Finance	3,790,356
		Iceland	83,764
		Extraordinary State expenditure	4,485,914
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	15,315,507
Total revenue	67,423,955	Total expenditure	67,419,059

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 116,246,060 kroner; in 1877, 38,365,915 kroner; in 1887, 17,820,879 kroner. On the 31st of March, 1895, it stood at 17,850,992 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1870 to 1895:—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1870	234,740,700	1893	183,540,675
1880	173,838,612	1894	182,108,483
1890	188,148,541	1895	208,428,026

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1895 to 61,907,283 kroner. The debt is mostly at 3 per cent.

The entire charge of the debt for 1894-95 was set down as 6,854,460 kroner; after deducting productive investments, &c., the charge per head of

population would be about 2s. 9d. The investments of the State on March 31, 1895, including the reserve fund, but excluding the State railways (valued at 190,080,660 kroner) and the domains amounted to 50,553,395 kroner.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; three months for the field artillery and the engineers; eight months for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts eight months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during twenty-five to thirty days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line with 11 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a *depôt*; 2 regiments of field artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 3 battalions with 12 companies of fortress artillery, and 6 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The strength of the army (1894) is 778 officers and 13,152 men; the war strength is 1,214 officers and 42,919 men. Including the Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island, the total war strength is about 60,000 men, exclusive of the extra reserve, only called out in emergencies, and numbering 16,500 officers and men.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. The naval estimates for 1895-96 reach the sum of 7,735,415 kroner, and are largely for maintenance and completion, but provide for the laying down of a first-class torpedo-boat and one armour-clad. The fleet is thus constituted, according to the system of classification adopted in this book (see introductory table): Battleship, 1 second-class; port defence ships, 4; 3 first-class armoured cruisers *b*; 1 second-class; 4 third-class cruisers *a*; and 11 of the same class *b* (*i.e.* with less than 12 knots' sea speed); torpedo boats, 7 first-class, 3 second-class, 2 third-class, and some smaller. The following are the armoured vessels of the Danish Navy. Those in *italic* are relegated to the port defence class; *b.* broadside, *c. b.* central battery, *t.* turret, *bar.* barbette, *Q.F.* quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme thickness of Armour in Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed: Knots
<i>b</i>	<i>Absalon</i> . .	1862	520	2½	2 5in. ; 2 3in.	—	500	11·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Lindormen</i> . .	1868	2,050	5	2 13-ton ; 4 3in.	—	1,500	12·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Gorm</i>	1870	2,350	7	2 18-ton ; 4 2½in. Q.F.	—	1,600	12·2
<i>c b</i>	<i>Odin</i>	1872	3,050	8	4 18-ton ; 4 3½in. Q.F.	—	2,200	12·4
<i>c b</i>	Helgoland 2 .	1878	5,300	12	1 136-ton ; 4 22-ton ; 4 5in. ; 1 2 ½in. Q.F.	4	4,000	13·4
ARMoured CRUISERS.								
<i>bar</i>	Tordenskjold .	1880	2,400	8	1 52-ton ; 4 4½in.	4	2,600	14·0
<i>bar</i>	Iver Hvitfeldt .	1886	3,250	11½	2 28-ton ; 4 4½in. ; 2 2½in. Q.F.	4	5,100	15·6
<i>t</i>	Skjold	—	4,500	12	2 28-ton ; 4 4½in.	4	5,100	15·5

The *Tordenskjold* is a remarkable ship having no side-armour, but carrying in an armoured barbette the heaviest gun in the Danish Navy. The deck-protected cruisers *Geiser*, *Hekla*, and *Heimdal* (1,270 tons), *Fyen* (2,540 tons), and *Valkyrien* (2,850 tons) have been built, like most other Danish vessels, at Copenhagen. The *Heimdal* was launched on August 31, 1894. The fortifications of Copenhagen have been completed.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The total area under corn crops, according to latest returns (1888), was 3,029,404 acres; potatoes, 128,849 acres; clover, 456,585 acres; bare fallow, 637,696 acres; meadows, &c., 2,625,865 acres. The leading crops in 1894 were oats, 28,900,000 bushels; barley, 21,760,000 bushels; rye, 15,670,000 bushels; wheat, 4,035,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,900,000 bushels; other roots, 85,960,000 bushels; besides vegetables, hay and clover. The total value of the produce in 1894 was 262,858,982 kroner; in 1893, 264,490,310 kroner.

On July 15, 1893, there were in Denmark proper 410,639 horses, 1,696,190 head of cattle, 1,246,552 sheep, 25,266 goats, and 829,131 swine. (In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.)

In 1894 there were exported 13,290 horses, 108,221 head of cattle, 8,036 sheep and lambs, and 118,306 swine.

In 1894 there were in Denmark 100 distilleries (Copenhagen 31), whose output of brandy, reduced to pure alcohol (100 per cent.), was 3,473,905 gallons (16,340,100 potter). In 1894 there were produced 16,890,000 gallons of excisable beer and 27,230,000 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 37,410 tons of beet sugar were produced at 6 sugar factories.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and the exports of home produce (including precious metal) for six years.

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1889	304,327,851	209,319,456	1892	324,537,214	252,318,525
1890	307,031,194	233,837,937	1893	320,294,907	235,115,937
1891	334,613,378	249,033,125	1894	348,969,131	263,664,535

The commerce of Denmark was divided among the following classes in 1893 and 1894 :—

—	Imports, 1893	Imports, 1894	Exports, 1893	Exports, 1894
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Foods	120,100	139,100	186,200	206,900
Manufactured articles	73,400	72,700	11,800	13,000
Raw products	103,900	110,300	26,400	31,400
Means of production (machinery, &c.)	22,900	26,800	10,700	12,400
Total	320,300	348,900	235,100	263,700

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows :—

—	Imports, 1893	Imports, 1894	Exports, 1893	Exports, 1894
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Colonial goods	33,684,870	29,926,485	8,652,843	8,477,150
Beverages	4,437,389	4,234,154	1,815,755	1,969,120
Textile manufactures	43,065,931	41,691,889	5,131,212	5,414,402
Metals and hardware	31,981,819	34,095,835	5,161,906	5,473,494
Wood & manufactures	16,284,898		3,293,251	
Coal	21,661,184	22,438,687	2,000,062	1,816,808
Animals	1,624,875	1,372,687	21,333,760	35,954,215
Pork, butter, eggs, lard	31,071,899	40,433,228	141,089,676	149,807,249
Cereals	29,441,400	42,359,060	12,849,539	10,536,422

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports, 1893	Imports, 1894	Exports, 1893	Exports, 1894
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	110,443,429	118,993,945	47,219,855	65,973,025
United Kingdom	69,034,019	68,650,727	144,094,682	152,642,311
Sweden and Norway	48,874,277	55,102,697	30,698,598	31,011,448
United States	20,193,953	13,642,752	1,084,878	934,922
Rest of America	822,037	5,123,103	18,002	234,726
Russia	27,465,375	42,565,637	2,204,434	2,423,212
Holland	8,346,078	8,115,288	284,330	340,968
Belgium	5,479,645	6,427,078	926,464	1,009,917
France	5,268,997	5,669,187	1,349,486	1,754,418
Danish Colonies	3,867,379	4,418,233	4,051,192	3,988,376

The values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms, who state the average values of the various articles of merchandise. The quantities are verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland), and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Denmark, is shown in the subjoined table in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain	7,753,389	7,936,787	8,041,662	8,936,835	9,543,766
Exports of British produce	2,539,467	2,617,220	2,622,435	2,539,799	2,592,046

The imports of butter into Great Britain from Denmark rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 5,843,954*l.* in 1894. In 1894 the imports of live animals from Denmark amounted to the value of 94,277*l.* (in 1891, 359,553*l.*), comprising 80,417*l.* for sheep and 13,860*l.* for horses. The import of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 422,790*l.* in 1894. The import of lard was 141,503*l.* in 1886, 9,725*l.* in 1892, 2,318*l.* in 1894. Of British exports to Denmark in 1894, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 416,001*l.*, coal to 765,390*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 211,721*l.*, sugar, 134,123*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 263,831*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1894, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,591 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 334,899 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 389 of 141,994 tons were steamers. In 1894, 27,738 vessels of 2,334,640 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 27,657 vessels of 590,040 tons cargo tons cargo British) cleared, besides 34,283 coasting vessels entered and 34,426 cleared.

Internal Communications.

There are (1894) railways of a total length of 1,332 English miles open or traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,067 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1895, was 190,080,660 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1894 carried 64,934,658 letters and post-cards, and 61,741,703 samples and printed matter. There are 793 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1894 carried 1,796,527 messages, of which 627,564 were internal, 1,130,198 international, 38,765 official. The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1894 was 3,013 English miles, and the length of wire 8,515 English miles ; number of offices 171. At the same date the railway and private telegraphs had 237 offices.

Money and Credit.

On 31 July, 1895, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 130,408,181 kroner. The assets included 30,047,761 kroner in bullion, and 24,937,392 in specie. The liabilities included 83,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Den-

mark there are about 40 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. In 1893 there were 539 savings banks, with 943,594 depositors, and deposits amounting to 540,041,425 kroner, or 572 kroner to each account.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece, or *Rigsdaler*, weighs 15 grammes ·800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The *Pund* = 1000 *Kvint* = 1000 *Ort* = 1·1023 lb. avoirdupois. The *Centner* = 100 *Pund* = 110·23 lb. avoirdupois.

<i>Tönde</i> grain . . .	=	3·827 bush.	<i>Alen</i> (= 2 <i>Fod</i>) . . .	=	0·6864 yard.
„ oil . . .	=	28·9189 gal.	<i>Kubik fod</i> . . .	=	1·0918 c. ft.
„ butter . . .	=	246·9179 lbs. av.	<i>Töndeland</i> . . .	=	1·36 acre.
„ coal . . .	=	4·6775 bush.	<i>Register-Ton</i> for		
<i>Pot</i>	=	0·2126 gal.	sailing ships . . .	=	1 ton reg.
<i>Viertel</i>	=	1·7011 „	<i>Register-Ton</i> for		
<i>Ship Last</i> . . .	=	2 tons.	steamers . . .	=	0·89

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—F. C. Bille, accredited 1890.

Secretary of Legation.—Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

Consul-General in London.—E. A. Delcomyn.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Liverpool, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Halifax (N.S.), Hong Kong, Kingston (Jamaica), Madeira, Malta, Melbourne, Montreal, Singapore, Sydney, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Charles Stewart Scott, C.B., Envoy at Berne, May 1, 1888; at Copenhagen, January 1, 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. Alan Johnstone.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Their area and population in October, 1890, and the value of their imports into and exports from Denmark alone in 1894, according to Danish returns, were:—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population	Imports, 1894	Exports, 1894
Iceland . .	39,756	70,927	Kroner 3,235,536	Kroner 2,716,719
Greenland . .	46,740	10,516	460,606	396,301
West Indies . .	118	32,786	387,961	336,144
Total . .	86,614	114,229	4,084,103	3,449,164

The amount of the trade of Iceland and of the Danish West Indies is insufficiently ascertained. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years. The imports from the Danish West Indies into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,689*l.* in 1893, and 18,237*l.* in 1894; and the exports of British produce to these islands to 79,727*l.* in 1893, and 57,287*l.* in 1894. The chief article of import into Great Britain from these islands in 1894 was sugar, 10,605*l.*; while the British exports were mainly cotton goods, to the value of 20,057*l.*; haberdashery, 4,536*l.*; coal, 8,506*l.*; iron, 2,787*l.*

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. A Boundary Treaty which was concluded between Peru and Ecuador on the 2nd of May, 1890, and sanctioned by the Ecuadorian Congress, was subjected to amendment by Peru in 1893, and in 1894 was revoked by the Ecuadorian Congress. Ecuador is also involved in a dispute with the Republic of Colombia respecting certain territories on the left bank of the river Napo. By its Constitution, dating 1884, with modifications in 1887, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for four years, one-half retiring every two years), and the second of deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write and are Roman Catholics. The Congress meets on the 10th of June of every other year at Quito, the capital and seat of the Government, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people, and that of the Vice-President, whose term of office is also four years, by the same procedure, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The Vice-President in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair. He also discharges the duties of President of the Council of State.

Provisional President of the Republic.—General Alfaro.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucrés a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucrés a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a territorial chief.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites 100,000, mixed 300,000, Indians 870,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows:—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Carchi .	36,000	Cañar .	64,014	Guayas .	98,042
Imbabura .	67,940	Azuay .	132,400	Manabi .	64,123
Pichincha .	205,000	Loja .	66,456	Esmeraldas .	14,553
Leon .	109,600	Bolivar .	43,000	Oriente .	80,000
Tungurahua .	103,033	Rios .	32,800		
Chimborazo .	122,300	Oro .	32,600		1,271,861

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,000), Guayaquil (45,000), Cuenca (25,000), and Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of every other. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and 216 students, and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and 1,088 primary schools; the total number of teachers is 1,498, and of pupils 68,380.

There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, and six superior courts at different centres. The inferior courts deal with criminal, civil, and commercial cases. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice. There is a consular court in Quito and one in Guayaquil.

In the one penitentiary of the Republic, which is in Quito, there were on October 9, 1893, 140 men and 18 women convicted of serious crimes.

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. For biennial periods the revenue has been; 1888-89, 7,356,606 sucres; 1890-91, 7,766,957 sucres; 1892-93, 8,125,006 sucres. For the year 1892 the revenue was 3,799,304 sucres, and expenditure 4,080,525 sucres; for 1893, revenue 4,325,702 sucres; expenditure, 4,433,450 sucres; customs receipts for 1894, 3,102,340 sucres.

The foreign liabilities of the Republic are made up of a debt of 1,824,000*l.*, which amount formed the part of the debt assigned to Ecuador on its secession from Colombia in 1830. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the bondholders, under which this debt was recognised by Ecuador, but in 1867 service of this debt ceased. The arrears of interest amounted in 1891 to 428,640*l.* By an arrangement with the British bondholders, July 29, 1892, the capital of the foreign debt was reduced to 750,000*l.* Every bond has attached 50 half yearly coupons at the following rates of interest:—4½ per cent. for five years, 4¾ per cent. for the next five years, and 5 per cent. for the following 15 years, with ½ per cent. sinking fund during the first five years, and 1 per cent. afterwards. The Congress of 1894, however (after payment of three coupons), suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement. The maximum rate of interest was reduced to 4 per cent., and a sinking fund of 1 per cent. would be a first charge. Meanwhile, the ten

per cent. surtax upon import dues was collected, and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. In 1895 the bondholders accepted this arrangement, and received the amount of the deposits. The bonds in circulation (1895) amounted to 708,160*l*. The internal debt amounted to 222,165*l*. at the end of 1893.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian army numbers 3,341 officers and men. This force is composed of 1 brigade of fortress and 1 of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry 2 columns of light infantry, and a regiment of cavalry.

The navy consists of a cruiser, which cannot be classified, a torpedo launch, two small gunboats for river service, and a transport, which vessels are manned by about 128 men. The national guard is said to consist of 30,000 men.

Commerce.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, but coffee, sugar, and rice are successfully cultivated. Ecuador is eminently auriferous. Gold washing is carried on by several native companies. American companies have been formed to work the mines at Cachavi, Uimbi and Playa de Oro. Petroleum is so abundant on the coast near Guayaquil that it lies in pools, but is hardly worked. The country is known to be also rich in silver, copper, iron, lead and coal. Mining operations are regulated by the law of August 24, 1892.

The value of the foreign trade in five years has been :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Imports .	9,681,450	10,061,352	7,241,095	8,377,897	10,052,163
Exports .	7,910,205	9,761,634	7,351,800	12,086,185	14,052,514

The chief imports are cotton and other tissues and provisions. About 25½ per cent. of the imports are from, and 12½ per cent. of the exports to Great Britain. The chief exports (1893) were: Cocoa, 1,297,314*l*. ; coffee, 162,951*l*. ; ivory-nuts, 106,088*l*. ; India rubber, 39,177*l*. ; hides, 20,810*l*. ; straw hats, 26,673*l*. The exports from Guayaquil in 1894 amounted to 1,393,375*l*. (cocoa, 1,023,815*l*. ; coffee, 193,056*l*. ; rubber, 27,420*l*.).

The following table shows the value of the trade of Ecuador in 1891 and 1893, with the leading countries :—

Countries	Imports into Ecuador		Exports from Ecuador	
	1891	1893	1891	1893
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Chili . . .	246,045	373,842	411,488	573,721
Colombia . .	46,637	29,012	213,884	123,894
France . . .	1,780,563	2,082,012	2,493,243	5,602,625
Germany . .	1,042,359	1,687,869	1,091,575	2,513,897
Great Britain .	1,828,816	3,053,604	935,315	1,706,382
Peru	512,016	629,972	189,046	322,392
Spain	180,819	237,649	599,349	1,309,227
United States .	1,496,062	2,065,140	999,410	1,499,310

The total value of the imports from Ecuador into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, was as follows in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	72,843	110,238	128,032	201,137	233,479
Exports of British produce to Ecuador	290,743	259,871	257,632	300,114	263,632

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 64,572*l.* in 1892; 167,964*l.* in 1893; 194,766*l.* in 1894; coffee, 27,294*l.* in 1892; 16,153*l.* in 1893; 17,033*l.* in 1894. Of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 146,013*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, 18,800*l.*, formed the principal articles in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following is the movement of national and foreign shipping at Guayaquil in 1893, including the local coasting craft:—

ENTERED.

Nationality	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4	3,471	81	100,483	85	103,954
Ecuadorian	1,521	23,720	—	—	1,521	23,720
Foreign	15	7,594	86	132,284	101	139,878
Total	1,540	34,785	167	232,767	1,707	267,552

CLEARED.

Nationality	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	3	3,293	81	100,483	84	103,776
Ecuadorian	1,517	22,815	—	—	1,517	22,815
Foreign	15	6,940	86	132,284	101	139,224
Total	1,535	33,048	167	232,767	1,702	265,815

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Naviga

tion of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of canoes and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Chimbo, 58 miles ; the prolongation, begun some years ago, has been discontinued. Various proposals to complete the line to Sibambe have been submitted to Congress, but it has been resolved to continue the work under Government auspices. For this purpose special taxes on freights and insurance have been created.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,242 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about 60 telegraph stations. A telephonic system with 400 subscribers is established at Guayaquil.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and in 1893 the foreign correspondence passing through the post-office consisted of 1,808,806 letters and 6,346,595 newspapers and packets.

Money and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted at Birmingham, in Chile and in Peru. The total silver coinage minted in the four years ending with 1889 was about 1,835,000 sucres. The value minted in 1890 was 77,000*l.*; in 1892, 43,000*l.* The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 1,800,000 sucres or 260,000*l.* The two Guayaquil banks had in their vaults on December 31, 1892, the sum of 1,488,904 sucres or 212,700*l.*

There are three banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucres; Banco Internacional, capital 800,000 sucres; Banco de la Union, capital 240,000 sucres. The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver or gold. During 1885-9 the issue was exactly 246,658 sucres in each year. The banks are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly statement of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. They constantly make loans for general or specific objects to the Government. The cash deposited in the two banks on December 31, 1894, was:—Banco del Ecuador, 1,098,899 sucres; Banco Internacional, 502,080 sucres. An agricultural bank, the Banco Agricola y Commercial, is being started, capital 4,000,000 sucres, and with it the Banco Internacional will be amalgamated.

There are no private banks, but two savings banks have been started in Guayaquil, not related in any way to the Government.

The amount of notes in circulation for five years was as follows:—

Years	Bank of Ecuador	Banco Internacional
	Sucres £	Sucres £
1890	2,132,560 = 328,090	860,148 = 132,330
1891	1,868,395 = 267,000	868,640 = 124,080
1892	2,301,675 = 302,095	1,199,786 = 157,472
1893	2,784,134 = 329,483	1,286,037 = 152,196
1894	2,832,710 = 303,926	1,233,141 = 132,305

Money, Weights and Measures.

The unit of the monetary system is the *sucre* of 100 cents, value about 3s. 4d. It is composed of 9 parts silver and 1 of alloy. Other silver coins are 50, 20, 10, 5-cent pieces. There are nickel 5, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent. pieces, and 2 and 1 cent bronze coins. There is no gold in circulation.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—C. Nevares (London).

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister.—Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. (Lima).

Consul at Guayaquil.—Geo. Chambers.

Consul at Quito.—L. Söderstrom.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and June 16, 1875, by an organic law (*Constitution Wallon*), which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic—M. Félix Faure; born, 1841 elected President January 17, 1895.

The Ministry, as constituted, October, 1895, consists of the following members :—

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.—M. Léon Bourgeois.

Minister of Finance.—M. Doumer.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Berthelot.

Minister of War.—M. Cavaignac.

Minister of Marine.—M. Lockroy.

Minister of Colonies.—M. Guieysse.

Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.—M. Combes.

Minister of Justice.—M. Ricard.

Minister of Commerce.—M. Méseureur.

Minister of Agriculture.—M. Viger.

Minister of Public Wrks.—M. Guyot-Dessaigne.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1810	Provisional Government,	
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715	Louis Napoléon	1848-1852
Louis XV.	1715-1774		
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792		
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Empire restored.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
Directoire	1795-1799		
Consulate	1799-1804	<i>Third Republic.</i>	
<i>Empire.</i>		Government of National	
Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814	Defence	1870-1871
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830	F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-1887
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		F. Sadi Carnot	1887-1894
Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848	Casimir Perier	
		(June—Jan.)	1894-1895
		Félix Faure	1895

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies; each 'arrondissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of

100,000, it is divided into two constituencies. There were 10,387,330 inscribed electors in 1889, and 7,953,382 voted.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population ; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers ; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination ; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber can be dissolved by the President upon advice of the Senate. The President and the Ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

Senators and Deputies are paid 9,000 francs (£360) a year, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (£2,840) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all State railways. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests

(Maîtres de Requêtes), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1889 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefectorial Council, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-prefect in every *arrondissement*, except capitals of departments.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There are 36,144 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,488) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 17,181 have even less than 500; while 99 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste*; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the Commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,871 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although the larger communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, whose chief function is to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years. These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor.

Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether an area of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the legal population (including those present and absent) of the 87 departments of France according to the census returns of May 31, 1886, and April 12, 1891:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Ain	2,239	364,408	356,907	159·4
Aisne	2,839	555,925	545,493	192·1
Allier	2,822	424,582	424,382	150·4
Alpes (Basses-) .	2,685	129,494	124,285	46·3
Alpes (Hautes-) .	2,158	122,924	115,522	53·5
Alpes-Maritimes .	1,482	238,057	258,571	174·3
Ardèche	2,136	375,472	371,269	173·8
Ardennes	2,020	332,759	324,923	160·8
Ariège	1,890	237,619	227,491	120·3
Aube	2,317	257,374	255,548	110·3
Aude	2,438	332,080	317,372	130·2
Aveyron	3,376	415,826	400,467	118·6
Belfort (territ. de) .	235	79,758	83,670	356·0
Bouches-du-Rhône .	1,971	604,857	630,622	319·9
Calvados	2,132	437,267	428,945	201·2
Cantal	2,217	241,742	239,601	108·1
Charente	2,294	366,408	360,259	157·0
Charente-Inférieure .	2,635	462,803	456,202	173·2
Cher	2,780	355,349	359,276	129·3
Corrèze	2,265	326,494	328,119	144·8
Corse	3,377	278,501	288,596	85·4
Côte-d'Or	3,383	381,574	376,866	111·4
Côtes-du-Nord . . .	2,659	628,256	618,652	232·6
Creuse	2,150	284,942	284,660	132·4
Dordogne	3,546	492,205	478,471	134·9
Doubs	2,018	310,963	303,081	150·2

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Drôme	2,518	314,615	306,419	121·7
Eure	2,300	358,829	349,471	152·0
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	283,719	284,683	125·5
Finistère	2,595	707,820	727,012	280·1
Gard	2,253	417,099	419,388	186·1
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	481,169	472,383	194·4
Gers	2,425	274,391	261,084	107·7
Gironde	3,761	775,845	793,528	211·0
Hérault	2,393	439,044	461,651	192·9
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	621,384	626,875	241·3
Indre	2,624	296,147	292,868	111·6
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	340,921	337,298	142·8
Isère	3,201	581,680	572,145	178·7
Jura	1,928	281,292	273,028	141·6
Landes	3,599	302,266	297,842	82·7
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	279,214	280,358	114·2
Loire	1,838	603,384	616,227	335·2
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	320,063	316,735	165·3
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	643,884	645,263	243·1
Loiret	2,614	374,875	377,718	144·5
Lot	2,012	271,514	253,885	126·1
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	307,437	295,360	142·8
Lozère	1,996	141,264	135,527	67·8
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	527,680	518,589	188·6
Manche	2,289	520,865	513,815	224·5
Marne	3,159	429,494	434,692	137·6
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	247,781	243,533	101·3
Mayenne	1,996	340,063	332,387	166·5
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	431,693	444,150	219·2
Meuse	2,405	291,971	292,253	121·5
Morbihan	2,625	535,256	544,470	207·3
Nièvre	2,632	347,645	343,581	130·5
Nord	2,193	1,670,184	1,736,341	791·7
Oise	2,261	403,146	401,835	177·6
Orne	2,354	367,248	354,387	150·5
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	853,526	874,364	342·7
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	570,964	564,266	183·8
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	432,999	425,027	144·4
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	234,825	225,861	129·1
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	211,187	210,125	131·9
Rhône	1,077	772,912	806,737	749·0
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	290,954	280,856	136·2
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	625,885	619,523	187·6
Sarthe	2,396	436,111	429,737	179·3
Savoie	2,224	267,428	263,297	118·4
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	275,018	268,276	160·9
Seine	183·6	2,961,089	3,141,595	17,111·1
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	833,386	839,876	360·4
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	355,136	356,709	161·0

Departments	Area : English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1891
		May 31, 1886	April 12, 1891	
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	618,089	628,590	290·5
Sèvres (Deux)	2,317	353,766	354,282	152·9
Somme	2,379	548,982	546,495	229·8
Tarn	2,217	358,757	346,739	156·4
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	214,046	206,596	143·8
Var	2,349	283,689	288,336	122·7
Vaucluse	1,370	241,787	235,411	171·8
Vendée	2,588	434,808	442,355	171·0
Vienne	2,691	342,785	344,355	127·9
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	363,182	372,878	175·0
Vosges	2,266	413,707	410,196	181·0
Yonne	2,868	355,364	344,688	120·2
Total	204,092	38,218,903	38,343,192	187·8

The population actually present at the date of the Census in 1886 was 37,886,566, and in 1891, 38,133,385. Of the total population present in 1891, 18,932,354 (49·65 per cent.) were males, and 19,201,031 (50·35 per cent.) females.

It will be seen that between 1886 and 1891 there has been a decrease of population in 55 departments, and an increase in 32. In 1891 there were 362 arrondissements, 2,881 cantons, and 36,144 communes.

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than that of most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births. Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2·9; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1·6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2·1.

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from the following table. The third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase *on the present territory of France*, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabits.
1801	204,765	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	134 [132]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,986,313 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,092	36,102,921	177	—96 ¹ [—17] ¹
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,903	187	29
1891	—	38,343,192	187·8	6·5

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners residing in France constitute 2·97 per cent. of the aggregate population. The numbers in 1891 were :—

Belgians	465,860	Russians	14,357
Italians	286,042	Austro-Hungarian	11,909
Germans	83,333	Miscellaneous	36,922
Swiss	83,117		
Spaniards	77,736	Total (1891)	1,136,211
English	39,687	„ (1886)	1,126,531
Luxembourgeois	31,248	„ (1851)	379,289

Of the total in 1891, 420,842 were born in France. The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000.

According to the results of the census of 1891, the actual population according to occupations was as follows :—

Occupations	Employers, &c.	Employees, Clerks, Overseers, &c.	Workmen	Dependents in Household	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	3,570,016	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	683,540	17,435,888
Industry	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560
Transport	62,501	188,707	245,979	730,040	22,106	1,199,333
Commerce	879,969	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496
Public Force	558,186	781	2,908	141,611	12,138	715,624
Administration	202,205	7,620	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611
Professional	420,133	78,024	29,819	449,500	137,397	1,114,873
Private Fortune	956,729	13,021	106,061	781,115	312,824	2,169,750
Total	7,671,398	899,099	7,104,859	19,544,257	1,692,432	36,829,135
Unclassed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,304,250
Total population						38,133,385

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate Children	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1870	223,705	943,515	70,415	1,046,909	—103,394	—
1890	269,332	838,059	71,086	876,505	38,446	40,535
1891	285,458	866,377	73,936	876,882	—10,505	42,472
1892	290,319	855,847	73,785	875,888	—20,041	41,925
1893	287,294	874,672	76,562	867,526	7,146	42,394
1894	286,662	855,388	76,451	815,620	39,768	42,046

The movement of the population is very unequal over France, and from year to year the deaths are in excess of the births in from 32 to 60 departments out of 87.

In 1894 the birth-rate for all France was 22 per 1,000 inhabitants, the rate varying from 14 in Gers to 32·6 in Finistère. The death-rate for all

France was 22 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the excess of births over deaths was 1 per 1,000 inhabitants. On the average there were 1,050 births for every 1,000 deaths, the extremes being 1,566 in Pas-de-Calais, and 666 in Orne.

Illegitimate births formed 8·9 per cent. of all births, as against 7·5 per cent. in 1881; they reached as much as 24·7 per cent. in the department of the Seine (Paris), while in Basses-Alpes and Hautes-Alpes the proportion was only 3 per cent.

The number of divorcees is rapidly increasing; it was 4,786 in 1889, 5,457 in 1890, 5,752 in 1891, 5,772 in 1892, and 6,184 in 1893; 6,419 in 1894 (83 per 100,000 households), the aggregate number of 51,598 divorcees having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

In the years 1857-91, there were 285,873 French emigrants, of whom 59,304 went to the United States. In 1890 to 1893 the numbers of French emigrants, with their destinations, were as follows:—

—	United States.	Chile and Peru.	Argentine and Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total.
1890	3,085	2,895	14,001	579	20,560
1891	2,950	666	2,073	528	6,217
1892	2,798	155	2,106	469	5,528
1893					5,586

The total number of emigrants from French ports in 1890 was 72,512; 1891, 57,815; 1892, 39,146; 1893, 34,215.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1891, are the towns with a communal population over 30,000:—

Paris	2,447,957	Montpellier	69,258	Avignon	43,453
Lyon	438,077	Rennes	69,232	Lorient	42,116
Marseille	403,749	Tourcoing	65,477	Levallois-Perret	39,857
Bordeaux	252,415	Dijon	65,428	Dunkerque	39,498
Lille	201,211	Orléans	63,705	Cherbourg	38,554
Toulouse	155,791	Grenoble	60,439	Poitiers	37,497
St. Etienne	133,443	Tours	60,335	Cette	36,541
Nantes	122,750	Le Mans	57,412	Perpignan	33,878
Le Havre	116,369	Calais	56,867	Rochefort	33,334
Roubaix	114,917	Besançon	56,055	Pau	33,111
Rouen	112,352	Versailles	51,679	Boulogne-sur-Seine	32,569
Reims	104,186	St. Denis	50,992	Périgueux	31,439
Nice	88,273	Troyes	50,330	Roanne	31,380
Nancy	87,110	Clermont-Ferrand	50,119	St. Nazaire	30,935
Amiens	83,654	St. Quentin	47,551	Clichy	30,698
Toulon	77,747	Béziers	45,475	Angoulême	30,690
Brest	75,854	Bourges	45,342	Laval	30,374
Limoges	72,697	Boulogne	45,205		
Angers	72,669	Caen	45,201		
Nîmes	71,623				

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated* (*comptée à part*); the first two

constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. In 1891 the total agglomerated population was 23,191,218 (60·5 per cent.); scattered, 14,061,625 (36·6 per cent.); separate, 1,091,349 (2·9 per cent.); total, 38,343,192. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000. In 1891 the total urban population was 14,311,292 (37·4 per cent.); the rural, 24,031,900 (62·6 per cent.). In 1886 the population was 35·9 per cent. urban, and 64·1 per cent. rural; in 1846, 24·42 per cent. urban, and 75·58 per cent. rural. Of the 36,144 communes in France, only 232 have a population over 10,000.

Religion.

The population of France, at the census of December, 1881, consisted of 29,201,703 Roman Catholics, being 78·50 per cent. of the total population; 692,800 Protestants, or 1·8 per cent. of the population, as compared with 584,757 in 1872; of 53,436 Jews, and 7,684,906 persons 'who declined to make any declaration of religious belief.' The number of persons set down as belonging to 'various creeds' was 33,042.

All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have State allowances. In the Budget for 1896 these grants were as follows:—

	Francs
Administration, &c.	260,000
Roman Catholic worship, and places of worship	42,156,523
Protestant worship	1,541,900
Jewish worship	167,530
Total	44,125,953

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; the number of Catholic ecclesiastical officials paid by the State, November 1, 1894, was 42,347. At the end of 1892, the secular clergy, including teachers, numbered 55,600, and there were 8,358 pupils in ecclesiastical seminaries. The value of the total gifts and legacies made to the Church during the present century up to 1882 is 23,976,733 francs. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1894 there were 638 pastors of the Reformed Church, and 62 Lutheran, while the Jewish rabbis and assistants numbered 57. In the Protestant Theological Faculté there were 96 students in 1894.

Instruction.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. The highest schools, often designated universities, go by the name of 'facultés de l'État.' There are 15 'facultés des lettres,' one in each academy (except Chambéry) at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Lille, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. At all of these, except Aix, are also 'facultés des sciences,' besides one at Marseilles (instead of Aix, belonging to the same academy). There are also 2 'facultés' of Protestant theology, 13 'facultés de droit,' and 7 'facultés de médecine et pharmacie,' 19 superior or preparatory schools of pharmacy, and 8 schools of law, science, or letters. In January 1896, there were 8,782 students of law; 8,685 students of medicine; 3,076 students of pharmacy, etc. To the support of the 'facultés' the sum of 13,160,944 francs was set down in the budget of 1896 (France and Algeria). The Roman Catholic theological 'facultés' were suppressed in 1885. Catholic 'facultés' or 'écoles libres' exist on certain conditions as private establishments. The 'Collège de France,' 'Museum d'histoire naturelle,' 'École pratique des hautes études,' etc., are public establishments for highest education. The 'École libre des Sciences politiques' is a private establishment.

For secondary instruction there were in France on November 5, 1895, 109 *lycées* with 533,031 pupils, 228 communal colleges with 32,161 pupils, and 63 *lycées* and colleges for girls with 10,413 pupils; total, 400 secondary schools with 95,877 pupils. Of the *lycées* (boys' and girls') the receipts in 1893, from the State, from departments and towns, and from fees, amounted to 30,030,320 francs. To the communal colleges the State contributed 2,449,355 francs in 1895.

There are, besides, numerous technical, industrial, and other special schools for the highest or secondary education, either public or private, under the supervision of several ministers (education, war, marine, public works, commerce, and industry).

Elementary schools existed before the Revolution in the towns and in many of the rural parishes of France, but little was done for the advancement of education till near the first quarter of this century. In 1833 a law was passed requiring every commune to maintain at least one primary school, every town one higher primary school, and every department one primary normal school. A law of 1850 obliged every commune with a population of 800 (extended in 1867 to communes with a population of 500) to have a school for girls. Since 1878 elementary education has advanced rapidly; many schools have been built, the number of teachers and pupils has increased (until 1889), and the standard of education has been raised. In 1881 primary instruction was made free, and in 1882, obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age. In 1886 the system of education was reorganised, and it was ordained that all public schools should be under the charge of laymen. In 1892 there were only 50 communes which had no primary school, public or

private. In 1891 the total number of children of school age (6—13) was found to be 4,664,000. In 1891–92, 4,522,000 children of school age were enrolled in primary and infant schools in France, besides 74,800 in Algeria; 64,400 were enrolled in secondary establishments, and about 5,000 taught at home. Thus the number of untaught children in France seems to be about 72,000.

In 1892 7·5 per cent., and in 1893 6·4 per cent., of the young men examined on the conscription list could neither read nor write.

The following table shows the number of elementary schools and pupils in France and Algeria for the school year 1893–94 :—

—	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Pupils
Elementary :—				
Infant schools . . .	2,608	2,953	5,561	713,887
Primary schools . . .	67,429	15,642	83,071	5,548,180
Total	70,037	18,595	88,632	6,262,067

The total number of primary pupils includes about 45,600 (in 1892) receiving higher primary instruction.

There was (in 1894) one elementary school for every 440 inhabitants, and 1 pupil in every six of the population. The number of primary public schools directed by clericals was in 1893 30 for boys, 5,741 for girls, and 573 mixed. In private education the number of lay schools was 701 for boys, 2,076 for girls, 543 mixed; and of clerical schools 2,605 for boys, 9,192 for girls, 292 mixed; total number of pupils in private clerical schools, 1,141,384. The total number of teachers in lay primary schools (public and private) was 98,378; in clerical schools, 47,833. There were in 1892 87 normal schools for males, and 85 for females.

The public funds, communal, departmental, and State, devoted to primary instruction in France amounted in 1855 to over twenty-five and a half million francs for obligatory expenses, in 1887 to nearly ninety-four million, including voluntary expenses, and in 1892 (including Algeria), to a hundred and eighty-six and a third million francs for all expenses obligatory and voluntary.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace and the Police Court, where all petty offences are disposed of. The Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving several years' imprisonment. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which

sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1891 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 21,035; commissaires de police, 1,074; agents de police, 14,450; gardes champêtres, 31,559; private sworn 'gardes,' 41,284; forest gardes, 7,601; fishing police, 4,704; customs officials, 21,336.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in five years:—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1887	3,179	216,461	443,204
1888	3,034	215,993	429,429
1889	2,989	210,119	420,249
1890	2,918	211,731	447,273
1891	2,933	216,908	447,203

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 35 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 380 Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 3 for girls, belonging to the State, and 12 for boys and 7 for girls rented to private persons and institutions. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 14 for men and 3 for women. To the same category belong 2 agricultural penitentiaries for men in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population in France on December 31, 1892, consisted of 10,478 men and 1,402 women condemned to lengthened imprisonment, 20,657 men and 3,468 women condemned to short imprisonment, 5,369 boys and 1,101 girls in reformatories, 47 prisoners in houses of arrest, and 220 in the *dépôt* for hard labour prisoners; total 42,742 prisoners. There are about 13,000 in New Caledonia and Guiana.

Pauperism.

There is no Government system of poor relief in France. The poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1892 there were 15,227 of such bureaux, with a total revenue of 41,359,824 francs, the expenditure amounting to 38,243,990 francs. The number of poor relieved was 1,723,964. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1892 there were 2,416 sick children in hospital, 77,559 domiciled in the country, and 45,222 who were being assisted at their

homes, the total expenditure for the year amounting to 21,591,444 francs. There are also public establishments for the sick and for aged persons and imbeciles.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue of France is derived chiefly from direct and indirect taxation and from State factories and monopolies. About 16 per cent. of the revenue is from direct taxes, of which the more important are the land tax (*contribution foncière*) levied on lands and on buildings; the personal and property tax, consisting of a capitation tax on each person not a pauper, and of a house tax; trade licences, and a variety of taxes, including taxes on property in mortmain, royalties from mines, taxes on carriages and horses, verification of weights and measures, the military tax, and the tax on velocipedes. About 63 per cent. of the revenue is from indirect taxes, of which the most important are those on registration (of changes in the ownership of property, obligations, &c.), stamps, customs; the State monopolies and domains yield about 21 per cent. of the revenue. To the above must be added the extraordinary receipts—chiefly loans—the revenue inscribed ‘pour ordre,’ being transferences from one branch of the Administration to another. For departmental and communal purposes ‘additional centimes’ are levied in association with both branches of the land tax and with the personal and property tax, also on doors and windows tax, trade licences, and taxes on carriages, horses, velocipedes. The total amount of the ‘additional centimes’ for 1896 was 375,684,784 francs.

The following table shows the budget estimates of the revenue for 1896 and the estimates adopted for 1895:—

	1896	1895
	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes:—		
Land tax { Land	118,607,919	118,550,258
Buildings	80,042,227	79,048,320
Personal Property	90,470,476	89,216,719
Doors and windows	58,425,474	57,792,705
Trade licences	125,580,402	124,024,715
Tax ‘d’avertissement’	1,054,100	1,050,850
Carriages, horses, &c.	47,920,585 ¹	35,531,540
Total, direct taxes	522,101,183	505,215,107
Indirect taxes:—		
Registration	555,689,500	523,392,300
Stamps	188,402,500	170,828,500
Customs	469,270,230	465,655,195
Other taxes	588,343,000	595,371,100
Tax of 4 per cent. on movables	66,220,000	66,251,500
Sugar	196,473,000	199,000,000
Total, indirect taxes	2,064,398,230	2,020,498,595

¹ Including 10,000,000 fr. estimated receipts from proposed tax on servants, and 1,000,000 fr. proposed changes in the tax on carriages, horses, &c.

	1896	1895
Monopolies, &c. :—	Francs	Francs
Tobacco	376,301,800	373,805,700
Matches, gunpowder	39,959,300	38,722,000
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	215,014,350	211,588,300
Various	10,318,862	10,566,060
Domains and forests	45,019,420	46,597,230
Total monopolies, domains, &c.	686,613,732	681,279,290
Total, ordinary revenue	3,273,113,145	3,206,992,992
Various Revenues	57,372,575	58,856,738
Exceptional	—	37,715,000
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	64,816,354	72,253,660
Total	122,188,929	168,825,398
Total budget, France	3,395,302,074	3,375,818,390
Total, Algeria	53,015,019	48,355,866
Grand total	3,448,317,093	3,424,174,256

The following table shows the budget estimates of the expenditure for 1896, and the estimates adopted for 1895 :—

	1896	1895
	Francs	Francs
Public debt	1,219,792,036	1,235,347,273
President, Chamber, and Senate	13,171,720	13,171,720
Ministries :		
Finance	19,471,260	19,697,948
Justice	35,320,233	35,133,100
Foreign Affairs	15,984,800	16,403,800
Interior	75,786,209	76,585,144
War, ordinary	609,145,480	607,261,898
„ extraordinary	42,029,340	40,823,907
Marine	272,614,898	277,516,311
Instruction	195,018,342	192,986,340
Fine Arts	8,148,985	8,157,065
Worship	44,125,953	44,175,953
Commerce, Industry, Posts, Telegraphs	198,213,197	190,607,754
Colonies	79,018,500	81,889,143
Agriculture	30,115,090	43,403,560
Public Works	270,639,764	233,930,864
Régie, collection of taxes, &c.	204,469,771	190,834,140
Repayments, &c.	40,842,000	34,116,000
Total, France	3,373,907,578	3,350,041,920
Total, Algeria	74,010,620	73,851,842
Grand total	3,447,918,198	3,423,893,762

The following figures, published by the Direction Générale de la Comptabilité Publique in April 1895, do not include the 'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years :—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1882	2,980,477,689	663,624,875	3,644,102,564	3,686,650,040
1883	3,037,973,018	614,965,704	3,652,938,722	3,715,366,615
1884	3,032,014,444	416,781,288	3,448,795,732	3,538,714,027
1885	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1886	2,940,291,981	229,133,507	3,169,425,488	3,293,561,815
1887	2,968,477,833	275,405,732	3,243,883,565	3,260,964,639
1888	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,220,594,184
1889	3,108,072,541	163,253,131	3,271,325,672	3,247,131,879
1890	3,229,372,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,973
1891	3,364,014,678	—	3,364,014,678	3,258,171,024
1892	3,370,415,415	—	3,370,415,415	3,380,355,174
1893	3,366,409,499	—	3,366,409,499	3,450,920,595
Total .	37,561,689,904	2,933,436,272	40,495,126,176	40,807,262,023
Borrowed from preceding budgets . .			202,407,500	—
Net totals			40,292,718,676	40,807,262,023

Since 1869 the budget has nearly doubled. To the budget of 1896 is annexed a statement, showing the deficits of the ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to the end of 1892, as follows :—

Period	Government	Deficit
		Francs
Before 1815	Napoleon I. and previously . .	99,678,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X. . .	269,801,915
1830 „ 1847	Louis Philippe	519,067,077
1848 „ 1851	The Second Republic	29,399,140
1852 „ 1869	Napoleon III.	93,921,998
	Total	1,011,868,611
1870 „ 1892	The Third Republic, surplus . .	81,734,262
	Total deficits	930,134,349

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the difference between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge :—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII. and Charles X.	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	239
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1889	Third Republic	21,251	739

On January 1, 1894, the debt of France stood as follows :—

	Francs
Consolidated debt	22,005,373,951
Morgan loan	243,788,253
Redeemable debt	3,986,320,000
Annuity, &c., debt	3,347,428,776
Floating debt	1,146,889,547
Guarantee debt	305,451,995
Total	31,035,252,522

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1896 :—

	Francs
Consolidated debt	693,761,924
Redeemable debt : interest and amortisation	298,813,194
Floating debt	227,216,918
Total	1,219,792,036

The total debt would thus amount to about 32*l.* 6*s.*, and the interest and annuities to about 1*l.* 6*s.* per head of the population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1894, the estimated ordinary revenue of the communes of France amounted to 719,090,046 francs, and expenditure to 681,850,724 francs, while the debt on March 31, 1893, amounted to 3,296,916,125 francs. Included in these sums are the revenue of Paris, 302,008,838 francs, expenditure 301,908,442 francs, and debt, 1,892,833,018 francs.

The total national and local revenues derived from taxation in France were stated in the budget of 1892 to be as follows :—

—	Total.	Per Head of Pop.
	Millions of Francs.	Francs.
Fiscal Revenues of the State .	2,780	72·50
„ „ Departments .	164	4·30
„ „ Communes .	531	13·85
Total .	3,475	90·65

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Apart from a very few railways, the State is owner of but a few forests and other properties, the yearly income of which is insignificant, as is seen from the following estimates :—

—	1894	1896
	Francs	Francs
Gross revenue from forests .	28,050,120	26,967,110
Other domains & manufactures .	19,377,900	18,052,310

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at: land, 3,000,000,000*l.*; buildings, 2,000,000,000*l.*; specie, 200,000,000*l.*; convertible securities, 2,800,000,000*l.*; agricultural implements and live stock, 400,000,000*l.*; other personal property, 680,000,000*l.*; total private wealth, 8,080,000,000. M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000*l.*, of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same area as the departments, under a general of brigade; Paris and Lyon have each a separate military government. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers :— On the German frontier : first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briançon ; second class, Langres ; third class, Toul, Auxonne ; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier : first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai ; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mézières, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons ; third class, Gravelines, Condé, Landrécies, Rocroi, Montmédy, Peronne ; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier : first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon ; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast, first class, Toulon (naval harbour) ; second class, Antibes ; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier : first class, Perpignan, Bayonne ; third class, St. Jean Pied-de-Port ; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast : first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest ; second class, Oléron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle ; third class, Ile de Rhé, Fort Louis ; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast : first class, Cherbourg ; second class, St. Malo, Havre ; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by those of 1889 and 1892, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 10 in the Reserve of the Active Army, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 6 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

Students and pupils of certain higher schools, and seminarists, are required to serve only one year, on condition of completing their studies and obtaining a certain rank before the age of twenty-six years. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows :—

INFANTRY.

- 45 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of tirailleurs algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 5 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies.
- 5 battalions of African Light Infantry.

CAVALRY.

- 13 regiments of cuirassiers, 31 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 14 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 4 regiments of Spahis, one having 6, and three 5 squadrons.
- 8 companies of 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 40 regiments of field artillery, comprising 421 mounted batteries, 52 horse batteries, 23 mountain batteries, and 4 mounted and 8 mountain batteries in Algeria and Tunis.
- 16 battalions of foot artillery, each of 6 batteries.
- 4 batteries of foot artillery for service in Africa.

ENGINEERS.

- 6 regiments of sappers and miners, of which 5 contain each 3 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors, and the other 4 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors.
- 1 regiment of railway sappers.

TRAIN.

- 20 squadrons of train, 12 of 4, 8 of 3 companies, 12 companies being in Algeria.

According to the budget for 1896, the peace strength of the whole French army (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 598,263 men (of whom 28,963 are officers), and 142,661 horses, showing an increase for the year of 22,036 men. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative

strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets :—

—	France		Algeria		Tunis		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . .	4,113 (3,405)	3,681	368 (276)	347	86 (65)	96	4,567 (3,746)	4,124
Military Schools .	3,255 (380)	2,452	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	3,255 (380)	2,452
Unclassed amidst the troops . .	1,945 (1,699)	144	798 (564)	291	113 (110)	71	2,856 (2,373)	506
<i>Army Corps :</i>								
Infantry . .	315,988 (11,845)	6,815	36,629 (855)	387	8,744 (256)	243	361,361 (12,956)	7,445
Administrative .	11,844 (—)	—	3,538 (—)	—	494 (—)	—	15,876 (—)	—
Cavalry . .	67,482 (3,489)	59,017	7,866 (359)	7,790	1,853 (86)	1,697	77,201 (3,934)	68,504
Artillery . .	78,512 (3,880)	34,864	2,533 (50)	1,418	854 (17)	473	81,899 (7,323)	36,755
Engineers . .	12,016 (459)	932	801 (12)	300	325 (4)	140	13,142 (475)	1,372
Train . .	8,462 (361)	5,399	2,832 (39)	2,672	951 (12)	920	12,245 (412)	8,991
Total Army Corps	494,304 (20,034)	107,027	54,199 (1,315)	12,567	13,221 (375)	3,473	561,724 (21,724)	123,067
Total Active Army	503,617 (25,518)	113,304	55,965 (2,155)	13,205	13,420 (550)	3,640	572,402 (28,223)	130,149
Gendarmerie . .	21,535 (623)	10,806	1,122 (31)	872	154 (3)	94	22,811 (657)	11,772
Garde Républicaine	3,050 (83)	740	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	3,050 (83)	740
Grand Total .	528,202 (26,224)	124,850	56,487 (2,186)	14,077	13,574 (553)	3,734	598,263 (28,963)	142,661

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1896 is 528,147 for the Active Army, and 25,600 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine.

The number of men liable to military service is estimated as follows :—active army and its reserve, 2,350,000 ; territorial army, 900,000 ; territorial reserve, 1,100,000 ; total, 4,350,000 men, of whom about 2,500,000 would be available.

NAVY.

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The Staff is divided into three sections—the first charged with intelligence concerning foreign navies, and the coast defences of foreign powers ; the second chiefly with French coast defences, and colonial affairs (which are under the Minister's direction) ; and the third with the French navy afloat, training, mobilization, and operations of the fleet. The Cabinet includes a special staff, and an administrative bureau. The

central administration also embraces the department of control, and directorate of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special sections. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the navy, and the committee of inspectors-general, with a series of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, and Corsica, as well as Algiers and Bona, which are not attached to the arrondissements. The naval forces afloat are the active and reserve squadrons of the Mediterranean, the northern squadron in the Channel, the "flying division" for training, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean; and there are ships on local stations.

Since 1872, when the votes were 121,484,000 francs, there has been, with fluctuations, a progressive increase in the naval expenditure of France. In round millions of francs the following have been the naval votes since 1880:—1880, 186; 1881, 193; 1882, 202; 1883, 232; 1884, 254; 1885, 266; 1886, 233; 1887, 211; 1888, 194; 1889, 199; 1890, 201; 1891, 222; 1892, 219; 1893, 255. The total credits for the year 1894 were 267,371,528 francs, and in 1895, 278 millions. The following was the establishment in 1894:—1,837 executive officers (including 16 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 115 *capitaines de vaisseau*, and 217 *capitaines de frégate*), and 247 principal engineer officers, progressive increase being stipulated for this branch; also 41,536 rank and file (40,132 in 1893), including 31,686 seamen and petty officers, and 7,104 engine-room artificers and stokers, these last being increased from 6,615 in 1893. Of the seaman class, 26,536, and of the engine-room ratings, 5,614 men were afloat. The total number of vessels to be laid down at the end of 1895 or in 1896 are the *Gaulois* and the *Henri IV.* battleships, the *Guichen* and *Chateaurenault*, *croiseurs-corsaires*, the *Jeanne d'Arc* and *D2*, first-class cruisers, the *Jurien de la Gravière* and *Protet*, second-class cruisers, the *D'Estrées*, *Infernet*, and *K3* third-class cruisers; *S2*, despatch vessel, *T2* gunboat, *M1* torpedo despatch vessel, and *M3* torpedo gunboat, the *Tenare*, *Mangini*, and *N12* seagoing torpedo boats, 7 first-class boats, and 5 aluminium boats for the *Foudre*, torpedo transport. The estimates have recently been cut down, and the building of a despatch vessel, and a gunboat will probably be postponed. The two commerce destroyers are to have a length of 442 feet with a beam of 53'8. Their displacement will be from 8,500 to 8,800 tons. There will be a 2-inch armoured deck, below which will be a splinter-proof deck, the space between them being extensively subdivided and used for coal and stores. The armament will consist of two 6·2 in. guns, six 5·5 in., and others of 1·85 in. 24,000 I.H.P. divided between 3 screws is expected to give a speed of 23 knots. There will be 36 boilers probably of D'Allest type in six compartments.

The French navy stands next in importance to that of Great Britain. It therefore becomes of much importance to compare the two. With the British navy will be found a tabular statement of its strength, constructed upon a plan fully explained in the Introductory Table. The following statement of the strength of the French navy, including ships building and projected, but excluding transports and non-service vessels, is strictly analogous.

	Launched Dec. 1895	Building
<i>Battleships</i> , 1st Class	16	4
" 2nd Class	10	—
" 3rd Class	4	—
<i>Port Defence Ships</i>	17	—
<i>Cruisers</i> , 1st Class (a)	3	5
" " (b)	11	—
" 2nd Class	26	11
" 3rd Class (a)	41	3
" " (b)	69	—
<i>Torpedo Craft</i> , 1st Class	100	9
" 2nd Class	80	4
" 3rd Class	36	—

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.'

The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics in the first list are port-defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c. b.*, central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette; Q.F., quick-firing. In the column of armaments machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Thétis</i>	1867	3,910	6	6 7'4in.; 4 5'5in.	...	1,700	12'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Océan</i>	1868	7,810	8	4 10'6in.; 4 9'4in.; 8 5'5in.; 3 Q.F.	4	4,000	11'0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Marengo</i>	1869	7,860	8	4 10'6in.; 4 9'4in.; 7 5'5in.	4	4,000	12'8
<i>bar.</i>	Suffren (3)	1870	7,800	8	4 10'6in.; 4 9'4in.; 6 5'5in.	4	4,200	14'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Bélair</i>	1870	3,590	8½	2 9'4in.	2	1,800	12'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Bouledogue</i>	1872	3,510	8½	Ditto	2	1,800	12'0
<i>c. b.</i>	Friedland (3)	1873	8,990	9	8 10'6in.; 8 5'5in.	4	4,500	13'0
<i>c. b.</i>	Richelieu (3)	1873	9,130	8½	6 10'6in.; 5 9'4in.; 6 5'5in.	4	4,000	13'0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tonnerre</i>	1875	5,820	13	2 10'6in.; 4 1'8in. Q.F.	2	3,600	12'9
<i>c. b.</i>	Colbert (3)	1875	8,920	8½	8 10'6in.; 2 9'4in.; 6 5'5in. 2 Q.F.	4	5,000	14'4

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
								Knots
<i>c. b.</i>	Trident (2)	1876	8,900	8½	Ditto, ditto	6	5,000	14.1
<i>c. b.</i>	Redoutable (2)	1876	9,300	14	8 10.6in.; 6 5.5in.; 2 Q.F.	4	6,200	14.8
<i>t.</i>	<i>Tempête</i>	1876	4,870	13	2 10.6in.; 4 1.8in. Q.F.	2	2,000	12.0
<i>t.</i>	Fulminant (2)	1877	5,820	13	2 10.6in.; 4 1.8in. Q.F.	2	4,000	13.0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Vengeur</i>	1878	4,710	13	2 13.3in.; 4 1.8in. Q.F.	2	2,000	10.9
<i>bar.</i>	Amiral Duperré (2)	1879	11,070	22	4 13.3in.; 1 6.2in.; 14 5.5in.; 2 Q.F.	4	7,000	15.0
<i>c. b.</i>	Dévastation (2)	1879	10,580	15	4 12.5in.; 4 10.6in.; 6 5.5in.; 2 Q.F.	4	8,300	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Tonnant</i>	1880	5,090	18	2 13.3in.	...	2,000	11.0
<i>bar.</i>	Terrible (2)	1881	7,770	20	2 16.5in.; 8 3.9in. and 2 1.8in. Q.F.	5	6,500	14.5
<i>c. b.</i>	Courbet (2)	1882	10,520	15	4 12.5in.; 4 10.6in.; 6 5.5in.; 2 Q.F.	5	8,000	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	Amiral Baudin (2)	1883	11,900	22	3 14.5in. (75-ton); and 4 6.2in., 8 5.5in., and 9 1.8in. Q.F.	4	8,300	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	Indomptable (2)	1883	7,590	20	2 16.5in.; 8 3.9in. and 2 1.8in. in Q.F.	5	6,500	14.5
<i>bar.</i>	Furieux (2)	1883	5,780	20	2 13.3in.; 5 Q.F.	2	4,600	14.0
<i>bar.</i>	Caïman (1)	1885	7,640	20	2 16.5in.; 8 3.9in. and 2 1.8in. Q.F.	...	6,500	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	Requin (1)	1885	7,740	20	Ditto, ditto	5	6,500	15.0
<i>bar.</i>	Formidable (1)	1885	11,910	22	3 14.5in. (75-ton); 4 6.2in. and 5 smaller Q.F.	5	9,600	15.0
<i>t.</i>	Hoche (1)	1886	10,650	18	2 13.3in.; 2 10.6in.; 18 5.5in.; 8 Q.F.	4	11,000	17.0
<i>t.</i>	Neptune (1)	1887	10,620	18	4 13.3in.; 17 5.5in. and 14 smaller Q.F.	4	11,000	16.5
<i>t.</i>	Marceau (1)	1887	10,620	18	Ditto, ditto	4	11,000	16.5
<i>t.</i>	Magenta (1)	1889	10,610	18	Ditto, ditto	4	11,000	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Brennus (1)	1891	10,980	17½	3 13.3in.; 10 6.2in.; 12 Q.F.	5	13,500	17.5
<i>t.</i>	Bouvines (1)	1892	6,610	18	2 11.8in.; 8 3.9in. and 4 1.8in. Q.F.	2	8,000	17.0
<i>t.</i>	Valmy (1)	1892	6,590	18	Ditto, ditto	2	8,000	17.0
<i>t.</i>	Jemmapes (1)	1892	6,900	18	2 13.3in.; 8 3.9in. and 4 1.8in. Q.F.	2	8,000	16.5
<i>t.</i>	Masséna (1)	1892	11,730	18	2 11.8in.; 2 10.6in.; 8 3.9in. Q.F.	4	11,000	18.0
<i>t.</i>	Charles Martel (1)	1893	11,800	18	2 11.8in.; 2 10.6in.; 16 Q.F.	6	13,000	17.5
<i>t.</i>	Jauréguiberry (1)	1893	11,820	18	Ditto, ditto	6	13,270	18.0
<i>t.</i>	Tréhouart (1)	1893	6,610	18	2 11.8in.; 8 3.9in. and 4 1.8in. Q.F.	2	8,000	17.0
<i>t.</i>	Bouvet (1)	...	12,205	18	2 11.8in.; 2 10.6in.; 8 5.5in. and 32 smaller Q.F.	4	11,600	18.0
<i>t.</i>	Carnot (1)	...	11,820	18	2 11.8in.; 2 10.6in.; 8 5.5in. and 16 smaller Q.F.	6	13,270	18.0
<i>t.</i>	Charlemagne (1)	...	10,780	...	4 11.8in.; 10 5.5in. and 32 smaller Q.F.	...	14,000	18.0
<i>t.</i>	Saint Louis (1)	...	10,780	...	Ditto, ditto	...	14,000	18.0
	Gaulois (1)	...	11,232	15½	4 30 c.m.; 10 14 c.m. Q.F.; 6 10 c.m. do. and 36 smaller do.	...	14,500	18.0
	Henri IV. (1)	...	8,700					
	<i>Fusée</i>	1884	1,410	8	1 9.4in.; 1 3.5in.	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Flamme</i>	1884	1,120	8	Ditto, ditto	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Grenade</i>	1885	1,090	8	Ditto, ditto	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Achéron</i>	1885	1,720	8	1 10.6in.; 3 3.9in. and 2 smaller Q.F.	...	1,600	13.0
	<i>Cocyte</i>	1886	1,710	8	Ditto, ditto	...	1,600	13.0
	<i>Mitraille</i>	1886	1,130	8	1 9.4in.; 1 3.5in.	1	1,500	12.0
	<i>Phlégéton</i>	1890	1,790	8	1 10.6in.; 1 5.5in. and 4 smaller Q.F.	...	1,600	13.0
	<i>Styx</i>	1890	1,790	8	Ditto, ditto	...	1,600	13.0

The first-class cruisers *a*, in the following list, are all of 5,000 tons or more, with a speed of at least 17 knots. They are deck-protected. The ships named in italics are also armoured. Certain of these are inferior in displacement, and some in speed, to the others. The older ones are admitted as first-class armoured cruisers *b*, mainly for convoying purposes, in the foregoing estimate of strength. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to these categories.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejections	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
							Knots
<i>b.</i>	<i>La Galissonière</i>	1872	4,720	6 9·4in.; 6 5·5in.	...	2,400	14·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Victorieuse</i>	1875	4,670	6 9·4in.; 1 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.	4	2,400	13·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Triomphante</i>	1877	4,650	Ditto, ditto	4	2,400	13·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Turenne</i>	1879	6,360	4 9·4in.; 2 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.	2	4,400	14·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Bayard</i>	1880	6,010	4 9·4in.; 2 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.; 2 2·5in. Q.F.	2	4,400	12·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Vauban</i>	1882	6,210	4 9·4in.; 1 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.	2	4,400	14·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Duguesclin</i>	1883	6,210	4 9·4in.; 1 7·4in.; 6 5·5in.; 1 3·5in.	2	4,400	14·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Tage</i>	1886	7,255	6 6·2in.; 10 5·5in.; 5 Q.F.	7	12,500	19·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Cécille</i>	1887	5,790	8 6·2in.; 10 5·5in.; 5 1·8in. Q.F.	4	11,000	20·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Dupuy de Lôme</i>	1890	6,600	2 7·4in.; 6 6·2in. Q.F.; 8 smaller Q.F.	4	14,000	20·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Latouche-Tréville</i>	1892	4,660	2 7·4in.; 6 5·5in. and 8 smaller Q.F.	5	8,000	19·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Charner</i>	1893	4,650	Ditto, ditto	5	8,000	19·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Bruix</i>	1894	4,650	Ditto, ditto	5	8,000	19·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Chanzy</i>	1894	4,650	Ditto, ditto	5	8,000	19·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Pothuau</i>	...	5,200	2 7·4in.; 10 5·5in. and 24 smaller Q.F.	...	8,500	19·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>D'Entrecasteaux</i>	...	7,900	2 9·4in.; 12 5·5in. and 16 smaller Q.F.	...	13,500	19·0
<i>a.</i>	* <i>Foudre</i>	...	5,970	8 3·9in.; 4 2·5in.; and 4 1·8in. Q.F.	6	9,000	19·5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Guichen</i>	...	8,500 to 8,800	2 6·2in.; 6 5·5in.; several 1·85in.	...	24,000	23
<i>a.</i>	<i>Chateaurenault</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto, ditto	...	24,000	23
<i>a.</i>	<i>Jeanne d'Arc</i>	...					
<i>a.</i>	<i>D 2</i>	...					

* Torpedo dépôt ship.

Among recent French battleships the *Hoche* (10,650 tons) presents a remarkable type, distinguished by very imposing character, resulting from her colossal super-structure. Her guns are well above the water-line, and can be fought in all weathers; but, on the other hand, her great height makes her a conspicuous object. Her two 13·3 in. guns are severally fore and aft in closed revolving turrets, with a firing arc of about 260 degrees, while the two 10·6 in. guns firing both right ahead and astern, are disposed on either broadside in barbette turrets protected by shields. The 5·5 in. guns are in a protected battery, nine on each broadside. Like other French battleships, which differ in this respect from our own, the *Hoche* is protected by a complete steel belt. Her engines, of 11,000 horse-power, give her a speed of about 17 knots with forced draught. Closely analagous are the sister ships *Neptune*, *Marceau*, and *Magenta*. These have a like disposition of armament—the heaviest guns at the angle of a lozenge, but all mounted *en barbette*. The *Brennus* differs from the ships named in having her three heavy guns in closed turrets, of which one is forward of the foremost fighting mast, while the others are severally on either quarter. The conditions of stability in

some of these vessels having proved unsatisfactory, the superstructures are being reduced, and in some cases fighting masts will be removed.

The *Masséna* and *Bouvet*, in hand respectively at St. Nazaire and the Chantiers de la Loire, are still more powerful vessels, and they have this peculiarity—shared by the cruiser *Dupuy de Lôme*, the German deck-protected cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*, and certain Italian vessels—that they have three screws, and have propelling machinery divided into three parts. The following are the dimensions of the *Bouvet*, which is a little larger than the *Masséna*—length, 382ft. 3in.; beam, 70ft. 3in.; displacement, 12,205 tons. In these ships the heavy guns are disposed as in the *Neptune*, but the pieces of the secondary armament are also in closed turrets. The protection of the *Masséna* consists of a Schneider steel belt (9½in. to 17½in.), 15¼in. to 15¾in. on the four large turrets, and 4in. on the smaller turrets. Beneath the armoured deck, which is 3½ inches in extreme thickness, is a secondary splinter-proof deck. The *Charles Martel*, which is closely resembled by the *Jauréguiberry*, and the *Carnot*, is the largest vessel ever launched from a French State dockyard. She was designed by M. Huin, who is also the author of the plans of the *Hoche*, *Neptune*, *Marceau*, *Magenta*, *Brennus*, and *Bouvet*. The *Charles Martel* may be described as an elongated *Hoche*, but, in her upper works, she resembles the *Marceau*. The following are her principal characteristics:—Length 392ft. 6in., beam 71ft. 2in., stern draught 27ft. 6in., displacement 11,800 tons, speed 17 knots with 9,500 horse-power, and 18 knots with forced draught (13,500 horse power). The protection of the ship consists of an overall steel belt 17·71 in. thick, and further broadside plating about 4in. thick intended to protect the armoured deck (which is 2·75in. thick) from the direct action of high explosive shells. A gun of 11·81 in. is in the forward turret, which stands about 26 feet above the water-line, and another of the same calibre is aft, raised some 9ft. 6in., while amidships on either side is a gun of 10·6 in. In addition, on each broadside are four quick-firing guns of 5·5in. in turrets, protected by 3·93in. of steel. The artillery is completed by four quick-firing pieces of 2·55in., and twenty Hotchkiss guns of 21·85in., and 1·45 in. placed in the tops and on the superstructure. The whole of the artillery will be of types subsequent to the year 1887. In general aspect the *Charles Martel* is high at the bows, but has low freeboard at the stern. The *Jauréguiberry*, designed by M. Lagane, is a most interesting vessel. All her guns are worked either by hand or by electricity. Eight of her secondary guns are coupled in closed turrets; and in the *St. Louis* and *Charlemagne* this disposition is to be made for the heavy guns.

Of French cruisers the *Dupuy de Lôme* has three screws, is provided with what is practically a complete coat of armour, and has both an armoured and a splinter-proof deck. Her guns are well protected, and are admirably disposed for use in any direction, and are besides of great penetrating power. Many of her characteristics are found in the somewhat smaller armoured, turtle-back-decked cruisers *Latouche-Tréville*, *Charner*, and their sisters, as well as the *Pothuau*, which is now in hand, and is a little larger than these. France also possesses some interesting types of deck-protected cruisers, and has recently added to her navy some very swift torpedo-boats, one of which, the *Forban*, built by Normand, has attained a speed of a little over 31 knots.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (52,857,199 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production for four years:—

Crops	1891	1892	1893	1894	Crops	1891	1892	1893	1894
Corn Crops:	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Corn Crops:	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat	5,759,599	6,986,628	7,073,050	6,991,449	Wheat	77,205,828	100,537,907	97,762,080	122,469,207
Barley	1,223,160	916,112	874,686	890,314	Barley	25,420,447	16,248,516	12,240,999	17,074,408
Oats	4,242,704	3,812,852	3,842,492	3,881,399	Oats	106,145,172	83,991,354	62,561,524	91,878,734
Rye	1,498,570	1,541,836	1,530,123	1,555,723	Rye	21,588,914	23,558,094	22,515,669	26,406,900
Buckwheat	623,958	604,055	584,086	580,916	Buckwheat	10,303,059	9,770,022	8,718,451	9,765,100
Maize	557,617	558,900	567,470	578,275	Maize	9,928,395	9,972,293	9,186,484	9,662,407
Mixed Corn	270,890	275,986	273,845	265,346	Mixed Corn	3,608,274	4,006,922	3,699,376	4,443,631
Green and other Crops:					Green and other Crops:	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Potatoes	1,492,736	1,512,136	1,529,308	1,540,521	Potatoes	111,672,583	135,352,648	118,414,925	128,200,939
Beetroot, sugar	260,156	253,670	259,040	268,230	Beetroot, sugar	65,353,445	61,215,550	60,408,760	76,401,820
" other	342,692	360,456	392,725	413,465	" other	84,879,731	89,130,424	77,421,576	108,017,708
Colza	38,155	65,022	59,069	58,125	Colza	362,057	802,366	513,966	877,970
Flax	29,097	27,137	29,550	33,163	Flax (Seed	156,367	149,385	132,829	167,183
Hemp	51,602	44,597	41,297	40,583	" (Fibre	215,617	182,300	179,433	241,958
Vineyards	1,764,393	1,792,816	1,821,155	1,707,274	Hemp (Seed	199,488	157,842	118,433	133,279
Tobacco	15,407	15,467	14,211	15,888	" (Fibre	328,246	294,201	269,682	284,214
Clover	1,046,392	1,120,764	1,067,227	1,044,371	Wine	20,166,915	28,891,406	50,702,611	39,436,878
Meadows and Perma- nent Pasture	5,075,452	5,228,080	5,255,981	5,416,992	Tobacco	219,601	229,974	196,722	239,721
					Clover	43,340,869	37,122,135	19,743,405	37,752,263
					Grass and Hay	158,843,128	126,956,898	74,083,634	188,215,605

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows for the last 10 years (the wine compared with 1875) :—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine, thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider produced 1000's of hectolitres
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	—
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1887	1,944,150	24,333	12,282,286	2,401,918	13,437
1888	1,843,580	30,102	12,064,000	2,118,000	9,767
1889	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701
1890	1,816,544	27,416	10,830,462	2,162,129	11,095
1891	1,764,363	30,167	12,278,376	2,149,268	9,280
1892	1,792,816	28,891	9,278,769	1,840,237	15,141
1893	1,821,155	50,703	5,888,584	1,560,242	31,609
1894	1,707,274	39,437	4,495,573	1,724,469	15,541
1895 ¹	1,747,002	26,688	4,515,000	1,359,000	25,587

¹ First ten months.

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider-apples, plums, and mulberry leaves in 1894 was estimated at 210,839,720 francs.

On December 31, 1894, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,807,042; mules, 218,762; asses, 359,879; cattle, 12,879,240; sheep, 20,721,850; pigs, 6,038,372; goats, 1,484,921.

Silk culture is carried on in 28 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1894, 154,733 persons were employed in this industry; the production of cocoons was 10,584,491 kilogrammes; 252,514 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 3,282,682 francs, and 2,738,348 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 108,164,746 francs.

II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1893, 502 mines (out of 1,392 conceded mines) in work, with 157,724 workers. The annual yield was estimated at 30,920,659 tons, valued at 337,896,000 francs, as against 369,654,876 francs in 1892.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products :—

Year	Coal and lignite	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1889	23,851,912	3,070,389	1,733,964	808,724	529,302
1890	25,591,545	3,471,718	1,962,200	823,369	582,000
1891	25,501,595	3,579,286	1,897,400	833,409	638,530
1892	25,697,233	3,706,748	2,057,390	828,519	682,527
1893	25,172,792	3,517,438	2,003,096	808,171	664,032

III. MANUFACTURES.

Textile Industries.—The culture of flax and hemp being on the decrease in France, there were imported in 1894, 19,892,401 kilogrammes of hemp, 61,106,453 of flax, and 53,742,848 of jute.

For 1893 the cotton, woollen, silk, &c., manufactures are stated as follows :—

—	No. of establishments.	Steam engines.	Horse-power.
Cotton, dressing, spinning, weaving	751	1,066	84,812
Wool, ditto	809	975	35,834
Silk, ditto	837	733	7,923
Flax, ditto	343	510	29,339
Hemp, jute, ditto . .	75	103	3,865
Manuf. of mixed tissues.	115	149	6,819
Manuf. of cloth . . .	183	218	6,580
Bleach and dye-works .	1,766	1,630	20,926

The value of imports and exports of cotton in millions of francs appears as follows :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth
1890	31·2	41·0	3·0	110·4
1891	29·6	44·8	3·2	101·2
1892	22·5	39·1	2·8	95·5
1893	18·0	32·7	3·1	100·5
1894	16·7	32·9	2·6	113·1

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table :—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Cloth	Cloth
1890	10·2	66·9	34·7	361·3	63·9	273·9
1891	14·1	74·9	22·3	327·0	68·7	245·7
1892	12·1	55·9	20·7	328·5	62·2	249·3
1893	12·5	50·2	21·0	278·9	51·0	224·5
1894	9·8	43·6	18·5	242·3	41·9	223·5

Sugar.—In 1893-94 there were 370 sugar works, employing altogether 49,971 operatives (2,949 children), and 51,476 horse-power. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in thousands of kilogrammes of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1882-83	423,000	1885-86	309,000	1888-89	412,524	1891-92	577,821
1883-84	474,000	1886-87	506,000	1889-90	699,366	1892-93	523,366
1884-85	318,000	1887-88	400,000	1890-91	615,242	1893-94	514,789

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1890 the number of boats engaged in the French fishing was 25,043 of 196,215 tons ; of which 365 of 47,658 tons were engaged in the cod fisheries. The number of fishermen enrolled for cod fishing on January 1, 1894, was 10,503, and for coast fishing 74,129. In 1893 the value of the fish taken (including the oyster-fishing) was 117,687,000 francs.

In 1894, in the cod fishing, 632 boats and 11,818 men were employed, and the weight of 445,663 metric quintals was caught. In the herring fishing there were employed 599 vessels of 21,276 tons, with 6,887 men, and the weight caught amounted to 389,682 metric quintals.

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retrospectively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive commercial statistics.

For five years the actual values were :—

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
Average 1885-89	5,099	4,308	4,149	3,307
1890	5,452	4,840	4,437	3,753
1891	5,938	4,730	4,768	3,570
1892	5,136	4,551	4,188	3,461
1893	4,951	4,326	3,854	3,236
1894	4,795	4,125	3,850	3,078

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were :—

—	Imports (1,000,000 francs)					Exports (1,000,000 francs)				
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Food products	1,445	1,653	1,400	1,061	1,198	855	809	759	710	666
Raw	2,342	2,419	2,173	2,229	2,104	899	835	823	784	755
Manufactured goods	650	696	615	564	548	1,999	1,926	1,879	1,742	1,657
Total	4,437	4,768	4,188	3,854	3,850	3,753	3,570	3,461	3,236	3,078

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
<i>Imports :—</i>					
Wine	350	401	305	183	145
Raw wool	337	340	319	325	317
Cereals	364	532	487	307	363
Raw silk	240	249	258	261	183
Raw cotton	206	204	207	184	169
Timber and wood	158	251	104	124	148
Hides and furs	211	215	147	146	116
Oil seeds	192	200	154	188	199
Coffee	156	149	145	146	147
Coal and coke	248	190	185	164	172
Ores	43	44	64	62	53
Cattle	69	60	55	42	132
Sugar, foreign and colonial	46	55	60	58	51
Textiles, woollen	67	75	56	50	44
„ silks	64	69	62	51	42
„ cotton	41	45	39	33	33
Flax	58	49	62	70	52
<i>Exports :—</i>					
Textiles, woollen	361	327	329	279	242
„ silk	274	246	249	225	224
„ cotton	110	101	96	101	113
Wine	269	246	214	189	233
Raw silk and yarn	125	109	132	126	89
Raw wool and yarn	121	109	120	120	124
Small ware	155	152	157	154	154
Leather goods	146	139	112	96	80
Leather	112	107	114	97	81
Linen and clothes	125	133	130	131	101
Metal goods, tools	89	89	82	70	56
Cheese and butter	118	92	88	81	66
Spirits	71	75	66	56	54
Sugar, refined	62	50	55	55	48
Skins and furs	76	79	74	62	66
Chemical produce	50	52	58	53	57

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	—	1891	1892	1893	1894
<i>Imports from :</i>					<i>Exports to :</i>				
United Kingdom	589	530	492	480	United Kingdom	1,013	1,027	961	913
Belgium	487	388	393	372	Belgium	500	502	505	478
Spain	412	278	210	176	Germany	364	355	336	325
United States	486	534	317	327	United States	248	240	205	186
Germany	367	387	323	310	Switzerland	235	227	173	190
Italy	124	132	151	122	Italy	126	133	128	98
British India	250	201	217	212	Spain	181	135	114	109
Argentine Republic	198	177	167	168	Algeria	207	190	185	199
Russia	212	166	235	282	Brazil	108	70	75	80
Algeria	187	195	142	208	Argentine Republic	52	63	60	51

According to value of the general imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs :—

—	1891	1892	1893	1894
<i>Imports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships . .	1,658	1,550	1,464	1,422
„ Foreign . .	2,640	2,148	2,036	2,002
Total by sea . .	4,298	3,698	3,500	3,424
„ land . .	1,640	1,438	1,451	1,370
<i>Exports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships . .	1,740	1,741	1,594	1,525
„ Foreign . .	1,466	1,360	1,327	1,326
Total by sea . .	3,206	3,101	2,921	2,851
„ land . .	1,525	1,450	1,406	1,273

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1894) was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs :—

Marseilles	1,791	Dunkerque	552	Belfort, P.C.	149
Le Havre	1,541	Boulogne	396	Tourecoing	143
Paris	629	Rouen	223	Dieppe	139
Bordeaux	594	Calais	199	St. Nazaire	134

The imports and exports (special trade) of coin and bullion were as follows in 1894 :—

—	Gold	Silver	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	461,543,561	88,596,733	550,140,294
Exports	107,602,070	108,462,180	216,064,250

The transit trade in 1894 reached the value of 530 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from France, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to France, in the years indicated :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from France	45,780,227	44,828,148	44,777,460	43,519,130	43,658,090	43,450,074
Exports of British produce to France	14,551,294	16,567,927	16,429,665	14,686,894	13,365,444	13,525,570

The total exports to France from the United Kingdom amounted to 24,710,803 in 1890 ; 24,336,676*l.* in 1891 ; 21,337,350*l.* in 1892 ; 19,795,500*l.* in 1893 ; 19,751,062*l.* in 1894.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Imports into U. K.	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures	7,214,266	7,447,481	7,675,047	8,774,495
Woollen „	5,831,761	5,602,296	6,017,897	5,628,545
Butter	3,038,063	3,027,648	2,679,120	2,351,867
Wine	3,253,747	2,859,897	3,009,764	2,744,873
Sugar, refined	1,774,854	1,512,078	2,331,774	2,227,362
Leather and manufactures	1,581,672	1,560,396	1,585,498	1,455,779
Eggs	1,259,009	1,437,203	1,611,495	982,800
Brandy	1,359,593	1,291,554	1,152,136	1,402,299

These eight articles constitute about two-thirds of the total imports from France into the United Kingdom. The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1894 was 5,441,900 gallons, being 37·8 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce exported from the United Kingdom to France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Exports from U. K.	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures and yarn	2,934,552	2,631,691	2,275,696	2,227,098
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	1,320,609	1,519,835	888,908	789,536
Coals	2,972,112	2,719,915	2,226,048	2,462,139
Cotton manufactures and yarn	1,680,820	1,195,230	1,251,523	1,087,079
Machinery	1,618,095	1,054,469	1,007,228	1,139,833
Chemicals	482,347	387,587	459,741	408,262

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1894, the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,332 sailing vessels, of 398,567 tons, and with crews 69,900, 1,196 steamers of 491,972 tons, and crews numbering 14,333. Of the sailing vessels 266 of 29,118 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 291 of 140,221 tons in ocean navigation; of the steamers 237 of 169,821 tons were engaged in European seas, and 181 of 267,178 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries. Of the sailing vessels and steamers 13,342 were not over 50 tons.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1893 and 1894 :—

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1893						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	52,363	5,524,426	13,999	991,035	66,362	6,515,461
Foreign trade ¹	7,623	3,958,155	636	133,692	8,259	4,091,847
Total French	59,986	9,482,581	14,635	1,124,727	74,621	10,607,308
Foreign vessels	17,838	9,247,087	2,546	514,910	20,384	9,761,997
Total	77,824	18,729,668	17,181	1,639,637	95,005	20,369,305
1894						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	54,079	5,808,155	16,052	976,838	70,131	6,784,993
Foreign trade ¹	7,496	3,891,816	844	131,741	8,340	4,023,557
Total French	61,575	9,699,971	16,896	1,108,579	78,471	10,808,550
Foreign vessels	17,750	9,602,124	2,476	440,349	20,226	10,042,473
Total	79,325	19,302,095	19,372	1,548,928	98,697	20,851,023
Cleared						
1893						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	52,363	5,524,426	13,999	991,035	66,362	6,515,461
Foreign trade ¹	7,402	3,846,393	1,266	444,071	8,668	4,290,464
Total French	59,765	9,370,819	15,265	1,435,106	75,030	10,805,925
Foreign vessels	12,874	5,033,918	7,840	4,844,100	20,714	9,878,018
Total	72,639	14,404,737	23,105	6,279,206	95,744	20,683,943
1894						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	54,079	5,808,155	16,052	976,838	70,131	6,784,993
Foreign trade ¹	7,269	3,733,908	1,486	502,391	8,755	4,236,299
Total French	61,348	9,542,063	17,538	1,479,229	78,886	11,021,292
Foreign vessels	12,805	5,351,911	7,793	4,884,587	20,598	10,236,498
Total	74,153	14,893,974	25,331	6,363,816	99,484	21,257,790

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

In 1894 there were in France 38,074,039 kilometres of national roads.

Navigable rivers, 8,877 kilometres; actually navigated (1894), 7,522 kilometres; canals, 4,805 kilometres.

The traffic on the rivers and canals, expressed in millions of metric tons carried one kilometre, has been :—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1889	1,789	1,448	3,238
1890	1,900	1,316	3,216
1891	2,000	1,537	3,537
1892	2,083	1,526	3,609
1893	2,065	1,539	3,604

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State ; which also constructs and partly works railways on its own account. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960 ; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935. In 1830 there were in France 24 miles of railway ; in 1860, 4,000 miles ; in 1890, 20,666 miles ; in 1894, 22,560 miles, including 1,700 miles belonging to the State. There are, besides, 2,220 miles of railway of local interest.

The length of line open for traffic, cost of construction, receipts, and working expenses have been :—

Year	Length Miles	Construction Cost	Receipts	Expenses	Passengers	Goods Carried
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	1,000's	1,000 tons
1890	20,666	569,080	46,731	24,238	241,119	92,506
1891	21,038	584,080	47,397	25,560	255,672	96,554
1892	21,661	594,600	47,336	26,511	288,078	95,713
1893	21,952	607,000	48,190	27,515	317,819	97,023
1894	22,462	—	45,739	—	—	—

On December 31, 1893, the length of tramways worked was : for goods and passengers, 1,010 kilometres ; for passengers only, 729 kilometres ; total, 1,739 kilometres.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

On January 1, 1893, France and Algeria had 8,188 post-offices, besides about 60,000 letter-boxes. The postal receipts for France alone in 1893 amounted to 209,590,224 francs, and expenditure (including telegraphs) to 167,959,366 francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in France and Algeria in 1893 was :—

—	Internal	International and Transit	Total
	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
Letters	713,410	137,213	850,623
Registered letters, &c. . .	35,832	2,098	37,930
Post-cards	46,044	6,054	52,098
Printed matter, samples, &c.	943,714	127,894	1,071,608
Total	1,739,000	273,259	2,012,259

The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1893, was 59,693 miles, with 197,622 miles of wire. There were 10,589 telegraph offices, and in 1892 there were despatched 45,328,888 telegrams, of which 33,439,947 were internal, 5,306,337 international, 1,571,168 in transit, and 5,011,436 were official. There are 237 miles of pneumatic tubes in Paris. The number of subscribers to the telephonic systems in 1890 was 11,439, and 152,538 inter-urban conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The total amount of coin put into circulation by France from 1795 till January 1, 1894, was 8,882,405,730 francs gold, and 5,060,606,240 francs in 5-franc silver pieces, and 474,068,884 francs in smaller silver coin. No 5-franc pieces have been coined since 1878.

The nominal value of the money coined in France during five years has been :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1890	20,602,800	—	200,000	20,802,800
1891	17,422,020	—	200,000	17,622,020
1892	4,514,120	—	200,000	4,714,120
1893	50,943,360	—	200,000	51,143,360
1894	9,831,060	4,000,000	200,000	14,031,060
	103,313,360	4,000,000	1,000,000	108,313,360

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The private savings-banks numbered 544 (with 1,115 branch offices) in January, 1894; and on December 31, 1894, the number of depositors was 6,314,345, to the value of 3,244,494,413 francs, thus giving an average of 514 francs for each account. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, had (including Algeria and Tunis) December 31, 1894, 2,293,930 accounts, to the value of 674,318,599 francs, thus showing an average of 294 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. Its capital is estimated at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the bank on September 30, 1895, was :—

Cash :	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Gold	2,023,500	
Silver	1,250,800	
		3,274,300
Notes to bearer in circulation		3,363,500
Accounts current and deposits		552,500
Portfolio: French paper		478,200
Advances on mortgage		306,300
Treasury account-current and deposits		288,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The Monetary Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, was formed in 1865, and was joined by Greece in 1868. The convention was renewed in 1878, 1885, and 1890. These countries have their gold and silver coins of the same weight and fineness, and the same system is followed in Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and, partially, in several of the South American Republics.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes ·835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Gramme</i>	. = 15·43 gr. tr.	<i>Mètre</i>	. = 39·37 inches.
<i>Kilogramme</i>	. = 2·205 lbs. av.	<i>Kilomètre</i>	. = ·621 mile.
<i>Quintal Métrique</i>	. = 220½ „ „	<i>Mètre Cube</i>	} . = 35·31 cubic ft.
<i>Tonneau</i>	. = 2,205 lbs.	<i>Stère</i>	
<i>Litre, Liquid</i>	. = 1·76 pint.	<i>Hectare</i>	. = 2·47 acres.
<i>Hectolitre</i>	{ Liquid = 22 gallons.	<i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	. = ·386 sq. mile.
	{ Dry . = 2·75 bushels.		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Baron A. de Courcel.

Councillor.—M. L. Geoffroy.

Secretary.—Comte de St. Genys.

Attachés.—MM. E. Pelletier and J. Seydoux.

Military Attaché.—Count du Pontavice de Heussey.

Naval Attaché.—Captain E. Le Clerc.

Secretary-Archivist.—J. Knecht.

There are French Consular representatives at—

London, C.G.	Southampton, V.C.	Mandalay, C.
Cardiff, C.	Bombay, C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, C.	Calcutta, C.G.	Mauritius, C.
Edinburgh, C.	Cape Town, C.	Quebec, C.G.
Glasgow, C.	Cyprus, C.	Singapore, C.
Liverpool, C.	Gibraltar, C.	Sydney, C.
Manchester, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.	Wellington(N. Z.), V.C.
Newcastle, C.	Malta, C.	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., &c. ; Governor-General of Canada 1872–78 ; Ambassador to Russia 1879–81 ; to Turkey 1881–84 ; Governor-General of India 1884–88 ; Ambassador to Italy 1888–92. Appointed Ambassador to France, December 15, 1891.

Secretary.—Henry Howard, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Douglas F. R. Dawson.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Louis E. Wintz, R.N.

Commercial Attaché for Europe (except Russia).—Sir Joseph A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

There are British Consular representatives at—

Paris, C.	Cherbourg, C.	Nice, C.
Ajaccio, C.	Dunkirk, C.	Réunion, C.
Algiers, C.G.	Havre, C.G.	Rouen, C.
Bordeaux, C.	La Rochelle, C.	Saigon, C.
Brest, C.	Marseilles, C.	Tahiti, C.
Calais, C.	Martinique, C.	
Cayenne, C.	New Caledonia, C.	

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is

vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonial possessions and protectorates of France (including Algeria), dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of countries under protection and spheres of influence, a total area of 2,505,000 square miles. Not reckoned as a colony is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other colonial possessions, being looked upon as a part of France. Algeria, as well as all the colonies proper, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various colonies and countries under protection, together with the date of their first settlement or acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table (on page 507), compiled from the latest official returns.

In 1893 the trade of the colonies was :—

Colonies	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From other Countries	Total	To France	To other Countries	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French India .	771,000	3,845,000	4,616,000	11,351,000	5,586,000	16,937,000
Indo-China .	9,717,000	19,536,000	29,253,000	820,000	13,128,000	13,948,000
Cochin-China .	10,603,000	26,922,000	37,525,000	4,747,000	48,707,000	53,454,000
Tahiti .	579,000	3,086,000	3,665,000	344,000	4,218,000	4,562,000
New Caledonia .	4,912,000	6,435,000	11,347,000	821,000	7,807,000	8,628,000
Nossi Bé .	350,000	2,171,000	2,521,000	422,000	1,961,000	2,383,000
Diégo Suarez .	3,350,000	3,350,000	6,700,000	340,000	340,000	680,000
Mayotte .	152,000	451,000	603,000	849,000	123,000	972,000
Réunion .	9,234,000	12,542,000	21,776,000	14,891,000	823,000	15,719,000
Congo Gabeen .	778,000	1,899,000	2,677,000	601,000	1,958,000	2,559,000
Dahomey .	4,486,000	5,951,000	10,437,000	2,353,000	6,479,000	8,832,000
Ivory Coast .	181,000	1,797,000	1,978,000	1,412,000	2,325,000	3,737,000
Senegal .	9,046,000	9,092,000	18,138,000	10,819,000	2,001,000	12,820,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon .	3,897,000	9,522,000	13,419,000	8,491,000	82,540	8,573,540
Guadeloupe .	7,829,000	11,717,000	19,546,000	14,133,000	348,000	14,481,000
Martinique .	10,741,000	21,996,000	32,747,000	21,253,000	1,378,000	22,631,000
Guiana .	7,400,000	3,521,000	10,921,000	4,387,000	347,000	4,734,000
Total .	84,026,000	143,833,000	227,859,000	98,034,000	97,616,540	195,650,540

The special trade of France with French Colonies in 1894 amounted to 159,200,000 francs for imports, and 102,100,000 francs for exports. Including the trade with Algeria and Tunis, the total amount of imports was 395,300,000 francs, and of exports 321,300,000 francs.

I. COLONIES.		Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia:—</i>				
French India		1679	200	279,600
Cochin-China		1861	23,000	2,034,500
Tonquin and Siam		1884-96	145,000	12,000,000
Total of Asia			168,200	14,314,100
<i>In Africa:—</i>				
Algeria		1830	184,474	4,125,000
Senegal and Rivières du Sud	}	1637	386,000	5,048,000
French Soudan and Niger		1880-90		
Gaboon and Guinea Coast		1843		
Congo Region		1884	258,620	5,000,000
Réunion		1649	1,000	167,850
Mayotte		1843	143	8,710
Nossi-Bé		1841	113	7,700
Ste. Marie		1643	64	7,670
Obock		1864	46,320	200,000
Madagascar		1885-96	228,500	3,500,000
Total of Africa			1,105,234	18,064,930
<i>In America:—</i>				
Guiana, or Cayenne		1626	46,850	26,640
Guadeloupe and Dependencies		1634	688	167,100
Martinique		1635	380	187,690
St. Pierre and Miquelon		1635	93	6,250
Total of America			48,011	387,680
<i>In Oceania:—</i>				
New Caledonia		1854	7,700	62,752
Marquesas Islands		1841	480	5,145
Tahiti and Moorea		1880	455	11,710
Raiatea		1888	—	—
Tubuai and Raivavae		1881	80	881
Tuamotu and Gambier Islands		1881	390	6,536
Wallis Islands		1887	60	3,500
Total of Oceania			9,165	90,524
Total of colonies (with Algeria)			1,102,110	29,357,234
II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.				
Tunis		1881	45,000	1,500,000
Annam		1884	106,250	5,000,900
Cambodia		1862	32,390	1,500,000
Comoro Isles		1886	800	47,000
Sahara Region		1890-91	1,000,000	—
Total, protected countries			1,184,440	8,047,000
Total, colonies and protected countries			2,515,050	40,904,234

In the budget for 1896 the expenditure for the Colonial Service, exclusive of Algeria and Cambodia, was estimated at 79,018,500 francs, while, for the same year, the amount to be paid into the French Treasury on account of various colonial services was estimated at 8,076,150 francs, including the contingent from Cochin-China (4,690,000 francs), proceeds from penal establishments in Guiana and New Caledonia (760,000 francs), colonial contingents (715,110 francs), and colonial contributions to the expenditure they occasion (185,000 francs). In addition, the Marine Budget has to bear certain colonial expenses, while each colony has a large budget of its own, insufficient to meet the colonial expenses.

The only possessions of commercial importance, besides Algeria and Tunis, are Cochin-China, the islands of Réunion and Madagascar on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies. The exports from and imports to French colonies are seen from the table on page 506 ; where more recent statistics are available they are given under separate heads.

The total imports from French colonies and dependencies (exclusive of Algeria and Tunis) into Great Britain amounted in 1894 to 226,330*l.*, and the exports of British produce from Great Britain to these possessions to 355,472*l.*

The following are more detailed notices of the colonies, dependencies, and spheres of influence, arranged under ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, and AUSTRALASIA and OCEANIA.

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 200 square miles), and had on December 31, 1894, the following estimated populations :—

* Pondichery	48,539	Nédoukadou	24,100	La Grande Aldée	16,923
* Karikal	19,124	* Shandernagar	24,484	* Mahé	8,792
Oulgaret	57,659	Bahour	31,458	* Yanaon	5,057
Villenour	43,461				

Total, 279,597.

Of this total less than 1,000 are Europeans. The colonies are divided into five *dépendances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichery. The colony is represented by one senator and one deputy. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1895) 1,699,416 francs ; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 341,254 francs ; debt *nil*. The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichery, Karikal, and Mahé in 1894 493 vessels of 573,817 tons entered and 495 of 546,408 tons cleared. In 1894 there were 5 post offices, through which 657,280 letters passed.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. There is a Superior Council of Indo-China, which fixes the budget of Cochin-China, and advises as to the budgets of Annam, Tonquin, and Cambodia.

In 1893-96 about 110,000 square miles of Siam to the east of the Mekong was annexed by France.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union.

ANNAM.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. Prince Buoi Lan was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889, under the title of Thanh Thai. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 30,000). Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of Annam proper is about 27,020 square miles, and of the territory more or less dependent, about 19,300 square miles. Population estimated at 2,000,000 by some, and at 5,000,000 by others; the latter being considered the more probable. It is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. There are 600 French soldiers, and 3,000 native soldiers under French officers. The productions are rice, maize and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, and dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, and coarse crape and earthenware are manufactured. There are iron, copper, and silver mines, and some auriferous layers. In 1891 a French company was formed for working coal mines at Turane. In 1894 the imports amounted to 4,683,979 francs, and the exports to 3,066,105 francs. The total coasting trade amounted to 21,122,940 francs. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar and cinnamon. There entered 433 vessels of 100,806 tons, and cleared 604 of 108,522 tons.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 38,600 square miles; population from 1,500,000 to 2,200,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 40,000 Malays, 250,000 Chinese and Annamites. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 54 provinces. The two chief towns are Pnom-Penh (population 50,000), the capital of the territory, and Kampot, a seaport, but not accessible for sea-going vessels. The budget has been taken over by Indo-China, a sum of 372,000 dollars (41,000*l.*) being allowed for the use of the king. The budget for 1895 was fixed at 1,736,600 dollars. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. Imports (1894) 398,564 dollars; exports, 3,320,949 dollars (the dollar = to about 2*s.* 2½*d.*). Salt fish, cotton, beans, tobacco, rice. The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, tea, textiles, arms, and pottery.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 23,082 square miles. The whole is divided into 4 provinces, Saigon, Mytho, Vinh-Long, and Bassac; and these into 21 arrondissements. The colony is represented by one deputy. The total population in 1891 was estimated at 2,034,453 consisting chiefly of Annamites, but including Cambodians, Chinese, Malays, and Malabarians. The French population is under 3,000; Asiatic immigrants in 1894, 19,894; departures, 11,958. There were 628 schools, with 115 European and 1,183 native teachers, and 25,397 pupils. The Catholic population numbered 5,800, and the Buddhists, 1,688,270. There were 1,830 French troops, and about 2,800 Annamite soldiers. Of the total area about one-sixth (or 995,933 hectares) is cultivated. The chief crop is rice—9,266,900 piculs in 1894, exported mostly to China, Java, and Europe.

Cotton, hides, fish, pepper, copra are also articles of export. In 1887 the colony had 143,270 oxen and buffaloes. Imports in 1894, 36,695,460 francs; exports 87,650,880 francs. The chief imports are tissues and metal tools and machinery. At Saigon in 1894 there entered 514 vessels of 598,536 tons (166 of 152,651 tons German, 149 of 183,119 tons French, 135 of 183,093 tons British). There are in the colony 51 miles of railway (Saigon to Mytho), and 1,840 miles of telegraph line, with 73 telegraph offices. Telegrams (1892) 197,692. There are 72 post offices. At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. In the local budget of 1895 the annual revenue and expenditure balanced at 11,226,595 dollars (1,212,500*l.*). Expenditure of France (budget 1896) 3,158,654 francs.

TONQUIN.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 34,740 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at 9,000,000. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. There were 18,555 troops in 1892, including 6,500 native soldiers. The chief crop is rice, 1,060,000 piculs in 1892, exported mostly to Hong-Kong. Other products are sugar-cane, silk tree, cotton, various fruit trees, and tobacco. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. French companies work coal mines at Hongay, near Haiphong, and at Kebao. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. In 1894 the imports into Tonquin amounted to 30,775,645 francs; exports 15,001,295 francs. Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery (5,640,107 francs), yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports rice and other alimentary substances (8,644,156 francs), and animal products. The transit trade to and from Yunnan amounts to about 5,000,000 and 3,200,000 francs respectively. In 1894 there entered (exclusive of Chinese vessels) 197 vessels; of these 115 were French, 20 German, 25 Danish, and 28 British. The Phulang-Thuong-Langson railway is 64 miles long; it is proposed to extend it to Nacham on the Chinese frontier. In Tonquin in 1892 there were 19 post offices. Local revenue of Annam and Tonquin (budget of 1895) 7,074,000 piastres. The expenditure of France for Annam and Tonquin in the budget of 1896 was 25,250,000 francs.

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AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

A civil Governor-General at present administers the government of Algeria, which is now regarded as a detached part of France rather than as a colony. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the

military authorities, represented by the Commandant of the 19th Army Corps.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Jules Cambon, appointed April, 1891.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the provincial general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Area and Population.

The southern boundary of Algeria is not very well defined, large portions of the Sahara being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of 1891 :—

—	Area, sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Civil Dept.	Military Dept.	Total	
Algiers . . .	65,929	1,275,650	192,477	1,468,127	22
Oran . . .	44,616	817,450	124,616	942,066	21
Constantine .	73,929	1,543,867	170,672	1,714,539	23
Total . . .	184,474	3,636,967	487,765	4,124,732	22

The total does not include the Army.

The total population in 1886 was 3,817,306. Of the population in 1886, 2,014,013 were males and 1,791,671 females. In 1891, of the total population, there were 271,101 French, 47,564 Jews, 3,554,067 French indigenous subjects, Moroccans and Tunisians 18,617, besides Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, and Germans. In 1891, 3,301,795 persons were dependent on agriculture, 494,485 on trade, industries and carriage by sea and land, 56,075 on the public service, 33,893 on liberal professions, 72,759 lived on their means, 56,374 were without profession or means, and 94,319 were of unknown or unclassified occupation.

The population of the city of Algiers in 1891 was 82,585 ; Oran, 74,510 ; Constantine, 46,581 ; Bône, 30,806 ; Tlemçen, 29,544 ; Ghardaja, 28,782 ; Tizi-Ouzou, 26,007 ; Mustapha, 24,349 ; Blidah, 23,686.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Mussulman ; the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The grants for religious purposes provided for in the budget of 1896 were : to Catholics 850,400 francs, Protestants 98,000 francs, Jews 28,570 francs, Mussulmans 310,430 francs ; total 1,287,400 francs.

There is an Academy at Algiers, consisting of faculties of law, medicine, science and letters, with (1894) 463 students. In 1893 there were 1,900 pupils at the 3 lycées of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine ; 7 communal colleges had 1,120 pupils, and one college for girls at Oran had 174 pupils ; in 1891,

1,355 (133 private, mostly clerical) primary schools, had 91,292 pupils ; and 146 infant schools had 25,558 pupils. The budget for 1896 provided for an expenditure of 6,240,891 francs on instruction in Algeria.

Crime.

Before the Assize Courts in 1893, 634 persons were convicted of crime ; before the correctional tribunals, 22,117 ; before the police courts, 60,664. For the maintenance of order there are 1,271 gendarmes, 74 police commissaires, 814 police agents, 329 *maïres*, 2,603 police officials of various kinds, and 1,061 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from direct taxes, customs, and monopolies. The natives pay only direct taxes. The departments of Public Debt, War, and Marine are excluded from the estimates. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1896 were :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs.	Ministries :	Francs.
Direct Taxes . . .	12,472,649	Justice' . . .	2,806,450
Registration, Stamps, &c.	11,695,300	Interior . . .	11,795,868
Customs . . .	16,250,100	Instruction, &c.	7,616,691
Monopolies . . .	5,267,450	Agriculture . . .	1,491,190
Domains and Forests . .	3,002,300	Public Works . .	33,169,975
Various . . .	1,022,040	Others . . .	696,078
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i> . .	3,305,180	Régie, &c. . .	15,400,068
		Repayments, &c. .	1,034,300
Total . . .	53,015,019	Total . . .	74,010,620

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps. It consists of the following troops :—3 regiments of zouaves, 3 regiments of tirailleurs, 2 foreign legions, 3 battalions of light infantry, 3 discipline companies, 5 regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis, 3 companies of remount cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 9 companies of train, and 1 staff and recruiting section. There is also a territorial army reserve, consisting of 10 battalions of zouaves, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 10 batteries of artillery. Another body of troops is being formed for the defence of the extreme south. The infantry will be called *tirailleurs sahariens*, and the cavalry *spahis sahariens*.

Industry.

A great part of the land of Algeria is held undivided by Arab tribes by the tenure called 'arch' or 'sabega.' Freehold property, 'melk,' is not common. Most of the State lands have, under various systems, been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1894 was 3,481,285, about 201,541 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. The principal cereals and the area cultivated in 1893-94 are shown in the following table :—

Cereals	European Culture		Native Culture		Total	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
	Hectares	M. Quintals	Hectares	M. Quintals	Hectares	M. Quintals
Soft wheat . . .	124,609	748,569	51,653	185,725	176,262	934,294
Hard " . . .	124,113	708,279	1,012,528	3,875,151	1,136,641	4,583,439
Barley . . .	108,238	721,768	1,367,641	6,455,339	1,475,879	7,177,107
Oats . . .	49,083	415,889	2,712	16,830	51,795	432,719
Others . . .	11,581	58,982	37,791	153,213	49,372	212,195
Total . . .	417,624	2,653,487	2,472,325	10,686,258	2,889,949	13,339,745

In January, 1894, 116,392 hectares were under vines ; the yield in 1893 was 3,772,778 hectolitres. There were 29,549 vine-planters, of whom 16,353 were Europeans.

Alfa or Esparto grass is a natural product of the country, and extensively collected, but it is being rapidly superseded by wood pulp for the manufacture of paper. Less important agricultural industries are the cultivation of olives (6,500,000 grafted trees), tobacco, flax, colza and other oil seeds, and ramie.

There are 3,247,692 hectares under forest, nearly one-fourth being in remote districts and unworked. Of the remainder 1,759,495 hectares belong to the State, 76,919 hectares to communes, and 468,395 hectares to private persons. Of the forest area much is so only in name, and the value of the total produce is small. In 1893 there were in Algeria 360,025 horses and mules, 268,078 camels, 1,193,915 cattle, 9,502,046 sheep, and 3,829,740 goats. The total animal stock amounted to 15,530,660, of which 14,828,302 belonged to natives.

In 1889, 2,710 persons were employed in mines ; 351,800 tons of iron ore were produced, worth 2,457,190 francs ; 22,336 tons of other ores (blende, galena, copper, silver), to the value of 1,426,475 francs.

The exportation of phosphates from Djebel Dyr is attaining great proportions, the industry being almost entirely in the hands of English firms. Difficulties have, however, arisen with the French authorities. (*See Consular Report, No. 1507, of 1894*).

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports), and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The former was as follows, 1894 (in francs) :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
France	199,319,483	213,848,297
Foreign countries and French colonies	65,814,543	51,864,983
Total	265,134,026	265,713,285

The total special commerce was as follows for five years (in francs) :—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1890	260,090,131	248,900,000	65,226,032	40,428,500
1891	269,021,767	222,844,445	61,929,108	36,142,062
1892	239,757,317	228,200,000	50,118,183	32,885,498
1893	231,406,103	169,800,000	46,651,881	27,477,942
1894	259,300,000	242,100,000	59,992,343	34,427,469

The special trade of Algeria with various countries in 1894 was :—

—	Imports from	Exports to	—	Imports from	Exports to
	Frances	Frances		Frances	Frances
France	215,800,000	207,700,000	Russia	4,988,000	1,317,000
Belgium	498,000	4,217,000	Tunis	11,313,000	2,280,000
Great Britain	4,422,000	13,768,000	Morocco	10,709,000	135,000
Spain	4,759,000	2,495,000	United States	1,097,000	848,000
Italy	760,000	3,094,000	Other countries	3,900,000	5,200,000
Austria	1,019,000	586,000			

The principal imports in 1894 were : animals, 18,798,000 francs ; animal products, 2,952,000 francs ; flour, &c., 7,210,000 francs ; colonial produce, 12,767 francs ; timber, 2,860,000 francs ; tissues, 2,376,000 francs ; clocks, trinkets, &c., 2,103,000 francs. The chief exports were : cereals, flour, &c., 3,937,000 francs ; colonial produce, 3,070,000 francs ; fruits, 8,233,000 francs ; metals, 5,137,000 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the last five years.

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Algeria	890,612	673,970	674,087	477,854	636,372
Exports of British produce to Algeria	329,876	387,086	333,774	225,444	310,662

The most important articles of import into Great Britain in 1894 were : esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 310,822*l.* ; iron ore, of the value of 99,781*l.* ; cork, 22,133*l.* ; barley, 111,608*l.* ; copper ore and regulus, 9,922*l.* The British exports to Algeria consist principally of cotton fabrics and coal, the former of the value of 49,548*l.*, and the latter of 209,930*l.*, in the year 1894.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1894, 3,602 vessels, of 2,164,628 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 3,481, of 2,096,362 tons, cleared ; of the vessels entered, 2,140, of 1,317,964 tons, belonged to France. There is also a very large coasting trade. On January 1, 1893, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 626 vessels, of 9,504 tons.

Algiers is now the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean. The number of British vessels which called for coal in 1886 was 85 ; in 1894 it was 1,239.

In 1895 there were 1,961 English miles of railway open for traffic, including the Tunisian extension of 140 miles.

The postal and telegraph revenue for 1893 was 4,130,586 francs, and the expenditure 4,367,329 francs. There were 467 post offices. The postal statistics are included in those of France.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted in 1892 of 4,443 miles of line and 10,310 miles of wire, with 361 offices. The 'réseau algéro-tunisien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government.

In the savings-banks of Algeria on December 31, 1889, there were 16,971 depositors ; the amount due to whom was 4,865,593 francs, or an average of 286 francs to each.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—F. Drummond Hay,

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

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FRENCH CONGO AND GABUN.

The French Congo and Gabun region is one continuous and connected territory. The right bank of the Congo from Brazzaville to the mouth of the Mobangi is French, and north to 4° N., and along the north bank of the Mobangi to the boundary of the British sphere. According to the agreement with Germany in 1894, French territory runs northward behind the Cameroons and along the east of the Shari to Lake Chad. An almost straight line to the coast along the second degree N. embraces the Gabun. The total area is 300,000 square miles. There are twenty-seven stations established in this region, on the coast, the Congo, and other places, eleven of them being

on the Ogové. The number of the native population is estimated at 6,900,000 ; there are 300 Europeans besides the garrison. The country is covered with extensive forests. The exports are—caoutchouc, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ebony, santal wood, palmettos, palm-oil, and gum copal. In 1893 the imports amounted to 2,677,000 francs, and the exports to 2,559,000 francs. The only roads are native footpaths. There are 18 schools for boys and 7 for girls, with 800 pupils. Post offices, 31 ; letters, &c., transmitted (1894), 187,492. Local budget, 1895, 3,090,546 francs, of which 1,690,400 francs was a subvention from France ; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 1,888,061 francs.

Gold Coast Territories. See SENEGAL, &c., p. 521.

MADAGASCAR.

Government.

Queen Ranavalona (or Rànavàlona) **III.**, born in 1861 ; appointed successor by the late Queen Rànavàlona II., succeeded to the throne on her death, July 13, 1883 ; shortly after married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiàrivòny, and was crowned November 22.

Madagascar began to be of commercial importance to Europe about the year 1810, when Radàma I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races. His widow, Queen Rànavàlona I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death, in 1861, intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radàma II., and he by his wife Ràsohèrina, on whose death, in 1868, Rànavàlona II. obtained the throne. The present queen is great-grand-daughter of Rahèty, sister of King Andrianampòinimèrina (1787–1810). The succession to the Crown is hereditary in the royal house, but not necessarily in direct succession ; the reigning Sovereign may designate his or her successor. By the treaty of December 12, 1885, a French Resident-General resided at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain ; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. The French Government will represent Madagascar in its external relations. A French Resident-General will have control over the internal administration of the Island, will have charge of the relations with foreign powers, and will decide questions relating to foreigners in Madagascar. The queen may not contract any loan without the authorization of the French Government ; and a French military force will remain in the Island. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession. The Queen nominally retains her position, but the island is now attached to the French Ministry of the Colonies.

The internal administration has hitherto been carried on by the Prime Minister, assisted by the heads of Government departments. At the ports and in the chief towns of the interior are governors. Local matters are much under the control of the heads of tribes, and on any important occasion public assemblies of the whole people are called together to consult. Although these have no defined authority, the opinion of the majority has distinct influence. Among the Bètsiléò and other subject tribes, the representatives of the old chiefs are still held in much reverence by the people.

Area and Population.

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 230 miles ; total length, 975 miles ; breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 228,500 square miles, and the population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, at 3,500,000 ; other estimates vary from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. No census has ever been undertaken by the native Government, and it resents any attempt to do so by foreigners. It is therefore only by vague and uncertain estimates that any idea can be formed of the population, either of the island as a whole or of that of particular districts. There are reasons for thinking that the population of Imèrina was decreasing during the sanguinary reign of Queen Rànavàlona I. (1828–1861) ; it is, however, believed that the population is now slowly increasing in consequence of the spread of education, civilisation, and Christian teaching. The female population seems in excess of the male. A number of foreign residents live on the coasts, chiefly Creoles from Mauritius and Réunion, mostly English subjects. The most powerful, intelligent, and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island, and who have been dominant for the last fifty years. The only unsubdued territories are in the south and south-west, but steps have been taken to bring them into subjection. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 1,000,000 ; the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas in the west, 1,000,000 ; the Bètsiléos, 600,000 ; Bàra, 200,000 ; Bètsimisaraka, 400,000 ; other southern tribes, 200,000. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The capital, Antanànarivo, in the interior, is estimated to have, with suburbs, a population of about 100,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 10,000. Mojangà, the chief port on the north-west coast, has also about 10,000 inhabitants. Slavery exists in a patriarchal form.

Religion, Education, Justice.

A large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts have been Christianised, and Christianity is acknowledged and protected by the Government. There is no State Church, although the Queen and principal officers of government are connected with the churches formed by the London Missionary Society, which comprise the vast majority of the professing Christians of the country. These are not dependent on Government except to a small extent. The system of Church polity, which has slowly developed itself, is rather a combination of Independency, Presbyterianism, and Episcopacy. No State aid is given to religion or to education, except in freeing recognised pastors and teachers from compulsory Government service. An Anglican mission works chiefly on the east coast, with a bishop and cathedral at Antanànarivo. A Roman Catholic bishop is also stationed at the capital. There are about 40 missionaries of the L.M.S. in Madagascar, 16 of the Friends' Mission, 13 of the Anglican Mission, 60 of the Norwegian Lutherans, 6 of the United Lutheran Church of America, and about 70 priests and brothers of the R.C. Mission, as well as 24 sisters of mercy. The L.M.S. Mission has about 750 native pastors, and about 100 evangelists or native missionaries stationed in various parts of the country, many of them in quite

heathen districts. There are about 450,000 Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. Three-fifths of the Malagasy are still pagans.

Schools have been established, and education is compulsory wherever the influence of the central Government is effective. All the Missionary Societies at work in Madagascar have colleges and high schools, the latter both for boys and girls, in all of which education is given freely, with but nominal charges for books, &c. Almost every congregation, except the smallest and weakest, has its school. The L.M.S. has also an industrial school for teaching handicrafts. Hospitals, leper asylums, and medical schools are connected with the L.M.S., Friends', Lutheran, and Anglican Missions, and there are now a number of trained native doctors and surgeons. It is estimated that there are about 1,800 schools, and about 170,000 children under instruction, but it is difficult to get the statistics of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The production of books is as yet almost entirely confined to the printing offices of the different Missionary Societies at work in the island. Each of these has a press, from which works chiefly educational and religious are constantly being issued. Excluding pamphlets and lesser publications, about 450 separate works have been issued from the various presses, with an aggregate number of 50,000 pp. Half of these are L.M.S., and a fourth Friends' publications. Six monthly magazines, three weekly newspapers, and a Government gazette at irregular intervals, comprise the periodical literature of Madagascar. The yearly issues of the L.M.S. press from 1870 to 1880 averaged 150,000 copies of various publications, and those of the Friends' press about 67,000 copies.

Judges are appointed by the Sovereign, and a code of laws was printed in 1881. Justice is dispensed in a simple form by local authorities, but there are no statistics available showing crime. Owing to the increasing pressure of forced Government service and the levies of soldiers, there has of late been an alarming increase in crimes of violence, and an increasing number of banditti in large armed bands, who have desolated some parts of the country.

Finance.

The chief source of revenue is the customs, and a small poll tax is paid; and during the last two or three years considerable sums have been obtained from the royalties paid by gold miners and from licenses to dig for gold; but the personal service which every Malagasy has to render is the mainstay of the Government. The only fixed payments are those made to the Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Army. In 1886 the Malagasy Government borrowed from the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte a sum of 15 million francs, of which 10 million went to pay the indemnity to France. No statistics of public revenue are obtainable.

Defence.

The standing army is estimated to consist of 20,000 men, most of whom are now armed with modern rifles. The regular army, organised on the European system, consists of 6 battalions of infantry, 6,600 men, armed with the snider rifle; 2 batteries of 7-pr. mountain guns, 4 guns (on war-footing 6); 2 batteries of 5-barrelled gardeners, 6 guns; 6 batteries of gatling guns; the artillery force comprising 1,400 men. There is no cavalry force. There are two gunboats purchased from the French Government.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. The yield of gold has increased very considerably

within the last few years, and so also has that of copper. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and sub-tropical products are plentiful. Concessions of forest land on the east coast have been made to European companies, who are now felling the valuable timber and planting on the cleared ground. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the rofia palm fibre, and of metal-work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally *manufactures*, and carried on by the simple spindle and loom in use from a very remote period. And so with the manufacture and working of iron and other metals.

Commerce.

The chief exports are cattle, india-rubber, hides, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, gum, copal, rice, and seeds. The chief imports are cotton goods, rum, crockery, and metal goods. The trade is chiefly with Mauritius, Réunion, Great Britain, and France; there has also been recently considerable and increasing trade with the United States. A French return gives the imports at Tamatave in 1890 as 4,121,069 francs, and the exports as 2,353,949 francs. The chief imports were tissues, 2,728,184 francs; liquids and alimentary substances, 656,643 francs; clothes, 107,433 francs; and the chief exports caoutchouc, 1,011,339 francs; hides, 588,467 francs; wax, 235,224 francs; oxen, 169,550 francs; rafia, 145,062 francs. In 1884 the value of the imports into Great Britain from Madagascar was 15,229*l.*; in 1892, 120,610*l.*; in 1893, 124,816*l.*; in 1894, 137,592*l.*; and exports from Great Britain to Madagascar 1,412*l.* in 1884; 87,471*l.* in 1892; 96,708*l.* in 1893; in 1894, 121,889*l.* The imports from Madagascar were, in 1894, caoutchouc, 70,397*l.*; hemp, 21,834*l.*; wax, 12,577*l.*; the exports to Madagascar, cottons, 97,405*l.* in 1894.

Shipping and Communications.

There are as yet no roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word—only rough paths from one part of the country to the other—and no beasts or wheeled vehicles are employed. All passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of *màromita* or bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes made of the hollowed-out trunk of a large tree. On the coast outrigger canoes are employed, and also *built* boats with the planks tied together (on the south-east coast). A considerable traffic is carried on on the west coast by Arab dhows. Turtle fishing is practised by the *Sakalava* on the west coast.

No Government post-office exists, but postal communication is kept up by the consular officers of the English and French Governments. An electric telegraph, made by a French company, connects Tamatave and the capital, and this is to be taken over by the native Government after a certain period. It is about 180 miles in length.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency at Antananarivo and Tamatave.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin is cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required.

Consular and other Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—Anatole Sauzier (acting consul and judicial vice-consul).

Vice-Consul at Antananarivo.—T. P. Porter (acting).

Vice-Consul at Mojangà.—Stratton Knott.

2. OF FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Resident-General at Antananarivo.—M. Laroche. Residents at Mojangà on the West Coast; at Fianarantsoa, in the Betsiléo country; and at Tamatave; and agents at Nossi-Bé and Mananjara.

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The following possessions in, or in the neighbourhood of, Madagascar belong to France:—

DIÉGO-SUAREZ, NOSSI-BE, ST. MARIE.

Diégo-Suarez, a territory of still undefined extent, on a bay of the same name at the northern extremity of Madagascar, is held by the French in accordance with a treaty of December 17, 1885. At the census of 1887 the population (including the garrison) was 4,567. The native population is

stated to have increased from 3,000 in 1887 to about 8,000 in 1889. The chief town of the colony is Antsirame. Imports, in 1893, 6,700,000 francs in value; exports, 680,000 francs. Local budget (1895): income and expenditure, 356,400 francs. Expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 2,120,489 francs. In 1888 the colonies of Nossi-Bé and Ste. Marie were, for administrative purposes, made dependencies of Diégo-Suarez.

Nossi-Bé Island, close to west coast of Madagascar, with an area of 113 square miles, has 7,803 inhabitants, chiefly Malagasy and Africans. Chief productions, sugar-cane, coffee, and rice. Imports, 1893, 2,521,000 francs; exports, 2,383,000 francs. Local budget (1895), 220,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 71,375 francs.

St. Marie, on the north coast of Madagascar, was taken by France as early as 1643. It covers 64 square miles; population, 7,667; chief export, cloves. Local budget (1895), 73,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 35,000 francs.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The island of Mayotte (149 square miles) has a population (1889) of 12,270 inhabitants. The chief production is cane-sugar; it has 9 sugar works and 4 distilleries of rum. Commerce unimportant.

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of 4 larger and a number of smaller islands. They were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

The local budget of Mayotte (1895) amounted to 256,950 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 100,145 francs.

RÉUNION.

Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. It has an area of 965 square miles and population (1892) of 171,731 (23,161 British Indians, 5,617 natives of Madagascar, 9,769 Africans, 412 Chinese). The towns are under the French municipal law. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a railway of 78 miles with St. Benoît and St. Pierre. The chief productions are sugar-cane (38,402 tons of sugar exported in 1892), coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices. In 1887 the live stock on the island was 2,511 horses, 7,552 mules, 8,402 oxen, 15,580 sheep, and 12,392 goats. Imports in 1893, 21,776,000 francs; exports, 15,719,000 francs. Shipping entered (1892), 127 vessels of 131,724 tons; cleared, 107 of 133,810 tons. The local budget for 1895 showed income, 5,271,572 francs; expenditure, 5,255,227 francs. The expenditure of France (budget 1896) was 4,460,073 francs.

St. Paul and **Amsterdam** are small islands in the Indian Ocean, ceded by Great Britain to France in 1892.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long, was annexed by France in 1893.

OBOCK.

Is a French colony on the Red Sea coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, and including the Bay of Tajurah. The territory embraces 3,860 square miles, with a population of 22,370 natives. There is a trade with Shoa and other countries in the interior. The expenditure of France for Obock in the budget of 1896 amounts to 644,621 francs.

SENEGAL, FRENCH SOUDAN, FRENCH GUINEA, AND DAHOMEY.

With the exception of the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, Portuguese Guinea, and Liberia, France claims the whole of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Togo Land, and inland to the Upper and Middle

Niger, and considerable areas to the east of the Upper Niger, including the Kingdom of Kong and neighbouring territories. By the Anglo-French arrangement of August 5, 1890, Great Britain recognises as within the French sphere of influence the whole region to the south of Tunis and Algeria north of a line from Say, on the Middle Niger, to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, including all the territories which belong to Sokoto. The line dividing French territory from British in the region included in the bend of the Niger has not been agreed upon. The French Sahara may embrace about one million square miles, mostly desert. Several railway projects from Algeria to the Niger are under consideration. The total area claimed by France in West Africa is about 550,000 square miles. It is divided into Senegal, French Soudan, and French Guinea and Dependencies (including Rivières du Sud). Within Senegal and Rivières du Sud there are—(1) countries occupied, (2) countries annexed, (3) countries protected. The first are divided into communes and territories, the former being St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and the island of Goree, and the latter being various stations and ports in the coast region and up the Senegal, and the districts around within range of cannon-shot. The annexed countries are Walo, Northern Cayor, Toro, Dimar, and Damga.

Senegal proper (the colony) includes several stations on the river as far as Matam, with a certain area of land around each, and the coast from the north of Cape Verd to Gambia in the south. These, with the settled portion of Rivières du Sud, embrace over 14,700 square miles, with a population of 174,000, of whom 135,000 are in Senegal. But included in Senegal and Rivières du Sud are various protected states, which give a total area of 54,000 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 1,100,000. There is a Governor-General in Senegal, assisted by a Colonial Council. There are 2,168 troops (including natives) with 82 officers. The chief town of Senegal is St. Louis; population, 20,000. Dakar (population, 2,000) is an important centre. The colony is represented by one deputy. At high water the Senegal is navigable for small vessels into the interior. In 1892 there were 246 miles of railway, 574 miles of telegraph line, 1,022 miles of wire, and 21 telegraph offices. Imports (1893), 18,138,000 francs; exports, 12,820,000 francs. Fruits, grains, ground-nuts, oils, gums, india-rubber, woods, and skins are the chief exports; foods, drinks, and textiles are the chief imports. Local budget for 1895, 3,951,400 francs; expenditure of France (budget for 1896), 6,256,276 francs; debt, 517,657 francs.

The **French Soudan** includes the Upper Senegal, and all the countries in the Upper and Middle Niger, and the states which extend inland from Senegal and the Rivières du Sud. It is divided into annexed territories and protectorates. The annexed territories, mostly in the Upper Senegal, embrace an area of 54,000 square miles, and a population of 360,000; the protectorates were estimated to have an area of 230,000 square miles, and a population of 2½ millions. The administration of the French Soudan is intrusted to a Superior Military Commandant, who resides at Kayes, in the Senegal, under the authority of the Governor of Senegal. There is a railway from Kayes to Bafoulabe, 94 miles, which it was originally intended to carry on to the Niger. The local budget for 1895 showed revenue and expenditure of 1,442,827 francs. According to the budget for 1896, the annual cost to France of the occupation of the French Soudan is 8,900,000 francs.

French Guinea and Dahomey.—On January 1, 1890, the territory on the coast from 11° to nearly 9° N. (except the Los Islands, which belong to Great Britain), and inland along and between the rivers as far as the Fouta Djallon, was detached from Senegal and formed into a separate colony under the name of Rivières du Sud, with Conakry, on the isle of Tombo, for its capital. The population of the colony proper (the coast region) is given as 47,541. With it

were united, for administrative purposes, the French settlements on the Gold Coast, comprising Grand-Bassam, Assinie, Grand-Lahou, and Jackeville; and the Benin settlements containing Porto-Novo, Kotonu, Grand-Popo, and Agoué. The total area of the Gold Coast and Benin Settlements is given at 25,000 square miles (which includes protectorates, as only a few stations are in actual possession), and the united colonial population at 772. In 1891 France took possession of the strip of coast (about 100 miles on the Ivory Coast) between her Gold Coast Settlements and Liberia.

Dahomey comprises an area of about 4,000 square miles, extending from Yoruba westwards to the river Volta, separating it from Ashanti, and bordering northwards on the Wangera territory. The natives, who are of pure Negro stock and fetish-worshippers, belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family, but have called themselves Dauma or Dahomé since the foundation of the kingdom early in the seventeenth century. They are industrious agriculturists, exporting through Whydah the finest palm-oil produced in Upper Guinea. Maize, cattle, ivory, and india-rubber also abound. Abomey, capital of the kingdom, lies seventy miles north of Whydah, and about ten miles north-west of Kana (Kalmína), the royal summer residence.

Early in 1890 complications arose with France respecting the disputed stations of Porto Novo and Kotonu on the south coast; and after a brief series of hostilities the King Benhazin, on January 25, 1894, surrendered unconditionally. In January, 1894, a new king, Guthili, had been chosen by the assembled chiefs, and was presented to the population in the name of the French Government.

The Protectorate of Dahomey has a population estimated at 150,000, while the population of the colony is thus divided:—Grand Popo, 100,000; Mahis and Ajuda, 150,000; Porto Novo, 150,000; Abeokuta, 120,000; and Ogomocho, 60,000, making a total in the French colony and protectorate of 730,000. In 1894 the imports into Dahomey amounted to 430,879%, exports 398,948%. The principal trade centres on the coast are Kotonou and Whydah, and the exports of palm oil have now reached a total of about 10,000 tons, and of palm kernels about 20,000 tons per annum. The expenditure of France for French Guinea (budget of 1896) was 33,675 francs. The local budgets were: French Guinea (1895), 547,500 francs; Ivory Coast (1895), 1,100,000 francs. The annual expenditure of France on Dahomey, according to the budget of 1896, is 892,500 francs, while the local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1895) amount each to 1,600,000 francs.

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TUNIS. (AFRIKIJA.)

Bey.

Sidi Ali, son of Bey Sidy Ahsin ; born October 5, 1817 ; succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed-es-Sadok, October 28, 1882.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidi Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

Government.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The French representative is called Minister Resident, and with two secretaries practically administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special 'Bureau des Affaires Tunisiennes.' From January, 1884, French judges superseded the Consular Courts.

French Resident-General.—R. Ph. Millet.

The corps of occupation numbers about 11,300 men. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are : on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli ; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 45,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population estimated at 1,500,000. The French population is stated (1891) at 9,973.

The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

The capital, the city of Tunis, including suburbs, has a population of 153,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 40,000 Europeans. By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

There were, in 1892, 81 public and 9 private primary schools, with 12,157 pupils (of whom 4,152 were girls).

Since the occupation, Carthage has been erected into a Roman Catholic See. The Regency is administered ecclesiastically by the Archbishop of Algiers. The bulk of the population is Mohammedan ; 45,000 Jews, 35,000 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, 250 Protestants.

Finance.

The total revenue for 1894 was estimated at 23,231,000 francs, and the expenditure at 23,153,850 francs. The estimates for 1895 were :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Direct taxes	7,934,400	Finance	11,433,900
Customs, &c.	7,511,000	Administration . . .	3,152,152
Monopolies	5,175,800	Public works	4,479,500
State domain	878,600	Army	608,670
Various	982,200	Various	2,762,702
Total ordinary . . .	22,482,000	Total ordinary . . .	22,436,924

In 1884 the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l*. The loan was emitted as a perpetual 4 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l*., divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. In 1888, the loan was converted into a 3½ per cent. loan, to be paid by annuities during 99 years, and in 1892 the 3½ per cent. redeemable debt was converted into a 3 per cent. loan.

Industry.

The chief industry is agriculture. In 1892, wheat occupied 464,050 hectares, and barley, 472,960 hectares or one-sixth of the cultivated land; vineyards, 6,559 hectares, yielding 94,859 hectolitres, mostly for local consumption. In 1893, 9,617,000 hectolitres of olive oil were produced. On December 31, 1892, the farm animals were:—horses, 51,644; asses and mules, 119,606; cattle, 232,726; sheep, 1,223,481; goats, 681,636; camels, 122,694; swine, 10,923.

The fisheries are mostly in the hands of Italians. They produced in 1894: sardines, 613,056 kilogrammes, value 7,221*l*.; anchovies, 795,624 kilogrammes, value 21,678*l*.; sponges and sepia, 199,620 kilogrammes, value 48,545*l*.

Commerce.

The amount and distribution of the foreign trade of Tunis for the last two years were:—

—	1893		1894	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria	23,338,750	19,413,725	24,897,020	25,912,088
Great Britain and Malta . . .	5,220,075	3,078,450	7,651,601	4,693,040
Italy . . .	4,111,850	4,540,300	4,198,722	3,163,454
Austria . . .	1,246,600	147,475	418,093	197,239
Belgium . . .	998,125	465,825	1,480,753	1,293,646
Other countries .	3,467,825	2,039,550	3,276,526	1,673,299
Total . . .	38,383,225	29,685,325	41,922,715	36,932,766

In 1894 the chief imports were: cotton goods, 5,600,000 francs; semolina, 4,400,900 francs; metal goods, 2,800,000 francs; sugar, 1,800,000 francs; wheat, 1,800,000 francs; clothes, 1,200,000 francs; coffee, 1,000,000 francs. The chief exports were: Wheat, 6,300,000 francs; barley, 3,900,000 francs; olive oil, 6,900,000 francs; cattle, 5,200,000 francs; alfa and din, 1,500,000 francs; sponges, 1,200,000 francs; tan, 1,200,000 francs; zinc ore, 1,100,000 francs.

The commercial intercourse between Tunis and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Tunis	246,718	204,211	131,858	84,705	88,528
Exports of British produce to Tunis .	164,617	174,745	111,298	112,999	226,688

The principal imports into Great Britain in 1894 were: esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 54,519*l*. The principal British export to Tunis consisted of cotton manufactures, of the value of 195,893*l*.

In the year 1894 there entered the 15 ports of the Regency 9,088 vessels of 2,010,689 tons; of these vessels 1,545 of 1,091,795 tons were French; 1,845 of 705,353 tons were Italian; and 182 of 112,496 tons were British.

Length of railways, 260 miles. Several new lines are in progress.

There are 1,525 miles of telegraphs and 3,040 miles of wire; 73 telegraph offices; messages (1894), 451,037. There were in 1894, 221 post offices; letters sent, internal service, 2,494,620; external, 7,200,180.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coin formerly in use was the *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs*, average value 6*d*.

The legal coinage consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The *ounce* = 31·487 grammes; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 sahs) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*: the *pik Arbi* for linen = 5392 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd.; the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = 7094 yd.

Consul-General at Tunis.—W. H. D. Haggard.

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AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, that on the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (583 sq. m.); it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. Population (1894) 167,000, including about 15,000 coolies. Births (1894) 4,158; deaths, 3,248; marriages, 463. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Instruction is given in 1 *lycée* with 350 pupils, and 97 elementary schools with 11,000 pupils. The colony is divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre (17,100) with a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 6,496,862 francs in the local budget of 1895; debt, 1,000,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 1,695,752 francs. Chief cultures: sugar grown on 25,400 hectares in 502 properties employing 42,560 persons (sugar exported in 1894, 43,732 tons); coffee on 3,500 hectares, employing 4,936 persons; cacao, 1,634 hectares. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables. The forests are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. Total imports (1893), 19,980,646 francs; exports, 14,481,000 francs. Vessels entered 560 of 254,630 tons. There were, in 1887, 7,306 horses, 19,578 horned cattle, 9,819 sheep, and 18,365 swine. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France and England by means of two steam navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads and navigable rivers.

Reference:—*Annuaire de la Guadeloupe et Dependencies. Basse-Terre, 1895.*

GUIANA.

Population estimated at 14,000 inhabitants at Cayenne, and about 12,640 in the interior, in addition to a few mountain tribes. Population of the penitentiaries and the liberated convicts about 4,400. The colony is under a governor, and is represented by one deputy. It is poorly cultivated, and its trade insignificant. In 1891, 1,519,892 grammes of gold were exported. Local budget (1895), 3,653,910 francs; the expenditure of France (budget for 1896) being 6,000,872 francs.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a governor and municipal councils with elected General Council; divided into 32 communes. Represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 381 square miles; population in 1895, 187,692 (90,373 males and 97,319 females), with floating population of 1,907; only 1,307 were born in France. Birth rate, 34 per 1,000, and death rate, 29. Several primary schools and lyceums for boys and girls, with 4,350 male and 3,970 female pupils. Chief commercial town, St. Pierre (25,382 inhabitants). Sugar, manioc, sweet potatoes, and bananas are the chief culture, 13,453 hectares being under the food-producing crops. In 1893, 34,681,024 kilogrammes of sugar were exported to France. Coffee, cacao, indigo, and tobacco also grown to a limited extent. Imports (1893), 32,747,000 francs; exports, 22,631,000 francs. In 1895 there were 12 miles of railway. Cod is exported to Paris. The local budget for 1895 was 5,323,182 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1896), 2,772,192 francs; debt, 435,000 francs.

Reference:—*Garaud (L.), Trois Ans à la Martinique. S. Paris, 1892.*

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles; population in 1892, 5,700; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 550; total area, 93 sq. miles; population, 6,250 (720 English). Births (1894), 179; deaths, 241; marriages, 42. Chief town, St. Pierre. There is a colonial college for primary and secondary education with 58 pupils, a higher class school for girls with 58 pupils, and an '*ouvroir*,' or workroom for training girls, with 44 pupils. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 commercial schools for boys, and 3 for girls with (in all) 23 teachers and 717 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, '*salles d'asile*,' frequented by 386 children.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing, mainly in vessels from France. The total exports (mostly colonial produce) amounted, in 1894, to 9,400,463 francs; total imports, 6,749,514 francs. In 1894 there entered at St. Pierre, in the foreign trade, 1,498 vessels of 68,051 tons. In addition, the French and local vessels entered numbered 1,959 of 117,853 tons. Local budget for 1895, 459,181 francs; expenditure of France (budget 1896), 290,222 francs.

Reference:—*Annuaire des Iles St. Pierre et Miquelon*. St. Pierre, 1895.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

New Caledonia is a French penal colony, and the government is entirely in the hands of the Governor. Area, 6,000 square miles. Population (1889): colonists, 5,585; officials and soldiers, 3,476; natives, 41,874; imported labourers, 1,825; freed convicts, 2,515; convicts, 7,477; total, 62,752. Capital, Noumea, 4,000 inhabitants. The expenditure of the mother country in the budget of 1896 amounted to 8,243,778 francs; the local budget for 1895 was 2,709,419 francs. Coal, and other minerals are worked, rough ore, nickel, chrome, and cobalt being largely exported to Europe and Australia. About 1,900 square miles are appropriated to natives and colonists; 600 square miles of land suited for agriculture or pasturage remain uncultivated; the rest is mostly forest or mountain. Wheat, maize, and other cereals are cultivated, as also pine-apples, coffee, sugar, coco-nuts, cotton, manioc, vanilla, vines, and other sub-tropical cultures. There are 120,000 head of cattle. Imports (1893), 11,347,000 francs, of which the value of 4,912,000 francs came from France; exports, 8,628,000 francs, of which the value of 821,000 francs went to France. The chief imports are haberdashery, wines and spirits, flour, dried vegetables, alimentary goods. Chief exports:—nickel, preserved meat, chrome ore, silver lead ore. In 1891 153 vessels of 133,249 tons (99 of 71,205 tons British) entered, and 131 of 126,768 tons (99 of 71,205 tons British) cleared at the port of Noumea.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:—The **Isle of Pines**, area 58 square miles, 44 miles to the south-east; the **Loyalty Archipelago**, three principal and many smaller islands, total area 756 square miles, 100 miles to the east; the **Huon Islands**, 150 miles to the north-east, and the **Chesterfield Islands**, 500 miles to the north-west, both groups uninhabited and covered with guano; the **Wallis Archipelago**, north-east of Fiji, placed under the protectorate of France definitively in 1887.

SOCIETY ISLANDS AND NEIGHBOURING GROUPS.

These are officially known as the French Establishments in Oceania. They consist of the Society Islands—Tahiti, Moorea, the Tetiaroa Islands, and Meeticia—and Raiatea and Tubuai-Manu, Huahine, Bora-Bora, and other islands to the north-west.

The Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, and Tubuai groups, and the island of Rapa.

Tahiti, the principal of these islands, has an area of 412 square miles, and Moorea, 50 square miles. Population of Tahiti, 10,113; Moorea, 1,600. There is a Governor for all the establishments in Oceania, with a council for consultation. There is also a general council elected by universal suffrage. The chief town and port of Tahiti is Papeete. The expenditure of France (budget for 1896) is 896,418 francs. The local budget for 1895 amounted to 1,225,790 francs. The total exports in 1894 amounted to 125,628*l.*; imports, 108,282*l.* The chief exports were: mother-of-pearl, 52,755*l.*; copra, 39,236*l.*; cotton, 10,155*l.*; vanilla, 3,177*l.*; cottons, preserved meat, flour, and wines are imported. In Tahiti and Moorea 7,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being cotton, sugar, and coffee. In 1894, 49 vessels of 15,012 tons entered the port of Papeete. There entered also 228 coasters of 8,198 tons.

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GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806. But though Austria, the most important factor in the earlier empire, is not a member of the present, a brief historical summary, including both, is for convenience inserted here. The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>			
Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814	Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . . .	814-840	Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' . . .	843-876	Arnulf . . .	887-899
		Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936
 Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973
 Otto II. 973-983
 Otto III. 983-1002
 Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' 1024-1039
 Heinrich III. 1039-1056
 Heinrich IV. 1056-1106
 Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152
 Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190
 Heinrich VI. 1190-1197
 Philipp 1198-1208
 Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212
 Friedrich II. 1212-1250
 Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland 1254-1256
 Richard of Cornwall 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313
 Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' 1313-1347
 Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia 1378-1400
 Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410
 Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439
 Friedrich III. 1440-1493
 Maximilian I. 1493-1519
 Karl V. 1519-1556
 Ferdinand I. 1556-1564
 Maximilian II. 1564-1576
 Rudolf II. 1576-1612
 Matthias 1612-1619
 Ferdinand II. 1619-1637
 Ferdinand III. 1637-1657
 Leopold I. 1657-1705
 Joseph I. 1705-1711
 Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765
 Joseph II. 1765-1790
 Leopold II. 1790-1792
 Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815
 German 'Bund' 1815-1866
 North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I. 1871-1888
 Friedrich 1888 (March-June)
 Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*.

According to Art. II. of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 58 members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 124,505 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By the law of March 19, 1888, which came into force in 1890, the duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Saxony	4	23
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Reuss Aelterer Linie	1	1
„ „ Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
„ „ „ Hamburg	1	3
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 10,628,292, or 21·5 per cent. of the population of 1890, at the general election of 1893, while the number of actual voters was 7,702,265 at the same election, or 72·5 per cent. of the total electors. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 4 in 1893; between 60,000 and 80,000, 27; between 80,000 and 100,000, 72; between 100,000 and 120,000, 116; between 120,000 and 140,000, 91; between 140,000 and 160,000, 41; and above 160,000, 46. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 3 in 1893; 12,000–16,000, 21; 16,000–20,000, 51; 20,000–24,000, 114; 24,000–28,000, 93; 28,000–32,000, 49; above 32,000 voters 66.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Emperor, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire*.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst*, born March 31, 1819; Ambassador from the German Empire to France, 1874–85; Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, 1885–94; Chancellor of the Empire, October 29, 1894.

2. *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.—Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein.

3. *Imperial Home Office* and ‘*Representative of the Chancellor*.’—Dr. von Boetticher.

4. *Imperial Admiralty*.—Herr Hollmann. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief*.—Freiherr von der Goltz.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice*.—Herr Nieberding.

6. *Imperial Treasury*.—Count von Posadowsky-Wehner.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaus:—

7. *Imperial Post-Office*.—Dr. von Stephan.

8. *Imperial Railways*.—Dr. Schulz.

9. *Imperial Exchequer*.—Herr von Wolff.

10. *Imperial Invalid Fund*.—Dr. Rösing.

11. *Imperial Bank*.—President, Dr. Koch.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission*.—President, Herr Meinecke.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts,

and telegraphs ; civil and criminal law ; financial accounts ; foreign affairs ; for Alsace-Lorraine ; for the Constitution ; for the Standing orders ; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire ; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the two census-periods of 1885 and 1890, and on June 14, 1895 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1885	Population Dec. 1, 1890	Population June 14, 1895	Pop. per sq. mile 1890
Prussia . . .	134,463	28,318,470	29,957,367	31,491,209	222·8
Bavaria . . .	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	5,773,836	191·1
Württemberg . . .	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	2,071,407	270·5
Baden	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,867	1,713,844	284·8
Saxony	5,787	3,182,003	3,502,684	3,753,372	605·2
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,135	575,152	578,342	606,617	112·6
Hesse	2,965	956,611	992,883	1,031,791	334·8
Oldenburg . . .	2,479	341,525	354,968	369,754	143·2
Brunswick . . .	1,424	372,452	403,773	435,625	283·5
Saxe-Weimar . .	1,388	313,946	326,091	339,106	234·8
Mecklenburg-Str..	1,131	98,371	97,978	103,373	86·6
Saxe-Meiningen .	953	214,884	223,832	232,818	234·8
Anhalt	906	248,166	271,963	292,457	300·1
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	198,829	206,513	217,591	273·5
Saxe-Altenburg .	511	161,460	170,864	178,719	332·4
Lippe	469	123,212	128,495	123,515	273·9
Waldeck	433	56,575	57,281	61,128	132·4
Schwarzburg-Rud.	363	83,836	85,863	89,492	236·5
Schwarzburg-Sond.	333	73,606	75,510	77,589	226·7
Reuss-Schleiz . .	319	110,598	119,811	129,102	375·6
Schaumburg-Lippe.	131	37,204	39,163	41,148	298·9
Reuss-Greiz . . .	122	55,904	62,754	66,641	514·3
Hamburg	153	518,620	622,530	662,514	3,949·1
Lübeck	115	67,658	76,485	82,813	665·1
Bremen	99	165,628	180,443	191,624	1,822·6
Alsace-Lorraine .	5,600	1,564,355	1,603,506	1,621,279	286·3
Total	208,670	46,855,704	49,428,470	51,758,364	236·7

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867–71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1858	5,371,195	0·75	1880	2,506,701	1·14
1867	3,220,083	0·97	1885	1,621,643	0·7
1871	970,171	0·61	1890	2,570,680	1·07
1875	1,668,568	1			

The increase of population during 1885–90 was greatest in Hamburg, Lübeck, Reuss Elder Branch, Sachsen, Anhalt, Bremen, Reuss Younger Branch, and Brunswick. In Mecklenburg Strelitz there was a decrease.

The number of inhabited houses in 1890 was 5,790,689, and of households 10,617,923. Of the total population (in 1890) 47·0 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above; in 1885, 43·7 per cent. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1880	No. of Towns	1885	No. of Towns	1890
Large towns ¹	14	7·24	21	9·5	26	12·1
Medium „	102	8·90	116	8·9	135	9·8
Small „	641	12·54	683	12·9	733	13·1
Country „	1,950	12·71	1,951	12·4	1,997	12·0
Other places	—	58·61	—	56·3	—	53·0

¹ For the official signification of these names see p. 538.

Of the total population in 1890, 24,230,832 were males and 25,197,638 were females. Boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,993,681; girls, 5,966,226; men over 80 years of age numbered 90,161; women, 119,289.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1890:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	15,058,108	14,591,560	29,649,668
Married	8,372,486	8,398,607	16,771,093
Widowed	774,967	2,157,870	2,932,837
Divorced and separated	25,271	49,601	74,872

According to the occupation-census of June 5, 1882, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 18,986,494 were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries.	Commerce and Trade.	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	11,678,383	226,024	9,393,750	2,725,344	690,892	1,305,657	1,267,810	27,287,860
Bavaria	2,643,968	37,297	1,492,391	435,701	38,908	242,890	377,606	5,268,761
Saxony	578,592	23,786	1,695,895	360,675	53,584	148,361	153,929	3,014,822
Württemberg . .	927,232	15,642	674,080	143,258	11,254	95,714	90,239	1,957,469
Baden	752,489	13,086	491,957	140,870	18,161	77,785	64,250	1,558,598
Hesse	381,995	4,365	339,809	98,631	14,895	54,730	35,332	929,757
Meckl.-Schwerin .	293,348	10,723	137,189	47,783	20,808	32,135	33,007	574,993
Saxe-Weimar . .	132,057	3,162	114,835	23,939	4,086	16,066	13,595	307,740
Meckl.-Strelitz .	49,244	1,886	25,142	8,432	3,643	5,653	5,167	99,167
Oldenburg . . .	174,526	1,816	94,609	33,631	3,909	15,776	13,160	337,427
Brunswick . . .	113,177	6,885	146,616	38,467	4,443	18,071	22,102	349,761
Saxe-Meiningen .	67,819	4,113	92,806	15,146	9,955	9,285	7,227	206,351
Saxe-Altenburg .	54,579	1,468	71,730	14,237	1,644	6,528	5,640	155,811
S.-Coburg-Gotha .	65,796	3,880	90,279	16,480	2,988	9,838	8,850	198,111
Anhalt	75,937	2,481	104,956	24,129	3,451	12,382	13,456	236,792
Sch.-Rudolstadt .	28,701	1,302	38,239	5,654	1,459	3,536	2,200	81,091
Schw.-Sondersh .	27,959	1,673	29,108	5,320	834	3,747	2,859	71,500
Waldeck	30,378	537	16,255	3,673	839	3,089	1,914	56,685
Reuss-Greiz . . .	10,734	492	32,298	3,990	1,043	1,664	1,136	51,957
Reuss-Schleiz . .	26,287	1,758	56,415	8,755	1,290	4,491	3,688	102,684
Schaumb.-Lippe .	12,543	933	15,410	2,605	413	2,242	1,570	35,716
Lippe	45,733	609	46,308	6,318	1,501	4,396	4,092	108,957
Lübeck	8,976	879	23,305	18,580	2,234	4,549	5,868	64,391
Bremen	11,985	99	75,935	47,114	2,968	11,478	10,637	160,216
Hamburg	20,530	1,948	195,491	159,721	26,486	28,712	33,628	466,516
Alsace-Lorraine .	627,800	17,803	563,272	142,627	16,606	104,212	67,260	1,539,580
Total Empire .	18,840,818	384,637	16,058,080	4,531,080	938,294	2,222,982	2,246,222	45,222,113

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic ; but in Prussia, chiefly in the eastern provinces, there were in December, 1890, 2,922,475 Slavs (Poles, Masurians, and Cassubians), 117,637 Lithuanians, 65,254 Wends, 74,069 Moravians and Czechs ; while throughout Prussia were 138,134 Danes, 40,124 Dutch, 10,972 Walloons, and 34,725 English, French, Swedish, &c. The total non-Germanic population was 3,403,390, or nearly 7 per cent. of the whole population.

On December 1, 1890, Germany contained 508,595 persons born elsewhere, the birthplaces of whom were as follows :—

Austria and Hungary . .	205,545	Great Britain and Ireland . .	15,534
Russia	52,640	Sweden and Norway	14,404
Netherlands	56,169	Luxemburg	12,585
Switzerland	41,105	Other European Lands	26,315
France	32,022	United States	17,550
Denmark	23,317	Elsewhere	11,409

Besides 29 born at sea. In 1885 the number of foreign-born residents was 434,525 ; subjects of foreign powers were 372,792.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1889	389,339	1,838,439	65,869	170,572	1,218,956	619,483
1890	395,356	1,820,264	61,011	165,672	1,260,017	560,247
1891	399,398	1,903,160	62,988	172,456	1,227,409	675,751
1892	398,775	1,856,999	61,028	169,668	1,272,430	584,569
1893	401,234	1,928,270	62,555	176,352	1,310,756	617,514

Of the children born in 1893, 992,466 were boys, and 935,798 girls.

Emigration, which in recent years assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country in Europe, after declining for some time received a new impetus in 1880 and 1881. The number of emigrants in 1881, viz., 220,902, is the highest total yet reached in any one year. The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years :—

Years Average	Total	Destination					
		United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1890	97,103	89,765	4,148	2,080	471	165	474
1891	120,089	113,046	3,779	2,130	599	97	438
1892	116,339	111,806	796	2,765	476	120	376
1893	87,677	78,249	1,173	7,262	586	146	261
1894	40,964	35,902	1,288	2,638	760	151	225

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1890-94, 14,361 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam ; and in 1890-94, a yearly average of 3,802 at French ports, notably Havre and Bordeaux. The emigrants of 1894 by way of German ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, comprised 20,482 males, 18,346 females. The number of families was 5,123, including 16,837 persons. During the 75 years from 1820 to 1894 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered about 5,150,000 individuals, and during the last twenty-four years 2,333,460. It is calculated that each represented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10%, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to nearly 51,500,000*l*. The number of emigrants to Brazil during the last twenty-four years (1871-94) has been 47,039.

Of the emigrants in 1894 (not including those who sailed from French ports) the principal States sent as follows :—

Prussia	24,203	Saxony	2,018	Oldenburg	704
Bavaria	3,986	Hesse	515	Bremen	692
Württemberg	2,343	Meck.-Schwerin	396	Alsace-Lorraine	245
Baden	1,340	Hamburg	1,734		

In 1894, 52,760 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1890, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 6 others over 250,000; 19 others over 100,000; 21 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 103 between 20,000 and 50,000. The 26 'large towns' with the States to which they belong, are:—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin	Prussia	1,578,794	Stuttgart	Württemberg	139,817
Munich ¹	Bavaria	349,024	Chemnitz	Saxony	138,954
Breslau	Prussia	335,186	Elberfeld	Prussia	125,899
Hamburg ²	Hamburg	323,923	Bremen ⁶	Bremen	125,684
Leipzig ³	Saxony	295,025	Strassburg	Alsace-Lorraine	123,500
Cologne	Prussia	281,681	Danzig	Prussia	120,338
Dresden ⁴	Saxony	276,522	Stettin	„	116,228
Magdeburg	Prussia	202,234	Barmen	„	116,144
Frankfurt-on-Main	„	179,985	Crefeld	„	105,376
Hanover ⁵	„	163,593	Aachen	„	103,470
Königsberg	„	161,666	Halle-a.-S.	„	101,401
Düsseldorf	„	144,642	Brunswick	Brunswick	101,047
Altona	„	143,249			
Nuremberg	Bavaria	142,590			

¹ With suburbs, incorporated January 1, 1892, 350,594.

² With out-lying suburbs (Vororte) 569,260.

³ With suburbs, incorporated January 1, 1891, and January 1, 1892, Leipzig had in 1890, 357,122 inhabitants.

⁴ With suburbs, incorporated January 1, and July 1, 1892, 289,844.

⁵ With suburbs, incorporated July 1, 1891, 174,455.

⁶ With suburbs, incorporated April 1, 1892, 130,867.

For further details see under the separate States.

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn,

The following are the results of three complete religious censuses :—

Creed	1871	Per Ct. of Pop.	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1890	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants	25,581,685	62·3	28,331,152	62·6	31,026,810	62·8
Roman Catholics	14,869,292	36·2	16,232,651	35·9	17,674,921	35·8
Other Christians	82,158	0·2	78,031	0·2	145,540	·29
Jews	512,153	1·3	561,612	1·2	567,884	1·1
Others and unclassified	13,504	0·03	30,615	·07	13,315	·03

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics.'

Roman Catholics are (1890) in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows :—

A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.					
States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Chris- tians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg	77·31	21·91	·34	·44	·006
Württemberg	69·10	29·94	·33	·62	·009
Hesse	67·09	29·58	·74	2·57	·019
Prussia	64·20	34·22	·32	1·24	·016
B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.					
Alsace-Lorraine	21·05	76·53	·23	2·16	·025
Bavaria	28·10	70·83	·10	·96	·009
Baden	36·11	62·02	·24	1·61	·017

In all the other States the Roman Catholics form less than 4·6 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the

Fortbildungs-Schulen or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasia* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasia* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasia*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasia* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1895, 1,056 secondary schools, including 58 private schools, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils, entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1890 was 8,694,887.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1891 at 56,560, of pupils attending them 7,925,000, and of teachers 120,030. The immediate expenditure on elementary schools was about 242,400,000 marks, of which 69,305,000 marks came from State funds. [Brachelli, *Statistische Skizze des Deutschen Reichs*, 7th ed.] In 1895 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—

Gymnasia	434	Realschulen	171
Progymnasia	86	Höhere Bürgerschulen	2
Realgymnasia	130	Other public schools	33
Realprogymnasia	109	Private schools	58
Oberrealschulen	33		

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1891 were 9 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 9 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that of all recruits of the year 1893-94 only 0·24 per cent. could neither read nor write. In East and West Prussia and in Posen the percentage ranged from 0·76 to 2·25; in all the other States the number was less than 1 per cent. In Alsace-Lorraine it was only 0·72 per cent. in 1883-84, and 0·14 in 1893-94.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum

Hosianum at Braunsberg (9 teachers and about forty students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the summer half-year 1895, and the number of students for the winter half-year 1894-95.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin . . .	377	484	1,667	1,220	1,660	5,631
Bonn . . .	142	305	366	245	602	1,518
Breslau . . .	148	351	325	297	320	1,293
Erlangen . . .	67	267	209	465	190	1,131
Freiburg . . .	111	215	253	466	202	1,136
Giessen . . .	73	61	178	142	147	528
Göttingen . . .	114	142	204	207	251	804
Greifswald . . .	83	202	93	381	74	750
Halle . . .	133	522	294	249	474	1,539
Heidelberg . . .	132	77	339	225	387	1,028
Jena . . .	95	59	133	190	353	635
Kiel . . .	91	68	75	251	110	504
Königsberg . . .	108	103	211	221	174	709
Leipzig . . .	195	392	985	752	856	2,985
Marburg . . .	96	102	207	225	266	800
Munich . . .	171	152	1,230	1,168	700	3,475
Münster . . .	48	276	—	—	135	411
Rostock . . .	44	46	88	110	176	420
Strassburg . . .	127	103	269	313	264	949
Tübingen . . .	92	433	401	223	108	1,165
Würzburg . . .	79	128	214	779	196	1,347

There were besides a certain number of non-matriculated students—the majority, 3,724, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen; and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, though no uniform code of civil law has yet been adopted.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There was on January 1,

1895, 1,924 *Amtsgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 25,690 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. There are 172 *Landgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 287,374 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 7,601. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with eighteen judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, eighty-four in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age :—

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsger.	Landger.	Males	Females		
1889	1,032,880	73,857	303,195	66,449	369,644	110·2
1890	1,023,453	76,702	314,192	67,258	381,450	112·2
1891	1,048,389	80,463	321,657	69,407	391,064	112·4
1892	1,131,165	88,418	347,050	75,277	422,327	119·9
1893	1,147,278	87,480	356,232	74,171	430,403	120·0

Of the persons convicted in 1893, 43,776 were under eighteen years of age; and 151,679 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870 each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor law-district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1874, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. In 1885 the number of paupers receiving public relief was as follows :—

—	Heads of Families and Single Paupers	Dependants	Total	Per Cent. of Population
Bavaria	86,098	65,452	151,550	2·80
Alsace-Lorraine . .	39,047	34,442	73,489	4·70
Other states . . .	761,426	605,921	1,367,347	3·43
Total	886,571	705,815	1,592,386	3·40

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness (1883 and 1892) and insurance against accidents by employers (1884–1887) and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age and infirmity (1889).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for five years, the figures for the last two years being taken from the budget estimates:—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1891-92	1,091,561	322,335	1,413,896	1,085,184	159,870	1,245,054
1892-93	1,068,699	67,938	1,136,637	1,088,671	155,560	1,244,231
1893-94	1,117,570	172,018	1,289,588	1,097,544	172,408	1,269,952
1894-95	1,154,899	130,275	1,285,174	1,156,271	130,275	1,286,546
1895-96	1,178,395	46,379	1,224,774	1,192,872	46,379	1,239,251

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks):—

—	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	Estimated 1894-95 1895-96	
Customs and excise . . .	641,244	620,004	607,080	621,936	627,003
Stamps	33,782	31,303	31,203	34,045	54,629
Total	675,026	651,307	638,283	655,981	681,632

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 10s. 6d. per head.

The distribution of the expenditure (in thousands of marks) is as follows :—

Years	Defence		Debt	General
	Ordinary	Extraordinary		
1891-92	531,986	119,925	55,807	—
1892-93	548,666	118,395	58,711	—
1893-94	554,898	128,898	65,182	—
1894-95	588,047	96,960	71,740	—
1895-96	592,167	40,032	73,967	—

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure, including supplements for the financial year ending March 31, 1896 :—

Expenditure	1,000 Marks	Revenue	1,000 Marks
Reichstag . . .	651·0	Customs and Excise	
Chancellery . . .	153·8	Duties . . .	627,003·4
Foreign Office . . .	10,556·5	Stamps . . .	54,629·0
Home Office . . .	29,725·6	Posts and Telegraphs	29,778·9
Imperial Army . . .	472,212·4	Printing Office . . .	1,474·2
„ Navy . . .	55,261·5	Railways . . .	23,173·0
Ministry of Justice . . .	2,085·4	Imperial Bank . . .	7,182·1
Imperial Treasury . . .	378,910·0	Various departmental	
Railways . . .	346·9	receipts . . .	11,950·5
Debt of Empire . . .	73,967·3	Interest of Invalid	
Audit Office . . .	735·5	Fund . . .	26,393·7
Pension Fund . . .	55,034·8	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund . . .	26,393·7	Funds . . .	10·0
Reform of Civil Ser-		Various . . .	800·0
vicesalarysystem } . . .	49·9	Extraordinary re-	
Total ordinary recur-		ceipts . . . } . . .	46,378·6
ring expenditure } . . .	1,106,084·3	Federal contribu-	
Total non-recur-		tions . . . } . . .	396,000·1
ring and extra-			
ordinary expen-			
diture . . . } . . .	133,166·2		
Grand total . . .	1,239,250·5	Grand total . . .	1,224,773·5

For 1894-95 the Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) amount to 356,842,300 marks, to which the principal States contribute as follows :—

	1,000 M.		1,000 M.		1,000 M.
Prussia . . .	233,180·7	Baden . . .	14,055	Saxe-Weimar . . .	2,538
Bavaria . . .	50,088	Alsace-Lorr. . .	13,617	Oldenburg . . .	2,763
Württemberg . . .	18,294	Hesse . . .	7,729	Brunswick . . .	3,142
Saxony . . .	27,258	Meckl.-Schwer. . .	4,501	Hamburg . . .	4,846

At the end of March 1894 the total funded debt amounted to 1,915,714,500 marks. Of this amount 450,000,000 bears interest at 4 per cent., 775,714,500 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 690,000,000 at 3 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1894, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids (March, 1893) consisted of 457,194,900 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,403 miles) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: *Königsberg*, Danzig,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen. 2. POSEN: *Posen*, Glogau,* *Neisse*, Glatz. 3. BERLIN: *Spandau*, *Magdeburg*, Torgau,* *Küstrin*. 4. MAINZ: *Mainz*, *Ulm*, *Rastatt*. 5. METZ: *Metz*, Diedenhofen,* Bitsch.* 6. COLOGNE (Köln): *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, Wesel,* Saarlouis.* 7. KIEL: *Kiel*, Friedrichsort,† Cuxhaven,† Geestemünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde.† 8. THORN: Thorn, Graudenz, Vistula Passages (Weichselübergänge), Dirschau. 9. STRASSBURG: *Strassburg*: New Breisach. 10. MUNICH (München): *Ingolstadt*, *Germersheim*.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 19 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1893; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for six years (seven years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery) as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-seventh year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the six years, two must be spent in active service (three for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years in the first class or 'ban' (four years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and seven years in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 360,000 are left liable for service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the

Ersatztruppen, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years. Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations allow of only a certain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the *Ersatz* pass into the first ban of the *Landsturm*, the untrained into the second ban. By the Army Act, which came into force on October 1, 1893, the annual levies were increased by about 60,000 men, and the period of service under arms of the infantry was reduced from 3 to 2 years, that of the cavalry and horse artillery being 3 years as before.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the age of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the *Landsturm*, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The *Landsturm* is divided into two classes or 'bans'; to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on the peace footing in 1895-96:—

Peace Footing.	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry, 173 regiments .	11,774	363,432	—
Rifles, 19 battalions . .	410	12,027	—
Bezirkskommandos, 290 .	734	5,413	—
Surgeons, Instructors, &c. .	—	2,714	—
Total Infantry	12,918	383,586	
Cavalry, 93 regiments .	2,352	65,499	64,004
„ special services (including officers) . .	—	828	—
Field Artillery, 43 regiments	2,671	58,424	29,044
„ special services (including officers) .	—	809	—
Foot Artillery, 17 regiments and 1 battalion . .	869	22,857	37
Foot Artillery special services (including officers) .	—	132	—
Pioneers, 23 battalions, 3 railway regiments, 1 balloon detachment, 1 railway battalion, and 3 railway companies . .	729	19,018	—
Special Pioneer services .	—	124	—
Train, 21 battalions . .	307	7,631	4,195
Special train services . .	—	69	—
Special formations . .	486	2,896	—
Non-regimental officers, &c.	2,286	243	—
Total	22,618	562,116	97,280

By the law of August 3, 1893, to continue in force to March 31, 1899, the peace strength of the imperial army is 479,229 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published ; but it is estimated that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength of over 3,000,000 trained men.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves ; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions, each brigade of two regiments ; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of two, three or four batteries. In all there are 494 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 19 army corps districts and one divisional district for the 25th (Grand Ducal Hessian) division, 12 of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining seven after States of the Empire. They are :—1, East Prussia ; 2, Pomerania ; 3, Brandenburg ; 4, Saxony ; 5, Posen ; 6, Silesia ; 7, Westphalia ; 8, Rhineland ; 9, Schleswig-Holstein ; 10, Hanover ; 11, Hesse-Nassau ; 12, Saxony ; 13, Württemberg ; 14, Baden ; 15, Alsace ; 16, Lorraine ; 17, West Prussia ; and the 1st and 2nd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. Two of these army corps were added in 1890 ; so that on the lines of the above-mentioned report the total war-forces would embrace 21 corps, the guards corps forming the twentieth, the Hessian division being strengthened to form the twenty-first.

III. NAVY.

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flotten Gründungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating

to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the *personnel*, &c.; while the imperial arsenals and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the *matériel*, clothing, victualling, &c., fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the strategic canal, named Kaiser Wilhelm Kanal, across the Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, will facilitate the transference of forces from one base to the other. For administrative purposes the German littoral has been divided into six inspectorates, viz.—(1) East and West Prussia, (2) Pomerania and Mecklenburg, (3) Lübeck and Eastern Schleswig-Holstein, (4) Western Schleswig-Holstein, (5) the district of the Elbe and the Weser, and (6) the Jade, the East Frisian Islands, and Heligoland. The chief torpedo stations are at Friedrichsort, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, Cuxhaven, and Geestmünde. The manœuvring squadron consists of eight ships and two avisos; the cruiser division is formed by five vessels of the cruiser type and by one aviso, and there are eleven vessels on foreign stations.

In the year 1888-89 a programme was laid down for practically a new fleet, including 4 first-class barbette battle-ships of about 10,000 tons, 10 'coast-defence' armouredclads of 3,600 tons, 8 cruiser-corvettes of 6,052 tons, 5 cruisers of 1,580 tons, and smaller vessels, but provision has not been made for all of these, and some changes have been introduced into the programme. In addition there are cruisers of the *Bussard* class to replace the *Eber* and *Adler*, lost at Samoa, as well as other ships to replace vessels removed from the first list of the fleet.

The *personnel* for 1895-96 consists of 969 officers, 4,439 petty officers, and 15,202 men. There are besides 116 surgeons, 99 mechanics and gunsmiths, with other employées, bringing the total *personnel* of the navy to the number of 22,277 men.

In the following tabular statement of the strength of the German fleet, only those projected vessels have been included for which votes have already been made by the Reichstag. The system upon which the table has been constructed is explained in the Introductory Table. The German official classification has recently been changed. Non-effective vessels and transports are not included. The 'port defence ships' are old ironclads and armoured gun-vessels:—

	Launched, December, 1895.	Building.
Battleships, 1st class	4	1
„ 2nd class	5	—
„ 3rd class	4	—
Port defence ships	12	—
Cruisers, 1st class (a)	1	1
„ „ (b)	8	—
„ 2nd class	11	3
„ 3rd class (a)	19	1
„ „ (b)	4	—
Torpedo-craft, 1st class ¹	128	8
„ 2nd class	4	—

The table which follows of the German armour-clad fleet is arranged in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of the British and French navies.

¹ Including 'division boats.'

The ships named in italics are classed as port defence vessels in the foregoing statement of strength. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the several classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations:—*b.* broadside; *c.b.* central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.* barbette; *Q.F.* quick firing. Light and machine guns are not given. The armament consists of Krupp guns:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme Armouring	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
<i>b.</i>	<i>König Wilhelm</i>	1868	Tons 9,600	Inches 12	18 9·4 in.; 5 8·2 in. (13-ton); 6 5·9 in.	5	8,000	14·7
<i>t.</i>	Preussen . . . 3	1873	6,660	10½	4 10·2 in.; 2 6·6 in.; 4 3·4 in. Q.F.	4	5,400	13·9
<i>t.</i>	Friedrich der Grosse 3	1874	6,660	10½	do. do.	4	5,400	14·2
<i>c.b.</i>	Kaiser . . . 3	1874	7,550	10	8 10·2 in.; 1 8·2 in.; 7 5·9 in.	5	8,000	13·7
<i>c.b.</i>	Deutschland . . 3	1874	7,550	10	do. do.	5	8,000	13·7
<i>bar.</i>	Sachsen . . . 2	1877	7,280	16	6 10·2 in.; 4 4·1 in. Q.F.	4	5,600	14·0
<i>bar.</i>	Bayern . . . 2	1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	Württemberg . . 2	1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	Baden . . . 2	1880	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	Oldenburg . . . 2	1884	5,120	12	8 9·4 in.; 3·4 in. Q.F.	4	3,900	13·5
<i>bar.</i>	Brandenburg . . 1	1891	9,840	15½	6 11 in.; 16 4·1 Q.F.; 8 3·4 Q.F.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm . . . 1	1891	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	Weissenburg . . 1	1891	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	Wörth . . . 1	1892	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
<i>bar.</i>	Ersatz Preussen 1	cons.	9,840					
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Basilisk, Biene, Camäleon, Crocodil, Hummel, Mücke, Natter, Salamander, Skorpion, Viper, Wespe</i> —11 armoured gunboats	1876 to 1881	1,090	8	1 11·8 in. (35-ton)	1	700	9·0

Germany has but one cruiser of the character of vessels accepted, for purposes of comparison, as first-class cruisers *a* in this book, viz. those of at least 5,000 tons displacement, with a speed of seventeen knots or more. This is the triple-screw 'cruiser-corvette' *Kaiserin Augusta*, for the *Irene* and *Prinzess Wilhelm* are somewhat inferior both in displacement and speed. The other first-class cruisers *b* in the following list are the 'fourth class' armouredclads of the *Siegfried* type, which are often described as coast-defence vessels. In a sense they doubtless are so, but their general characteristics seem to lift them rather into the class of vessels described as first-class armoured cruisers in this book. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to the two sections of first-class cruisers:—

	Name	Launched	Displacement. Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
a	Kaiserin Augusta	1892	6,050	12 5·9 in. ; 8 3·4 Q.F.	5	12,000	22·0
b	<i>Siegfried</i>	1889	3,600	3 9·4 in. ; 6 3·4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Beowulf</i>	1890	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Frithjof</i>	1891	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Hildebrand</i>	1892	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Heimdal</i>	1892	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Hagen</i>	1893	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Odin</i>	1894	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
b	<i>Aegir</i>	1895	3,600	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
a	New Ship		8,500				

Germany also subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from 19½ to 20 knots or more, viz. the *Fürst Bismarck* and *Normannia* (10,500 tons), and the *Columbia* and *Augusta Victoria* (9,500 tons), belonging to the Hamburg-American Steam Ship Company, and the North-German Lloyd steamers *Spreer*, *Havel*, and *Lahn* (7,700 to 8,900 tons). These are to be severally armed, in case of war, with 8 5·9 in., 4 4·9 in., 2 3·1 in. Q.F., and 2 2·2 in. Q.F. Krupp guns.

The early German battleships were built abroad; but the ships of the new programme are being constructed not only in German yards, but almost exclusively of German materials. Of these, the *Brandenburg* battleships are steel-built, with complete belt, double bottom, transverse and longitudinal bulk-heads, and about 120 water-tight compartments. Their heaviest plating (compound) is of 15½ inches, and the three protected barbette gun emplacements have 11½ inches plating. These are in the axis of the ship, and the heavy guns are placed in them in pairs. The forward gun is raised considerably, and behind it lies the battery. The dimensions of these ships are—length, 254 feet 4 inches; beam, 64 feet; draught, 24 feet 7 inches. A ship of this class, known as the *Ersatz Preussen* (to replace the older vessel of that name), has been laid down at Wilhelmshaven, but considerable modifications of the *Brandenburg* type are to be introduced. The *Siegfried* ships are provided with powerful rams, and, having their works raised very high amidships, present a somewhat singular appearance. They are protected by water-tight compartments and cofferdams filled with cellulose, and have an end-to-end belt with an extreme thickness of 9½ inches. The heavy guns are placed, two forward in an oval barbette, and one aft in a pear-shaped barbette, and the lighter pieces on the fore-castle and poop and at the corners of the superstructure. The 'cruiser-corvette' *Kaiserin Augusta*, is steel-built, planked, and coppered, has two fighting-masts, and has the special feature of being provided with three independent screws, like the French *Dupuy de Lôme*, a speed of ten knots being attainable with the middle one alone. Instead of other vessels of this class, a powerful cruiser, the largest in the German navy (about 8,500 tons), is proposed to be laid down in 1895-96. The *Bussard* cruisers have their offensive strength in their ram, and in their chief guns, which are disposed two forward, two aft, and two on each broadside (in sponsons).

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemännische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to

volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, in 1883, 94 per cent. was classed as productive, and only 6 per cent. as unproductive. According to the latest returns (1892), 91 per cent. is productive and 9 per cent. unproductive. The extension of the unproductive area is, however, only apparent, the waste lands in one portion now classed as such having formerly been included with the permanent pasture. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1892), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 26,375,791; grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 8,788,806; woods and forests, 13,956,827; all other, 4,927,201.

On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,323,316	2,274,096	653,941	24,991	5,276,344

These farms supported 18,840,818 persons, of whom 8,120,518 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
Wheat . . .	1,885,284	1,975,652	2,044,103	1,980,496
Rye . . .	5,479,677	5,678,733	6,012,315	6,044,568
Barley . . .	1,806,695	1,690,096	1,627,029	1,628,058
Oats . . .	4,154,683	3,987,719	3,906,969	3,916,726
Buckwheat . .	190,202	180,290	170,334	162,502
Potatoes . . .	2,922,766	2,929,808	3,036,867	3,025,103
Hay . . .	5,906,277	5,892,717	5,915,552	5,912,626
Beetroot (sugar) .	—	—	395,089	439,386
„ (fodder)	408,317	411,467	440,177	446,732
Vines . . .	119,294	118,292	115,766	116,548
Tobacco . . .	18,533	14,730	15,198	—
Hops . . .	43,640	43,434	42,065	42,203

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,200 lbs. or '984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 22 gallons), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows :—

—	1891-92		1892-93		1893-94		1894-95	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	2,333,757	1·24	3,162,885	1·60	2,994,823	1·47	3,012,271	1·52
Rye . . .	4,782,804	0·87	6,327,712	1·20	7,460,383	1·24	7,075,020	1·17
Barley . . .	2,517,974	1·39	2,420,736	1·43	1,946,944	1·20	3,432,913	1·49
Oats . . .	5,279,340	1·27	4,743,036	1·19	3,242,313	0·83	5,250,162	1·34
Buckwheat . .	104,652	0·55	89,641	0·50	93,825	0·55	93,556	0·58
Potatoes . . .	18,558,379	6·35	27,988,557	9·55	32,277,851	10·63	29,049,288	9·60
Hay . . .	18,715,112	3·17	16,833,897	2·86	11,490,787	1·94	18,970,259	3·21
Beetroot (sugar) .	9,488,002	—	9,789,515	—	9,794,482	24·79	12,537,429	28·53
„ (fodder)	7,332,284	17·96	7,403,148	17·99	8,086,699	18·37	10,088,216	22·58
Tobacco . . .	34,774	1·88	30,350	2·06	32,082	2·11	—	—
Hops . . .	21,944	0·50	24,515	0·56	10,640	0·25	33,109	0·78
Wine . . .	Hectolitres 743,462	6·3	1,673,626	14·1	3,820,352	33·0	2,824,422	24·2

The number of domestic animals in Germany on December 1, 1892, was :—

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia . . .	2,653,644	9,871,381	10,109,544	7,725,447	1,963,909
Bavaria . . .	369,035	3,337,978	968,414	1,358,744	268,471
Saxony . . .	148,499	664,833	105,194	433,800	128,562
Alsace-Lorraine .	137,327	487,243	97,303	370,405	62,098
Württemberg . .	101,679	970,588	385,620	394,616	70,305
Baden . . .	67,595	634,984	98,107	390,464	102,682
Other States . .	358,477	1,588,687	1,825,430	1,500,812	495,260
Total, 1892 . .	3,836,256	17,555,694	13,589,612	12,174,288	3,091,287
Total, 1883 . .	3,522,545	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,640,994

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 34,347,000 acres or 25·8 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1893. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests; and in parts of Prussia 23·5 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; and Lorraine rich coal and iron ore fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised in five years are shown in the following table, the returns for 1894 being provisional only:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal	70,237,800	73,715,700	71,372,200	73,852,300	76,772,700
Lignite	19,053,000	20,536,600	21,171,900	21,573,800	22,103,400
Iron Ore	11,406,100	10,657,500	11,539,100	11,457,500	12,403,800
Zinc ore	759,400	793,500	800,200	787,900	728,600
Lead ore	168,200	159,200	163,400	168,400	162,700
Copper ore	596,100	587,600	567,700	585,000	588,200
Rock Salt	557,100	666,800	662,600	669,100	735,500
Potassic salt	1,274,900	1,371,300	1,351,100	1,526,200	1,643,600
Other products	269,700	273,900	256,300	262,400	290,500

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg in 1893 was 670 million marks; in 1894, 675 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1893 and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal in 1893:—

—	Quantity in metric tons 1893	Value in 1,000 marks 1893	Foundries engaged 1893		Average No. Hands 1893
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron	4,986,003	216,326	103	—	24,201
Zinc	142,956	47,286	28	3	9,601
Lead	94,659	18,437	13	9	2,702
Copper	24,011	23,442	9	5	3,725
Silver	449	47,065	8	16	2,517
Tin	951	1,397	3	—	54
Sulphur and sulph. acid	524,983	15,968	61	17	3,730

In addition to the above, about 3,074 kilograms of gold, valued at 8,552,817 marks were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 29,098 tons, and to a total value of 10,896,020 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1893 was 389,370,625 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany in 1893 was 5,387,584 metric tons, and its value 667,303,422 marks. In 1893 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,578 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 194,039 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron (including pig iron), besides 34,845 iron-miners. In connection with coal and lignite mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 327,218 in 1893.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1875 the fishing population was 19,623 ; in 1882 it was 13,392. In 1894 (January 1) 456 boats (20,012 tons), with an aggregate crew of 2,104, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for cod and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1894 fresh fish to the value of 7,666,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 15,018,000 marks, of salted herrings at 30,637,000 marks, of other salted, preserved, and dried fish at 5,311,000 marks, and of oysters, lobsters, crawfish, and all other shell-fish at 4,107,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen ; Alsace-Lorraine Württemberg, and Baden produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces ; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt ; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony ; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria ; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number per 10,000 inhabitants of some of the leading German States engaged in the principal manufactures according to the census of occupation in 1882. Additional information should be looked for under the various States :—

—	Iron Manufacture	Machinery, Instruments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India-rubber	Wooden ware
Prussia . . .	89·3	71·8	156·9	17·9	24·6	91·0
Bavaria . . .	69·4	55·5	114·7	16·6	20·5	107·0
Württemberg .	88·9	87·2	171·6	27·8	32·6	128·2
Saxony . . .	91·1	138·9	781·8	61·0	31·9	137·7
Baden . . .	68·5	94·4	152·2	25·8	30·7	119·6
Alsace-Lorraine	83·5	100·5	463·6	20·4	20·3	110·1
German Empire	85·4	78·7	201·3	22·2	26·9	103·9

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1889-90	401	9,822,635	1,213,689	240,797	8.09
1890-91	406	10,623,319	1,284,485	263,094	8.27
1891-92	403	9,488,002	1,144,368	244,969	8.29
1892-93	401	9,811,940	1,175,137	241,805	8.35
1893-94	405	10,644,352	1,319,006	279,299	8.09

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1893-94 was 819,629 tons ; in 1892-93, 768,420 tons ; in 1891-92, 721,053 tons ; in 1889-90, 679,213 tons.

In 1893-94 there were 30 manufactories of sugar from starch which yielded 7,916 tons of dry sugar, 26,457 tons of syrup, and 3,699 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excise district (*Brausteuergebiet*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) :—

Years	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württemberg	Baden	Alsace-Lorraine	Total
1889-90	32,189	14,284	3,419	1,631	798	52,321
1890-91	32,280	14,427	3,508	1,679	837	52,731
1891-92	32,632	14,490	3,454	1,643	875	53,094
1892-93	33,171	15,104	3,750	1,714	912	54,651
1893-94	34,385	15,025	3,478	1,710	907	55,505

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1893-94, 8,243 ; 1892-93, 8,460 ; 1891-92, 8,672 ; 1890-91, 8,969 ; 1889-90, 9,275. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1893-94 was in litres (1 litre = 1.76 imperial pint) :—the Excise district 86, Bavaria 264, Württemberg 169, Baden 102, Alsace-Lorraine 56. The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the twenty years 1874-94, was 94 litres or 24.8 gallons. In 1893-4, there were 71,503 distilleries in operation, which produced 3,263,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany, the two free ports of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small places, having been then incorporated. A few districts in Baden, with a population of 3,867, and a small part of the port of

Hamburg (190 inhabitants) remain still unincorporated. Included in the Zollverein is the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and also the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the special trade for six years:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1889	4,087,060	3,256,421	1892	4,227,004	3,150,104
1890	4,272,910	3,409,584	1893	4,134,070	3,244,562
1891	4,403,404	3,330,755	1894	4,285,533	3,051,480

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1893 and 1894:—

	1893		1894	
	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks	Imports in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 marks
Living animals	221,958	25,986	280,483	23,446
Animal products	137,066	29,692	123,936	27,875
Articles of consumption	1,094,723	400,116	1,156,668	390,561
Seeds and plants	64,020	39,256	63,641	31,245
Fuel	96,943	140,459	94,163	142,924
Fats and oils	244,883	32,545	247,025	31,707
Raw and manufactured materials:—				
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	273,078	299,101	271,484	304,619
Stone, clay, and glass	56,614	111,408	62,126	115,815
Metals and metal wares	346,639	477,683	508,756	426,936
Wooden wares	226,254	100,941	202,498	101,354
Paper goods	21,680	91,625	17,010	89,768
Leather, &c.	187,468	204,802	181,415	205,967
Textiles	1,024,581	916,916	931,051	796,367
Caoutchouc, &c.	31,708	24,976	29,795	23,093
Machinery, instruments, &c.	54,330	164,133	61,116	159,977
Hardware, &c.	23,099	79,783	21,995	77,912
Literature, art, &c.	29,026	104,289	32,371	100,985
Various	—	851	—	929
Total	4,134,070	3,244,562	4,285,533	3,051,480

In Germany, the average value of each article is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts, who receive information from Chambers of Commerce and other sources. There are separate valuations for imports and exports. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing, &c., incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports, the price includes all charges within the territory, but does not include export duties, nor are drawbacks or bounties taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and, for imports, the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted.

All the receipts from customs duties and excise of the Deutsche Zollgebiet are paid into the Imperial Exchequer, and the excess over 130,000,000 marks, received in duties and taxes on tobacco, is distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the States of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, only on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroot, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of the total imports in 1894, the value of 2,160,187,000 marks was subject to duty, and 2,125,346,000 duty-free. The duties levied amounted to 390,254,000 marks, or 18·1 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The combined imports of gold and silver (included in the above) amount to 189,082,000 marks, and exports 195,173,000 marks for 1892; 150,395,000 and 151,552,000 marks for 1893; and 322,278,000 and 88,826,000 marks for 1894.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1894 :—

—		1,000 Marks	—		1,000 Marks	—		1,000 Marks
IMPORTS	Horses . . .	61,624	Barley . . .	104,380	Cotton (raw) . .	199,605		
	Swine . . .	80,754	Coffee (raw) . .	202,793	Wool . . .	222,520		
	Wheat . . .	117,916	Petroleum . . .	45,536	Woollen yarn . .	100,633		
	Rye . . .	54,544	Raw hides . . .	97,293	Raw silk . . .	77,407		
EXPORTS	Hops . . .	21,505	Paper . . .	55,452	Woollen fabrics (unprinted) .	117,714		
	Sugar . . .	209,174	Leather goods .	72,317	Hosiery . . .	81,973		
	Coal and coke .	136,715	Cotton cloth (coarse)	54,431	Haberdashery . .	85,532		
	Aniline dyes . .	53,183	Mixed silk and cotton cloth .	79,061				
	Wooden goods .	46,692						

The special commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet (all but a fractional area of Hamburg and Bremen were included October 1888) was divided as follows in 1893 and 1894 :—

Countries	1893		1894	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1000 Marks	1000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
German Free Ports . . .	15,306	31,788	12,718	37,454
Great Britain . . .	656,635	674,013	608,866	635,114
Austria-Hungary . . .	580,244	420,545	581,749	401,653
Russia . . .	353,441	184,595	543,938	194,806
Switzerland . . .	143,691	187,367	136,228	188,334
Belgium . . .	189,869	147,757	171,628	149,888
Netherlands . . .	214,176	240,688	199,179	244,017
France and Algeria . .	241,417	203,119	214,049	188,130
Italy . . .	149,680	85,413	141,436	82,470
Norway and Sweden . .	80,674	109,622	82,607	113,471
Denmark . . .	50,254	80,829	73,426	83,387
Spain . . .	35,935	33,051	39,349	30,567

Countries	1893		1894	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Balkan Peninsula (including Greece, Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia) .	122,573	97,074	91,385	83,379
Portugal	13,741	12,038	12,790	10,865
British India	178,809	46,936	164,130	39,169
Rest of Asia	56,528	69,913	87,669	60,120
Africa (except Algeria) .	71,867	34,867	72,142	38,678
North and Central America	497,112	389,863	582,875	305,246
South America and West Indies	384,153	175,600	369,014	142,537
Australia	96,993	18,510	98,917	21,272
Other countries	972	974	1,438	923
Total	4,134,070	3,244,562	4,285,533	3,051,480

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports from Germany into U.K.	£ 26,073,331	£ 27,031,743	£ 25,726,738	£ 26,364,849	£ 26,874,470
Exports of British produce to Germany	19,293,626	18,804,329	17,583,412	17,698,457	17,796,129

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1894 amounted to 29,217,328*l*.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany in five years:—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Cereals and flour	1,319,727	835,676	636,663	589,964	920,196
Sugar	8,503,237	9,517,563	9,546,819	10,562,655	9,723,748
Animals, live	136,899	135,169	136,996	62,425	50,476
Bacon and hams	4,937	13,026	13,655	34,734	5,943
Eggs and butter	1,412,930	1,397,885	1,541,054	1,449,337	1,640,047
Timber	1,309,243	1,223,644	1,212,676	957,607	966,684
Zinc	562,213	623,524	407,307	445,734	370,740
Woollen manufactures	670,444	767,284	774,483	741,776	907,569

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures and yarn . . .	2,808,715	2,692,490	2,455,169	2,523,736	2,484,420
Woollen manufactures and yarn . .	2,769,392	2,721,630	2,911,962	3,065,212	3,017,163
Iron, wrought and unwrought . . .	1,532,169	1,038,861	931,091	965,218	1,070,912
Herrings . . .	906,342	913,221	807,771	837,598	990,358
Machinery . . .	1,851,890	1,578,761	1,427,514	1,432,711	1,621,148
Coals, cinders, &c. . .	1,888,320	2,247,948	1,825,407	1,559,233	1,817,850

Other exports of British produce to Germany in 1894 were wool, 829,469*l.*; linen goods and yarn, 490,575*l.*; manure, 495,077*l.*; oils, 447,734*l.*; chemicals, 252,016*l.*; leather, 288,632*l.*; copper, 243,406*l.*

Great Britain exported to Germany foreign and colonial cotton valued at 495,981*l.*; wool at 4,586,806*l.* in 1894. Tea exported to Germany from Great Britain declined from 1,082,950*l.* in 1884 to 288,837*l.* in 1894.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany (only ships of more than 17·65 tons gross-tonnage) on January 1, 1893, 1894, and 1895.

	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1893 :—						
Sailing vessels	760	160,950	1,982	564,232	2,742	725,182
Steamers . .	392	156,658	594	629,739	986	786,397
Totals . .	1,152	317,608	2,576	1,193,971	3,728	1,511,579
1894 :—						
Sailing vessels	696	140,217	2,017	558,139	2,713	698,356
Steamers . .	388	158,000	628	665,702	1,016	823,702
Totals . .	1,084	298,217	2,645	1,223,841	3,729	1,522,058
1895 :—						
Sailing vessels	630	118,912	1,992	541,944	2,622	660,856
Steamers . .	390	158,992	653	734,054	1,043	893,046
Totals . .	1,020	277,904	2,645	1,275,998	3,665	1,553,902

Of the total shipping in 1893, 2,132 of 328,771 tons; in 1894, 2,036 of 292,881 tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors in the merchant navy in 1895 was 40,984.

The size of the various ships in 1895 was as follows : —

—	Under 100 Tons	100-500 Tons	500-1,000 Tons	1,000-2,000 Tons	2,000 Tons and over
Sailing vessels	1,710	517	154	222	19
Steamers	248	239	224	201	131

Of the sailing vessels 444 were totally of iron or steel ; of the steamers 1,035 were of iron or steel.

The following table shows the shipping of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered *several* ports on a single voyage, is counted only once :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1891 :—						
Entered .	56,564	13,290,531	10,172	1,188,089	66,736	14,478,620
Cleared .	47,580	9,724,023	19,172	4,766,299	66,752	14,490,322
1892 :—						
Entered .	56,263	13,101,500	9,664	1,085,907	65,927	14,187,407
Cleared .	47,756	9,549,567	17,825	4,559,383	65,581	14,108,950
1893 :—						
Entered .	57,224	13,582,967	9,431	1,038,667	66,655	14,621,634
Cleared .	49,815	10,008,581	17,404	4,726,072	67,219	14,734,658

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1893 :—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British .	5,087	4,228,746	271	274,602	2,925	2,096,116	2,439	2,396,072
Danish .	4,560	752,108	1,322	79,235	3,922	615,798	1,982	214,904
Swedish .	3,029	622,286	179	42,178	1,689	410,663	1,512	259,578
Dutch .	1,218	242,518	147	12,531	968	192,000	315	53,055
Norwegian .	952	395,555	62	28,858	634	269,906	395	167,340
Russian .	493	147,527	8	2,401	255	82,989	255	70,288
Total, including other foreign .								
German ships	15,577	6,549,471	1,995	444,817	10,589	3,798,625	6,949	3,201,905
	41,647	7,033,496	7,436	593,850	39,226	6,209,956	10,455	1,524,167

The total shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1893 :—

	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg : ¹ —						
Entered .	8,742	5,663,202	722	334,434	9,464	5,997,636
Cleared .	7,575	4,297,012	2,122	1,811,466	9,697	6,108,478
Stettin :—						
Entered .	3,824	1,355,013	101	38,944	3,925	1,393,957
Cleared .	2,891	915,962	1,005	494,410	3,896	1,410,372
Bremen : ² —						
Entered .	3,364	1,360,923	146	63,836	3,510	1,424,759
Cleared .	2,177	1,090,217	1,413	327,527	3,590	1,417,744
Kiel :—						
Entered .	3,164	512,954	158	18,349	3,322	531,303
Cleared .	2,228	377,440	1,132	155,209	3,360	532,649
Lübeck : ³ —						
Entered .	2,249	466,673	104	11,480	2,353	478,153
Cleared .	1,714	318,739	647	161,479	2,361	480,218
Neufahrwasser (Dantzig) :—						
Entered .	1,433	511,572	383	123,370	1,816	634,942
Cleared .	1,684	530,127	152	113,149	1,836	643,276
Königsberg :—						
Entered .	1,235	345,552	85	26,167	1,320	371,719
Cleared .	1,463	425,773	82	25,621	1,545	451,394

¹ Including Cuxhaven.² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1893, numbered 22,848, of which 22,378 had an aggregate burden of 2,760,553 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial or State Governments. Out of 27,851 miles of railway completed and open for traffic, only 3,170 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 368 were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 832 miles (Government lines 362 miles) in 1893-94.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows, for five years ending 1893-94 :—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1889-90	25,958	10,304,442	703,916	1,271,086	5.50
1890-91	26,627	10,510,359	805,339	1,307,416	4.78
1891-92	26,971	10,726,246	876,054	1,348,864	4.41
1892-93	27,439	10,917,237	862,267	1,353,083	4.50
1893-94	27,851	11,105,722	863,309	1,413,523	4.95

Certain lines not open to public traffic, which in 1893-94 measured 1,852 miles, are not included in the above figures. In 1893-94 242,389,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 928,509,000 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1893-94 was 521,479,000, yielding 372,377,000 marks. In these numbers narrow-gauge lines are not included.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

At the end of 1894 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows :—

Nature of Waterway	Length navigable for vessels of draught					Total length
	5ft. 9in.	4ft. 11in.	3ft. 3in.	2ft. 6in.	Under 2ft. 6in.	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Navigable rivers	928	1,494	2,360	238	629	5 649
Canalised rivers	44	108	1,070	104	31	1,357
Canals	90	170	980	30	120	1,390
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal ¹	61	—	—	—	—	61
Totals	1,023	1,772	5,410	372	780	8,457

¹ The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, was begun June 3, 1887, and opened for traffic June 19, 1895. Its breadth at the bottom is 72 ft., and at the surface 213 ft.; depth 29 ft. 6 in. The cost of construction was estimated at 7,800,000*l*.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employes and offices of the post and telegraph services for the year 1894 :—

—	Employés	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet . .	148,035	27,398	83,355	17,300
Bavaria	12,856	2,023	10,269	1,930
Württemberg . . .	6,102	951	4,366	676
Total in Empire . .	166,993	30,372	97,990	19,906

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1894 :—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters	1,147,742,678	118,130,150	46,281,572	1,312,154,400
Post Cards	407,009,652	26,307,720	14,806,508	448,123,880
Printed matter	510,093,581	42,375,440	22,769,779	575,238,800
Samples	32,988,580	2,602,280	1,069,640	36,660,500
Journals	861,778,329	120,948,409	45,859,834	1,028,586,572
Total, including other despatches	3,182,088,747	332,289,764	142,541,475	3,656,919,386
Money sent (marks)	19,371,152,127	1,736,680,951	848,245,936	21,956,079,019

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic services in 1894-95 was as follows :—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	269,778,002	23,977,433	11,906,133	305,661,568
Expenditure	249,360,749	21,966,266	10,357,150	281,684,165
Surplus	20,417,253	2,011,167	1,548,983	23,977,403

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1894 :—

—	Telegraph Lines, English miles	Telegraph Wires, English miles	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet	68,108	256,034	19,842,797	9,258,728
Bavaria	7,907	24,825	1,746,610	506,285
Württemberg	3,052	7,906	609,767	170,285
Total in Empire	79,067	288,765	22,199,174	9,935,298

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1890	99,349·2	—	2,595·5	372·8	102,317·5
1891	59,988·3	4,786·8	1,436·7	171·6	66,383·4
1892	37,243·2	5,201·1	1,951·6	433·6	44,829·5
1893	110,420·9	8,797·1	2,026·1	312·0	121,556·1
1894	157,282·1	4,487·2	843·9	373·4	162,986·6
Total (since 1872)	2,895,073·0	488,535·8	52,431·3	12,660·8	3,448,700·9
Withdrawn	3,620·1	13,041·9	2·3	0·1	16,664·4
Surplus	2,891,452·9	475,493·9	52,429·0	12,660·7	3,432,036·5

The amount of the above total removed from circulation through export, melting, or loss cannot be estimated. Certain coins ('Thaler') previously in circulation are still legal tender, though they are gradually being withdrawn from circulation. Their total value is estimated (1894) at about 400,000,000 marks in 'Vereinsthaler,' of which 51,500,000 marks were coined in Austria before the end of 1867.

The following table shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks :—

Year	Bks.	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin & Bullion	Notes of State & other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1890	13	231,325	42,701	1,196,976	1,902,470	871,960	48,253	771,243	1,917,404
1891	9	221,815	43,547	1,179,387	1,959,899	965,025	48,161	745,264	1,974,593
1892	9	222,494	45,590	1,194,019	2,037,806	1,017,482	51,521	769,451	2,047,521
1893	9	222,672	46,026	1,158,320	1,952,739	921,735	49,930	790,370	1,962,984
1894	8	219,672	45,986	1,173,629	2,018,120	1,013,488	52,710	756,160	2,022,199

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20, and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1894 to the value of 120,000,000 marks. These are not legal tender. Owing to the establishment of a tax upon bank-notes issued in excess of a certain proportion to the reserve fund, the number of note-issuing banks is only 8 (1894).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige* is of the value of 11½*d.*, or 20·43 marks to the pound sterling. The *Thaler* is 3 marks.

Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, *krone*, and *halb-krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7·96495 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1-mark pieces, and 50 and 20-pfennige. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver.

Nickel coins are 10 and 5-pfennige pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold, but old thalers are still legal tender. Other silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the metrical weights and measures and the British equivalents are :—

The <i>Gram</i>.	.	.	.	.	.	= 15·43 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogram</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonne, 1,000 Kg.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 2,200 lbs. = 19·7 cwt.
„ <i>Liter, Mass</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 1·76 imperial pint.
„ <i>Meter, Stab</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 1,094 yards (·621 mile), or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat, or Square, Kilometer</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 247 acres, or 2½ sq. kil. to 1 sq. mile.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul v. Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, accredited Nov. 23, 1885.

Secretary and Councillor.—Prince Hohenlohe-Oeringen.

Attaché.—Baron von Eckhardtstein.

Naval and Military Attaché.—Commander Guelich, F.G.N.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

Consul-General.—W. Jordan.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following among other places in the British Empire:—

Aberdeen	Peterhead	Gibraltar
Belfast	Plymouth	Hong Kong
Bradford	Southampton	Halifax (N.S.)
Cardiff	Sunderland	Kingston (Jamaica)
Dublin	Aden	Madras
Dundee	Adelaide	Melbourne
Glasgow	Auckland	Montreal
Hull	Bombay	Quebec
Leith	Brisbane	Rangoon
Liverpool	Calcutta	Singapore
London	Cape Town	Sydney
Manchester	Ceylon	Wellington (N.Z.)
Newcastle	D'Urban	

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.M.G.; appointed October 24, 1895.

Secretary.—M. le M. H. Gosselin, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Louis E. Wintz, R.N.

Consul-General.—Julius L. Schwabach.

There are also British Consular representatives of the United Kingdom at the following places:—

Cologne	Bremen	Wismar
Danzig	Bremerhaven	Husum
Düsseldorf	Kiel	Swinemünde
Frankfort-on-Main (C.G.)	Leipsic (C.G.)	Königsberg
Hamburg (C.G.)	Lubeck	Memel
Stettin	Breslau	Cuxhaven
Mannheim	Harburg	

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(See also under Prussia, Bavaria, &c.)

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Foreign Dependencies.

In 1884 Germany began to extend her empire beyond the bounds of Europe. Of colonies in the proper sense of the term she has none ; but she has declared her protection over various areas or spheres of influence in Africa and in the Western Pacific, within which a few factories and trading posts, and in some cases some plantations, have been established by Germans and other Europeans. The following is a list of the various foreign regions at present (1895) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague :—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government	Estimated Area Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population
<i>In Africa :—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Commissioner	23,160	800,000
Cameroons	1884	Imperial Governor .	191,130	4,570,000
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Commissioner	322,450	200,000
German East Africa .	1885-90	Imperial Governor .	384,180	2,800,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		920,920	8,370,000
<i>In the Pacific :—</i>				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	Imperial Commissioners.	72,000	110,000
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		21,000	190,000
Solomon Islands. .	1886		9,000	90,000
Marshall Islands, etc.	1886		150	10,000
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-86		102,150	400,000
Total Foreign Dependencies	1884-90		1,023,070	8,770,000

Togoland.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, has an estimated area of 19,660 square miles, and an estimated population of 800,000. It extends from long. 1° 14' E. to long. 1° 38' E. The boundary towards the interior is by no means definitely fixed ; declared a German protectorate in 1884, it is placed under an imperial commissioner, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Sebbe is regarded as the capital ; Lome is the chief port, and Little Popo, Porto Seguro, and Bagida are also on the coast. Togo, the principal native town, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 8,000 inhabitants. An armed police force of negroes has been organised. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes ; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests ; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the main

commerce is the barter trade for palm-oil and ivory, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are now considerable plantations of cocoanuts, and coffee culture is being tried. On August 1, 1887, an import tax was imposed upon European goods. In 1893-94 the revenue, chiefly from customs, amounted to 225,109 marks, and expenditure, 185,224 marks. Budget revenue for 1895-96, 262,000 marks. The imports for the year 1894 were of the value of 2,240,642 marks, the exports 2,894,393 marks. The chief exports were palm oil, 1,089,000 marks; palm kernels, 1,687,000 marks; gum, 116,000 marks. In 1894, 158 vessels of 169,973 tons (57 of 63,079 tons German), entered and cleared the port of Little Popo.

Cameroons.

The Cameroons region, with a coast line of 120 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east by a treaty-line running north-east to about 30 miles east of Yola on the Upper Benue, whence a further line of demarcation has been drawn to the southern shore of Lake Chad (see under Niger Territories, p. 191). On the south the boundary line runs inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at nearly 200,000 square miles; the population at 4,570,000. In 1894 there were 231 whites, of whom 153 German, 37 English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The country is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao and tobacco have been formed by the Deutsche Plantagen-Gesellschaft (1886), and numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. On January 1, 1888, an import duty was imposed on European goods, and from this the revenue is mainly derived. The revenue in 1893-94 was 590,194 marks. Budget revenue for 1895-96, 1,230,000 marks. The chief town is Cameroons, and in the south Batanga. Bimbia and Bakundu-town are other important trading stations, and Aqua-town and Bell-town are the principal native settlements. In 1893, 77 vessels of 109,310 tons (29 of 40,005 tons German) entered the ports of Cameroons. In 1894, 29 German vessels of 38,039 tons and 65 British vessels of 92,343 tons entered the ports of Cameroons; total tonnage entered, 131,342.

In 1893 the imports into the Cameroons region amounted to 4,161,627 marks; and exports to 4,633,363 marks. The chief exports were caoutchouc (1,427,000 marks), palm oil, palm kernels, ivory, cacao, and ebony. In the year ending June 30, 1894, the imports amounted to 4,642,627 marks, and the exports to 4,777,154 marks. The chief exports were palm oil and kernels. The chief imports were cottons, spirits, gunpowder, fire-arms, salt, tobacco, rice, iron wares, and colonial produce.

German South-West Africa.

This region extends along the coast for about 930 miles, exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British. The Orange River forms the south boundary to long. 20° E.; the east boundary goes north along the 20° till it meets the 22nd parallel of S. lat.; it then turns east till it meets long. 21° E., which it follows north to the 18th parallel; it then goes east to the Chobe River, which it follows to the Zambesi. The northern boundary is formed by the Cunene River as far as the Humbé cataracts; then east to the Cubango

and the Katima rapids of the Zambesi. The total area is estimated at 320,000 square miles and the population at 200,000. The white population is estimated at 1,200 (1894). Budget revenue for 1895-96, 1,727,000 marks, mostly from Imperial funds. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. An Anglo-German company has obtained from the German Government (1892) a concession of the northern part of the territory. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. A new harbour is being constructed at Swakopmund, just north of Walfisch Bay. Damaraland is well adapted for cattle-rearing. Copper has been found, though the expense of working it has hitherto rendered the discovery almost useless. Rumours of the discovery of gold attracted numerous immigrants, and traces of other minerals have been observed. But the mineral, agricultural, and commercial development of this region lies still in the future. An imperial commissioner exercises a nominal authority in the protectorate. Imports by Walfisch Bay (1894), 915,575 marks; exports, 131,360 marks; but there is stated to be a much larger trade overland.

German East Africa.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with an estimated area of 380,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 2,800,000, is bounded on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886 and 1890, running north-west from the Umbe River, by the north of Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the W. of this lake, following the parallel of 1° S. lat., to the boundary of the Congo State, making a loop, however, so as to pass S. of Mount Mfumbiro. On the West it is bounded by Lake Tanganyika, and on the S. by a line (defined 1890) joining the S. end of that lake with the N. end of Lake Nyassa and running to the N. of the Stevenson Road, and by the Rovuma River. The narrow strip of territory on the coast was leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs, but the Sultan's rights were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. Most of the interior of this vast region is quite unexploited except by Arab dealers in slaves and ivory. The German East Africa Company, founded in 1885, had established fifteen stations, but most of them were ruined and abandoned on the outbreak of the natives in 1889; peace being restored in 1890, commercial enterprise has again begun, the German Government granting subsidies for railways and steamers, and in other ways supporting the operations of the company. The German Empire is represented in this region by an Imperial Governor. In October, 1895, a school was opened at Bagamoyo with 28 children and 35 adult pupils. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kiloa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga. Budget revenue for 1895-96, 5,837,000 marks. In 1894 the value of the imports was 2,913,317 dollars, and exports 1,982,272 dollars. The chief exports are cocoanuts (44,140 dollars), copra (24,862 dollars), sesame (80,100 dollars), caoutchouc (247,470 dollars), ivory (873,467 dollars). The chief imports are cottons, colonial wares, rice, oil, spirits, wine and beer. The imports at Bagamoyo amounted to 716,567 dollars, and the exports from Bagamoyo amounted to 741,601 dollars.

Karagwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwara, lies mainly within the German Sphere

of Influence as delimited northwards by the Anglo-German Agreement of July 1, 1890. Near the capital the Arabs have founded the trading station of Kufro (Kafuro), where they take ivory, coffee, and other produce in exchange for salt, textiles, and European wares.

In the Western Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 72,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. Its development has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, which has extended its operations also to other German possessions in this ocean. The chief executive official is the Imperial Commissioner, under whom are several magistrates. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural riches of the protectorate. Tobacco has hitherto been the most successful cultivated crop. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island, which seems less adapted for sheep. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, Finschhafen, and Stephansort. In 1891 the imports of the New Guinea Company from European ports amounted to 327,282 marks.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November 1884 a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The aggregate area is estimated at 20,000 square miles, and the population at 190,000. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and Vischer, Gerrit Denys, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Matupi. The chief exports are copra and cocoa-nut fibre. In 1891 the imports of the New Guinea Company amounted to 1,017,022 marks.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany owns the more northerly part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands. The aggregate area under the German flag is estimated at 9,000 square miles, and the population at 80,000. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratack (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. The aggregate area is estimated at 150 square miles, and the population at 10,000. In 1894 there were 72 whites (of whom 32 Germans, 13 English, 11 Americans), 21 half-breeds, 15 Chinese. The chief island and seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit. Copra is the chief article of trade. The total production in 1894 was 2,000 tons. In 1894, 75 vessels of 8,793 tons entered the port of Jaluit.

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STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, September 28, 1885, and December 11, 1889. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, appointed October 30, 1894.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of four departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising

the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State at the head of the Ministry, the chief provincial officials, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the Landesausschuss, or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,507 square kilometers or 5,601 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into six, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole :—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Density per sq. mile 1890
		1885	1890	
Ober-Elsass .	1,354	462,549	471,609	348·3
Unter-Elsass .	1,846	612,077	621,505	336·7
Lothringen .	2,401	489,729	510,392	212·6
Total .	5,601	1,564,355	1,603,506	286·3

The annual increase of population from 1875 to 1880 amounted to 0·45 per cent., while from 1880 to 1885 there was a yearly decrease of 0·03 per cent., and from 1885 to 1890 an annual increase of 0·5 per cent. Of the population in 1890, 805,986 were males and 797,520 (or 98·9 per 100 males) were females. According to an official estimate (1890), 210,000 are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,393,000 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 46,463 in 1890, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison consisted of 67,354 men. In 1890, 43·1 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 56·9 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (123,500 inhabitants in 1890), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (76,892 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass; and Metz (60,186 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1894, 11,624; births, 49,629; deaths, 39,048; surplus of births, 10,581. Of the births, 1,611 (3·3 per cent.) were still-born, and 4,198 (8·5 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration viâ German and Dutch ports to extra-European countries was as follows in 1887-94 :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
883	937	934	923	1,138	922	794	245

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime, Poor-relief.

At the census of December 1, 1890, there were in the Reichsland 1,227,225 Catholics, 337,476 Protestants, 3,757 members of other Christian sects, 34,645 Jews; other religions, 7, and 396 unclassified. (See also *German Empire*, pp. 538-42.)

In 1895 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*, p. 541), 17 Gymnasias, 7 Progymnasien, 3 higher Realschulen, 5 Realschulen, 1 agricultural school, 9 seminaries, 4 preparatory schools for teachers,

69 higher girls' schools, 2,874 elementary schools, 416 infant schools, 76 finishing schools, 26 intermediate schools, 4 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1893, 10,973 persons, i.e. 94 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12 years, were convicted of crime.

In 1885, 39,047 persons, with 34,442 dependents (in all 4·7 per cent. of the population), received public poor-relief.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1896, amounted to 50,909,323 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 50,909,323 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 4,190,517 marks, and an expenditure of 4,190,517 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 740,286 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 24,676,200 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate farms was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,310	122,488	12,674	394	233,866

These farms supported a population of 627,800, of whom 302,593 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals, and it is also a great wine-producing country. Of the 1,700 communes, 1,028 have vineyards. In 1893-94, 1,126 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 2,801 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1894 minerals to the value of 16,343,644 marks (provisional figures) were raised in the Reichsland.

There were 1,617 km. = 1,005 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine in 1894, of which 1,484 km. = 922 miles belonged to the State.

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ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke*:—

I. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; married, July 2, 1889, to Princess Mary of Baden. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married, April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Edward*, born April 18, 1861; married, February 6, 1895, to Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868. *Grandchild of the Duke*:—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 3, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, which give legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The Duchy comprises an area of 906 English square miles, with a population of 271,963 at the census of December 1890. In 1880 the population was 232,592, and in 1885 it was 248,166. From 1880 to 1885 the increase was at the rate of 1·34 per cent. per annum, and from 1885 to 1890 at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1890, 134,071 were males, and 137,892 (or 102·8 per 100 males) were females. Marriages (1893) 2,292; births, 10,690; deaths, 6,353; surplus of births, 4,337. Among the births are 332 (3·1 per cent.) still-born, and 988 (9·2 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics:—

1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
82	92	101	67	96	162	211	106

The capital, Dessau, had 34,658 inhabitants in 1890. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1890) 8,875 Catholics and 1,580 Jews.

The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
19,489	7,817	2,320	174	29,800

These farms supported a population of 75,937, of whom 32,932 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There are 185 miles of railway.

Finance.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1895-96 stated the income of the State at 22,487,000 marks, of which 7,400,000 marks are derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The amount of the direct taxes is about 566,500 marks. The expenditure of the State is 21,487,000 marks. The income for the German Empire is 5,062,000 marks, the expenditure the same. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1894, to 1,038,592 marks, and the State property to 5,372,527 marks.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.M.G.

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I. and of Grand-duchess Sophie Princess of Sweden. Regent, April 24, 1852 ; took the title of Grand-duke September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. *Offspring*:—I. *Friedrich*, born July 9, 1857 ; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862 ; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820 ; married, May 3, 1842, to the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829 ; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. Offspring of the union are two children :—I. Princess *Marie*, born July 26, 1865 ; married, July 2, 1889, to Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Anhalt. II. Prince Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. III. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832 ; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, created Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. IV. Princess *Marie*, born Nov. 20, 1834 ; married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zaehringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of last century, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines ; since then it has been united, and in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the former German Empire its territory received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, from 1815 to 1866, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made peace with Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows :—

Karl Wilhelm . 1709-1738 | Karl . 1811-1818 | Leopold . 1830-1852
 Karl Friedrich . 1738-1811 | Ludwig 1818-1830 | Ludwig II.¹ 1852-1856

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,876,269 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the territorial nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 20 of whom are elected by towns, and 43 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect: the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, receive an allowance of 12 marks a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy contains 52 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it is divided into 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,578 communes (Gemeinden), 116 communal cities, and 1,462 parishioners.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole, and of the four commissioners' districts :—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1890
		1885	1890	
Konstanz . .	1,609	281,036	281,770	175·1
Freiburg . .	1,830	460,384	469,515	256·6
Karlsruhe . .	993	421,784	445,156	448·3
Mannheim . .	1,390	438,051	461,426	332·2
Total . .	5,822	1,601,255	1,657,867	284·8

Adding the part of the Lake of Constance next to Baden the area is 5,892 square miles.

Between 1880 and 1885 the annual rate of increase was 0·39 per cent.; between 1885 and 1890 the increase was 56,612, or at the rate of 0·71 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1890, 42·59 per cent. lived in communities with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 57·41 per cent. in smaller communities; 810,582 were males, and 847,285 females—i.e. 104·53 females per 100 males.

¹ Under the regency of his brother, the reigning Grand-duke.

There were ten towns with a population of over 10,000 at the census of 1890 :—

Mannheim .	79,058	Heidelberg .	31,739	Baden .	13,884
Karlsruhe .	73,684	Pforzheim .	29,988	Bruchsal	11,909
Freiburg .	48,909	Konstanz .	16,235	Rastatt .	11,557
		Lahr .	10,805		

The number of marriages in Baden in 1894 was 12,610, births, 55,817, deaths (besides 2 at sea), 41,109, excess of births over deaths, 14,708. Included in the births were 1,526, or 2·73 per cent., still-born, and 4,842, or 8·67 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden to extra-European countries is estimated as follows :—

1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
6,000	6,000	5,500	6,000	5,500	4,000	2,000

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholic, somewhat more than one-third Protestant. At the census of 1890 there were 1,028,119 Catholics, 597,518 Protestants, 5,217 of other Christian sects, 26,735 Jews, and 278 others.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 355 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 773; the former are divided among 25 deaneries, the latter among 35. The State maintains the Archbishop and his chapter (96,292 marks yearly), and contributes 450,000 marks yearly to the income of the Catholic and Protestant parochial clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes yearly 24,000 marks. The Jews have 15 rabbimates, and receive for their worship yearly 9,200 marks from the State.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes (expenditure on material) and by the State (personal expenditure), and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1893-94 :—

—	Number	Teachers	Students & Pupils
Universities	2	209	2,240
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	358	4,596
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, Ober-realschulen, and Realschulen	19	329	5,451
Other middle schools	24	295	4,055
Elementary schools	1,613	5,572	316,962
Technical academy	1	84	881
Technical, agricultural, and other special schools	189	636	14,077
Total	1,864	7,483	348,262

Besides 29 private middle schools, with 316 teachers and 2,556 pupils, and 16 private elementary schools, with 68 teachers and 1,301 pupils.

Finance.

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The sources of ordinary and extraordinary revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1895 as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	12,619,874	General debt { interest and —	
Indirect taxes	11,137,512	Railway debt { amorti- 18,760,512	
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks	9,875,359	Civil list and appanages	1,876,269
Justice and Police	4,531,395	Ministry of State	159,082
Railways (net)	15,146,250	„ „ Foreign Affairs	239,687
Ministry of Justice	4,882,748	„ „ Justice, Work-ship, and Education	16,212,723
„ „ Interior	2,892,525	Ministry of Interior	13,876,987
„ „ Finance	3,510,432	„ „ Finance	3,144,896
Chamber of Accounts	291	Chamber of Accounts	101,593
Share in Customs of the German Empire	12,414,680	Charges of collection of revenue	10,643,894
		Pensions	3,561,700
		Contribution to German Empire	14,081,208
Total revenue	77,011,066	Total expenditure	82,628,551

The deficit is compensated by surplus of former years (Amortisation-Kasse).

The direct taxes are a land tax, house tax, trade tax, rent tax, and income tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

Baden has no public debt, except the railway debt, amounting at the beginning of 1895 to 333,279,447 marks.

Production and Industry.

Of the area 58·3 per cent. is under cultivation, 36·7 per cent. forests, 5 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 580,820 hectares, vineyards 20,020, chestnut plantations 675, meadows 203,510, pastures 54,500, and forests 565,484 hectares (of which 96,684 belong to the State, 254,570 to the communes, 20,606 to other bodies, and 194,299 to private persons).

The total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was in the year 1882 as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
80,153	139,179	12,872	83	232,287

These farms supported 752,489 persons, of whom 328,091 were actually engaged in agriculture. The chief crops, with the number of hectares under each, in 1894, were:—

Crops	Hectares	Crops	Hectares
Wheat . . .	40,035	Oats . . .	64,601
Spelt . . .	63,909	Beetroot and turnips	85,844
Rye . . .	45,859	Potatoes . . .	87,236
Barley . . .	58,319		

In the same year 301,663 hectares were under hay crops, and 6,952 hectares under tobacco; turnips, hemp, hops, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port; 1894, arrival 3,000,520 tons, departure 662,060 tons. At the end of 1893 the total length of railways in Baden was 929 miles, of which 801 miles belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles of railway on neighbouring territories. The State operates its own railways and the private railways situated in the country. The whole length of these railways is 904 miles, which had (in 1893) an income of 49,338,520 marks, and an expenditure of 31,208,508 marks, leaving a surplus of 18,130,012 marks. The net revenue of the railways belonging to the State serves especially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The capital invested by the State in railways is 450 million marks.

British Chargé d'Affaires at Carlsruhe.—G. W. Buchanan.

Consul.—Ferdinand Ladenburg (Mannheim).

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BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince *Luitpold*. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821; appointed Regent June 10, 1886; married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

1. Prince *Ludwig*, born January 7, 1845; married, February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are ten children:—1. Prince

Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Matilda, born August 17, 1877. 7. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 8. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. 9. Princess Helmtrude, born March 22, 1886. 10. Princess Gondelinde, born August 26, 1891.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846, Inspector-General of the 4th 'army district' (Armee-Inspection) of the German army; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; married December 3, 1893, to Baron Seefried. 2. Princess Augusta, born April 28, 1875; married November 15, 1893, to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

IV. *Arnulph*, born July 6, 1852; Lieut.-General 1st Division in the infantry of the Bavarian army; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886; Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. 2. Prince Alphons, born January 24, 1862; married April 15, 1891, to Princess Louise of Orléans, daughter of the Duke of Alençon. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868; married December 28, 1891, to Count Rodolph of Wrba and Freudenthal. 5. Princess Clara, born October 11, 1874; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Würzburg.

United with the royal family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839, son of the late *Maximilian*, Duke in Bavaria, and married (1) February 11, 1865, to Sophia, Princess of Saxony; (2) April 29, 1874, to Maria Josepha, Princess of Braganza.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,403,986 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—formed in 1893 of 10 princes of the royal family, 3 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 19 old noble families, and

24 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe'; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 16 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks a day during the session, and travel free over the railways.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of six members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,864 square kilometres, or 29,282 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
		1880	1890	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,456	1,006,761	1,103,160	170·9
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,152	660,802	664,798	160·5
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,289	696,375	728,339	318·5
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,729	537,990	537,954	145·0
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	576,703	573,320	212·3
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,923	671,966	700,606	238·2
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	619,436	618,489	191·6
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,788	650,166	668,316	176·1
Total	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	191·6

To this area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since 1875 has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Density per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1875	5,022,390	171·5	0·80
1880	5,284,778	180·4	1·01
1885	5,420,199	185·1	0·51
1890	5,594,982	191·6	0·64

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the censuses of 1880 and 1890 :—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1880	412	7,791	224	1,462,410	27·7	7,808	3,822,368	72·3
1890	244	7,777	209	1,782,463	31·9	7,812	3,812,519	68·1

In 1890 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1890	—	No.	Population 1890
Large towns ¹ .	2	493,184	Small towns .	41	410,245
Medium ,, .	10	393,938	Country ,, .	191	415,283

¹ See p. 538 for official signification of these terms.

In 1890 the population included 2,731,120 males and 2,863,862 females ; i.e., 104·9 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	1,721,213	1,721,850	3,443,063
Married	911,803	912,900	1,824,703
Widowed	96,734	226,816	323,550
Divorced and separated .	1,370	2,296	3,666

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 74,313.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration viâ German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
13,350	12,249	10,586	9,725	10,756	10,057	8,541	3,986

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of December 1, 1890 :—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1890	Towns	Dec. 1, 1890
Munich (München) .	350,594	Kaiserslautern . .	37,047
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	142,590	Bamberg	35,815
Augsburg	75,629	Ludwigshafen . .	33,216
Würzburg	61,039	Bayreuth	24,556
Fürth	43,206	Hof	24,455
Ratisbon (Regensburg).	37,934	Pirmasens	21,041

The following table shows the annual movement of the population in five years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1889	39,515	205,908	6,707	28,533	154,249	51,659
1890	40,004	201,437	6,436	28,527	159,042	42,395
1891	41,400	212,156	6,719	29,894	160,428	51,728
1892	41,683	210,150	6,728	29,619	160,295	49,855
1893	41,605	216,610	6,601	30,581	162,051	54,559

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. At the census of December 1885 there were 3,839,168 Roman Catholics, and 1,521,114 Protestants, the proportion being 709 Roman Catholics to 281 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 1, 1890 :—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,030,713	63,524	6,291
Lower Bavaria	659,197	5,201	182
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	314,276	398,945	10,998
Upper Palatinate	492,095	44,125	1,487
Upper Franconia	243,014	326,426	3,664
Middle Franconia	158,535	528,608	12,294
Lower Franconia	493,603	109,727	14,646
Suabia	567,644	95,307	4,323
Total	3,959,077	1,571,863	53,885

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 3,625 Old Catholics, 3,456 Mennonites, and 2,587 Irvingites, Greek Catholics, and Free Christians, and 489 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg ; 6 bishoprics ; 211 deaneries ; and 2,902 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories, 80 deaneries, and 1,077 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls ; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1892 there were 5,094 Catholic schools, 1,909 Protestant, 133 mixed, and 89 Jewish. In 1892 there were 497 agricultural schools, with 9,893 pupils, besides 12 winter schools, with 552 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the

Reichsgericht. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 18 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 Oberlandesgerichte and 28 Landgerichte.

In 1892 the number of poor receiving relief was 183,220, the sum expended on them being 7,732,297 marks. Of the total number 114,427 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates for each of the years 1890 and 1891 provided for revenue and expenditure of 280,291,642 marks; and for each of the years 1892 and 1893, for revenue and expenditure of 306,292,271 marks. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated as follows for each of the financial years 1894 and 1895:—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes	37,903,008	Public debt	49,995,430
Indirect	103,945,150	Civil list and appanages	5,403,906
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c.	151,481,221	Council of State	27,840
State domains	30,809,978	Diet	461,375
Miscellaneous receipts	4,201,312	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	647,945
		„ Justice	14,886,240
		„ Interior	22,500,338
		„ Finance	4,189,359
		„ Worship and Education	25,500,610
		Pensions and allowances	9,972,413
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure	50,895,280
		Charges of collection of Revenue	141,729,038
		Various expenses	2,131,495
Total gross revenue	328,341,269	Total expenditure	328,341,269

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and income-tax.

The debt of Bavaria amounted at the end of June, 1895, to 1,388,856,567 marks. Of this amount 1,034,460,400 marks is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 1,068,363,209 marks (end 1892) are the property of the State. For five or six years the annual receipts from the railways have exceeded the charges for the railway debt, in some years by as much as 6,000,000 marks.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army, having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag (see page 546). The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial army in 1895-96 was as follows in officers and men :—

	Officers	Men		Officers	Men
Infantry	1,342	41,705	Pioneers	72	2,000
Jäger	36	1,230	Train	36	1,132
Landwehr	70	592	Special	341	166
Cavalry	256	7,111			
Artillery	395	9,124	Total	2,548	63,060

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
174,056	374,907	131,964	594	681,521

These farms supported a population of 2,665,123, of whom 1,355,466 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons, in 1893, with the annual average for 1882-91, were as follows :—

—	1893		Average Yield 1883-92	—	1893		Average Yield 1883-92
	Area, in hect.	Yield			Area, in hect.	Yield	
Wheat	323,711	1·35	1·35	Oats	450,538	0·81	1·28
Rye	554,426	1·43	1·24	Potatoes	316,361	12·45	10·17
Barley	353,982	1·19	1·41	Hops	26,227	0·18	—

Vines occupied 23,792 hectares in 1892, and yielded 737,680 hectolitres, as against 846,550 hectolitres in 1890 of wine; 2,179 hectares (1893) were planted with tobacco, yielding 4,131 metric tons of dried leaf.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1893 was 10,758,546 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria (see *German Empire*, p. 556). The average quantity manufactured is 15,019,297 hectolitres, of which 2,385,555 hectolitres are exported. In 1893-94, 7,142 distilleries produced 183,000 hectolitres of alcohol.

In 1894 Bavaria had 3,710 miles of railway, of which 3,152 miles belonged to the State.

British Minister Resident.—Victor A. W. Drummond, appointed 1885.
Consul.—John S. Smith.

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BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, and May 27, 1879, by a Senate of sixteen members, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 42 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 22 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 99 English square miles. The population amounted in 1875 to 142,220, inclusive of a Prussian garrison; in 1880 it was 156,723; on December 1, 1885, it was 165,628; on December 1, 1890, it was 180,443. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, reaching the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum; but it sank afterwards, for in the five years from 1885 to 1890 the increase was but 1·64 per annum. Of the total population in 1890, 88,144 were males, 92,299 females—i.e. 104·7 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1894, 1,621, births, 6,028—190 (3·15 per cent.) still-born, 366 (6·07 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 3,194; surplus, 2,644.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. The following table shows the emigration statistics for three years:—

Year	From Bremen itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total
1892	961	58,267	67,801	127,029
1893	828	38,618	66,845	106,291
1894	589	16,680	30,230	47,499

The foreign emigrants were chiefly natives of Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 1, 1890, Bremen contained 169,991 Protestants (94·2 per cent.), 8,018 Roman Catholics (4·4 per cent.), 1,360 other Christians, 1,031 Jews, and 43 'unclassified.'

Bremen contains two *Amtsgerichte* and a *Landgericht*, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1894, 3,433 persons were convicted of crime—i.e. 182 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1885, 3,959 persons, with 7,282 dependents, received public poor-relief.

Finance.

In 1894-95 the revenue was 17,123,182 marks, and expenditure 25,535,763 marks, including 7,369,498 of extraordinary expenses. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The debt amounted, in 1894, to 114,811,900 marks. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 65 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is carried on under the German, and about 33 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1894 was 694,485,348 marks, of which 50,145,891 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 672,109,730 marks, of which 28,084,940 marks went to Great Britain.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Dec. 31, 1894, was 414, of 427,735 tons, the number including 197 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 228,438 tons. Of the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag, 54 (aggregate tonnage 139,062) belong to the navigation company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which maintains communication between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, Eastern Asia, and Australia; 29 steamers belong to the 'Hansa' Company, plying to Madras and Calcutta, and 28 to the 'Neptun' Company, trading with European ports.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consuls.—(Bremen) Herr Boyes, (Brake) Herr Gross, (Bremerhaven) Herr Schwoon.

BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married, April 19, 1873, to Princess *Maria*, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1, Prince *Friedrich Heinrich*, born July 15, 1874; 2, Prince *Joachim Albrecht*, born September 27, 1876; 3, Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was **Wilhelm I.**, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to his refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. Duke of Cambridge, the

nearer *agnate* heir, also not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and vast private estates and domains in the same district and adjoining, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of November 22, 1851, and March 26, 1888. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting, according to the law of 1851, of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by those who are highest taxed; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,424 English square miles, with a population of 403,773 inhabitants (201,428 males, 202,345 females), according to the census of December 1, 1890. The increase was at the rate of 1·32 per cent. per annum in the five years 1880–85, and 1·68 in 1885–90. Marriages, 1894, 3,420; births, 14,995; deaths, 9,259; surplus, 5,736. Included in the births are 495 (3·30 per cent.) still-born, and 1,630 (10·87 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants 1889, 268; 1890, 305; 1891, 254; 1892, 333; 1893, 331; 1894, 195. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 16,419 Catholics in 1890.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 101,047 inhabitants at the Census of Dec. 1, 1890; in 1895, 120,000.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. It is in two parts; the first, Staatshaushalts-Etat, comprehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and sciences. For the year from April 1, 1895, to April 1, 1896, the revenue of the Staatshaushalts-Etat is fixed at 13,190,000 marks, and the expenditure at 14,171,000 marks, the deficit of this and of last year is provided for by a new loan of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million marks. The revenue and expenditure of the Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat are put at 2,421,000 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks. The public debt of the Duchy, exclusive of a premium-loan repayable by 1,219,740 marks yearly till 1924, and of the new loan, at the commencement of 1895 was 28,396,288 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for railways. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to nearly 42 million marks in 1895, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1932, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 5, 1882, 53,611 agricultural enclosures each under one household, having a population of 113,177, of whom 59,643 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 34,129 were less than 1 hectare, 14,149 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,168 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 165 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards.

The chief crops are wheat (30,670 hectares in 1893), rye (34,140), oats (30,520), and beetroot (24,735). The produce in 1894 was:—wheat, 77,380,000 kilogrammes; rye, 66,091,000; barley, 16,940,000; oats, 75,213,000; beetroot 917,692,500 (beetsugar 100,998 tons).

In 1894 minerals, including salt, were raised to the value of 4,616,300 marks.

There were 280 miles of railway in 1894.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G. C. M. G.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

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HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—Staatsgewalt—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of

the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any other public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city, while the other 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,490 in 1890), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 158 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1885, of 518,620, and on December 1, 1890, 622,530. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of three divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1890:—City of Hamburg, with suburb, 323,923; 15 outlying suburbs (Vororte), 245,337; Landgebiet, 53,270. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the rate of 2·51 per cent. per annum; from 1871 to 1875 at the rate of 3·41, 1875–80 at 3·10; in 1880–85 at 2·66 per cent., and in 1885–90 at 4 per cent. yearly. A large stream of emigration, chiefly to America, flows through Hamburg. Of the population in 1890, 308,535 were males and 313,995 females, i.e. 101·1 females per 100 males. There were 16,748 foreigners—3,688 Austrians, 2,731 Swedish and Norwegians, 3,116 Danes, 1,661 British, 3,526 other Europeans, 2,026 non-Europeans, and 28 unclassified—resident in Hamburg in 1890.

The following table shows the number of emigrants viâ Hamburg for five years:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1890	1,608	23,321	74,421	99,350	93,013	6,337
1891	1,905	29,819	112,658	144,382	130,958	13,424
1892	1,919	26,225	80,676	108,820	99,431	9,389
1893	2,194	28,316	28,362	58,872	46,933	11,939
1894	1,580	14,717	22,530	38,827	32,001	6,826

Marriages (1894), 6,123 ; births, 24,019 (752, or 3·13 per cent., still-born ; 2,851, or 11·87 per cent., illegitimate) ; deaths, 11,791 ; surplus of births, 11,476.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 1, 1890, Hamburg contained 567,617 Protestants (91 per cent.), 23,288 Roman Catholics (3·74 per cent.), 8,204 other Christians, 17,973 Jews (2·89 per cent.), and 5,448 unclassified.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the ‘Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,’ or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1893, 8,917 persons, i.e. 186·0 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 22,738 persons, with 27,351 dependents, received public poor-relief.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the “Landgebiet” of Hamburg on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
4,856	1,039	632	16	6,543

These farms supported a population of 20,530, of whom 8,736 were actively engaged in agriculture.

Finance.

For 1895 the revenue was estimated at 65,696,514 marks, and expenditure 72,166,926 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to nearly one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 12,564,800 marks in 1895 ; for education the expenditure is 6,974,874 marks. The direct taxation amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1895, amounted to 326,881,481 marks. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany (comp. table on p. 562). The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during five years :—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1890	50,069,666	1,376,929	25,123,295	1,260,475
1891	54,251,889	1,521,399	26,830,608	1,295,425
1892	54,907,741	1,489,180	24,207,611	1,197,824
1893	54,963,151	1,556,879	26,356,645	1,291,343
1894	59,974,209	1,566,059	27,470,203	1,214,589

The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The total value of the imports in 1894 was 171,735,950 marks, and of the exports 6,897,770 marks. The marine trade of Hamburg in 1894 in millions of kilogrammes was :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	2,035·4	858·3	United States .	755·0	411·5
France . . .	110·0	29·3	Brazil . . .	72·9	124·6
Holland . . .	48·3	46·7	Other American Ports .	889·1	261·7
German Ports .	115·8	218·3	Total for America .	1,717·0	797·8
North Europe .	248·0	335·3	Asia . . .	515·2	188·9
Other European Ports . . .	1,023·8	125·4	Africa . . .	146·4	102·8
Total for Europe	3,581·3	1,613·3	Australia .	37·5	44·2

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of five years was as follows :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1890	8,176	5,202,825	8,185	5,214,271	16,361	10,417,096
1891	8,673	5,762,369	8,684	5,766,318	17,357	11,528,687
1892	8,569	5,639,010	8,565	5,640,163	17,134	11,279,173
1893	8,792	5,886,378	8,838	5,933,580	17,630	11,819,958
1894	9,165	6,228,821	9,175	6,248,875	18,340	12,477,696

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1890	6,978	4,815,327	6,040	3,831,535	13,018	8,646,862
1891	7,368	5,310,657	6,238	4,176,775	13,606	9,487,432
1892	7,175	5,203,044	6,036	3,941,981	13,211	9,145,025
1893	7,339	5,443,571	6,313	4,091,911	13,652	9,535,488
1894	7,471	5,812,312	6,628	4,322,551	14,099	10,134,863

The number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at Hamburg were as follows :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1890	2,827	2,151,634	226	196,759	2,160	1,567,537	892	782,897
1891	2,980	2,416,329	244	216,118	2,162	1,664,305	1,049	955,430
1892	2,996	2,473,994	176	162,765	2,027	1,518,121	1,138	1,115,712
1893	3,032	2,581,559	203	182,405	2,017	1,541,630	1,211	1,211,036
1894	3,097	2,813,564	169	129,841	2,047	1,610,055	1,210	1,329,141

The total number of sea-going vessels, above 17·65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1890-94 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1890	268	164,650	297	356,755	565	521,405	12,786
1891	273	175,975	305	377,439	578	553,414	13,507
1892	275	194,482	323	392,932	598	587,414	13,963
1893	287	196,687	347	422,385	634	619,072	14,489
1894	282	189,642	366	474,711	648	664,353	14,904

In 1894 there were 23 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas.

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HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—**Ernst Ludwig**, born November 25, 1868; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married, April 19, 1894, to Grand-duchess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring, Elizabeth, born March 11, 1895.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—I. *Victoria*, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Alix*, born June 6, 1872; married to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 14, 1894.

Uncles of the Grand-duke.—I. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, created Freifrau zu Nidda; widower, Jan. 6, 1879; remarried, Sept. 20, 1892, to Emily Hrzik, created Frau von Dornberg; offspring, Charles, Count of Nidda, born Jan. 4, 1879. II. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845, married, Feb. 24, 1884, to Louisa Bender, created Frau von Lichtenberg.

Children of Prince *Alexander*, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. (died Dec. 15, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825 (died Sept. 7, 1895). Offspring of the union are ¹:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30, 1884; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885; Louise, born July 13, 1889; George, born Nov. 6, 1892. 3. Heinrich, born October 5, 1858; married, July 23, 1885, to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain; offspring, Alexander, born Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria, born Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold, born May 21, 1889; Maurice, born October 3, 1891. 4. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861.

¹ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hartenau, died Nov. 16, 1893.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,331,857 marks, the sum including allowances to the princes.

Constitution.

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856, 1862, and 1872. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, and who do not reside at the seat of the Legislature, receive an allowance of 9s. a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into three departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior and of Justice; and of Finance.

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1880, 1885, and 1890:—

	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
		1880	1885	1890	
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	264,614	263,044	265,912	209·5
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	531	277,152	291,189	307,329	578·8
Starkenburg	1,166	394,574	402,378	419,642	359·9
Total	2,966	936,340	956,611	992,883	334·8

There were 492,348 males and 500,535 females in 1890. Increase from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 1·14 per cent. per annum; from 1880 to 1885 at the rate of 0·43 per cent.; from 1885 to 1890 at the rate of 0·76 per cent. There were 8,241 marriages in Hesse in 1894, 33,180 births and 21,439 deaths, leaving a surplus of 11,741 births. Among the births 1,215, were or 3·66 per cent., stillborn, and 2,641, or 7·96 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants, 2,220 in 1888, 2,011 in 1889, 2,122 in 1890, 1,992 in 1891, 1,716 in 1892, 1,422 in 1893, and 515 in 1894.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 72,059; Darmstadt, the capital, 56,399 (including Bessungen); Offenbach, 35,085; Worms, 25,474; Giessen, 20,571 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1890.

Religion and Instruction.

Of the population in 1890, 666,118 were Protestants; 293,651 Catholics; 7,390 other Christian sects; 25,531 Jews; and 193 unclassified, or of 'no religion.'

Hesse has a university at Giessen, with 568 matriculated students and 30

'listeners' in 1895, a technical university at Darmstadt, with 796 students and 112 'hospitants' in 1895. There are 1,019 public elementary schools (1895), and 906 advanced elementary schools, besides 33 higher schools.

Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years. The revenue for the financial period 1894-97 was estimated at 27,352,964 marks in ordinary, 7,083,590 marks in extraordinary, per annum; and the expenditure at 27,563,830 marks in ordinary, 3,903,980 marks in extraordinary, per annum. The public debt amounted to 40,181,846 marks in 1895, of which 36,419,420 marks are railway debt; against this are active funds of the State amounting to 3,862,816 marks. The total annual charge of the debt in the budget of 1894-97 is 1,559,590 marks in ordinary, and 1,164,133 marks in extraordinary.

Production and Industry.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1882) 128,526, with a population of 381,995, of whom 156,296 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 54,029 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,199 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,174 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 124 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. The chief crops are wheat (37,592 hectares in 1893-94), rye, (69,113), barley (56,583), oats (47,268), and potatoes (67,452). Minerals to the value of 1,617,667 marks, salt of 612,543 marks were raised in 1893.

Hesse has 599 miles of railway, of which 234 belong to the State.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—G. W. Buchanan.

Consul-General.—Sir Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).

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LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Alexander, born January 16, 1891, son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, March 20, 1895. *Regent*—Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, son of Prince Adolf Georg of Schaumburg-Lippe and Princess Hermine of Waldeck-Pyrmont; born July 20, 1859; married November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia; appointed regent, April 24, 1895.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Biesterfeld, &c. The Prince has not a civil list. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the

reigning Prince. From the Domanium Prince Adolf, as Regent, receives a dotation of 250,000 marks a year.

Constitution:

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

The population at the census of December 1, 1890, numbered 128,495, living on an area of 469 English square miles. At the census of 1880, the inhabitants numbered 120,216, showing an increase at the rate of 0·5 per cent. per annum. Of the population 62,978 were males, and 65,517 (or 104 per 100 males) females. Marriages, 1894, 1,088; births, 4,770; deaths, 2,667; surplus, 2,103; of the births 195 (4·08 per cent.) were stillborn, and 220 (4·61 per cent.) illegitimate.

The emigration statistics are as follows:—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
58	122	28	49	47	166	245	55

The capital, Detmold, has 9,735 inhabitants (1890). Except 4,332 Catholics and 989 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

The budget is arranged for two years. For 1895-96 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 1,190,514 marks; for 1896-97 at 1,194,318 marks.

In 1882 the separate farms were as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
14,567	7,210	1,515	29	23,321

These farms supported a population of 45,733, of whom 19,619 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 18 miles.

British Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LUBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, pre-

sided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 115 English square miles, of which the population in 1880 was 63,571, including a garrison ; on December 1, 1890, the population was 76,485 (37,471 males and 39,014 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1875 ; in 1880 the city had increased to 51,055, in 1885 to 55,399, and in 1890 to 63,590. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 2·28 per cent. per annum ; in the five years from 1875 to 1880 at the rate of 2·34 per cent. ; in 1880-85 at 1·29 per cent. ; and in 1885-90 at 14·79 per cent.

In the State of Lübeck the movement of population during four years was as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Emigration
1891	619	2,611	1,707	904	105
1892	620	2,569	1,455	914	85
1893	611	2,680	1,646	934	117
1894	631	2,589	1,384	1,205	80

In 1894 there were 170 illegitimate births, or 6·6 per cent. of the total births, and 63 still-births, or 2·4 per cent.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On December 1, 1890, Protestants numbered 74,544 (97·5 per cent.), Roman Catholics 1,143 (1·5 per cent.), other Christians 122, Jews 654, and 'unclassified' 22. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1890) 18 elementary schools (9 for each sex), with 6,778 pupils ; for boys 1 gymnasium (601 pupils), 1 Höhere Bürgerschule (233 pupils), 1 private higher school (522 pupils), and 3 public middle schools ; for girls there are 4 private high schools and several private middle schools. There are also a public technical school for apprentices, and 2 private commercial schools. Four daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 139 men, and in 1890 cost 240,620 marks ; 1891, 240,113 marks ; 1892, 235,322 marks ; 1893, 245,132 marks. In 1890, 585 ; 1891, 544 ; 1892, 603 ; 1893, 540 criminals were convicted. In 1891, 1,023 ; 1893, 1,339 persons received poor-relief from the State 'Armen-Anstalt,' which spent, in 1893, 105,505 marks out of a revenue of 118,838 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for the year 1895-96 amounted to 4,299,933 marks, and the expenditure to 4,616,194 marks. About one-sixth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests ; one-fourth from interest ; and

the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fourth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1895, to 19,597,621 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The total commerce of Lübeck was as follows :—

Year	Imports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	486,756	194,435	276,324	160,314
1891	836,891	225,273	516,101	196,393
1892	805,301	225,512	496,539	199,761
1893	810,071	233,905	484,602	195,640
1894	838,691	250,650	514,368	205,123

Imports by sea in 1894, 67,360,179 marks ; exports, 130,782,318 marks.

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics see under Germany.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1894 was 31 of 24,025 registered tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck at the end of 1894 was 32, with an aggregate tonnage of 12,413, of which 28 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,454, were steamers.

The State contained 29 miles of railway in 1894, belonging to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz III., born March 19, 1851 ; son of Friedrich Franz II. and Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz ; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 15, 1883 ; married, January 24, 1879, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. Offspring : 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879. 2. *Friedrich*, born April 9, 1882. 3. *Cecile*, born September 20, 1886.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852 ; married May 5, 1881, to the Duchess Maria of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring : 1. Paul Friedrich, born May 12, 1882. 2. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 3. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants ; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854 ; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857 ; married, November 6, 1886, to Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869. V. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871. VI. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VII. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Ausschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of the 48 towns. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,135 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1890:—Grand-ducal Domains, 191,195; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 119,194; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 8,442; Town Estates, 259,511. Total, 578,342. Average density, 112·6 per square mile. Though the average density is low, and the soil very fertile, there was a gradual decrease of population up to 1875, and again in 1880–85, though between 1875 and 1880 there was a large increase. Population: 1867, 560,628; 1871, 557,707; 1875, 553,785; 1880, 577,055; 1885, 575,152; 1890, 578,342. Of the total population in 1890, 42·7 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants or upwards, 57·3 per cent. in rural communes; 78,052 lived in medium towns, 73,352 in small towns, and 94,270 in country towns. The rural population was thus 332,668. The chief towns are Rostock (44,409 inhabitants), Schwerin (33,643 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (16,787 inhabitants), and Güstrow (14,568 inhabitants). In 1890 the population included 285,092 males and 293,250 females, i.e. 102·9 females per 100 males.

More than one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing, as is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 there were 2,628 foreigners in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Marriages, 1893, 4,504; total births, 18,125; stillborn, 606 (3·3 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,308 (11·7 per cent.); total deaths, 12,460; surplus of births, 5,665.

The numbers of emigrants, viâ German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, for eight years were as follows:—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
1,419	1,144	1,226	1,133	1,536	1,329	1,046	396

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1890 there were : Roman Catholics, 5,034 ; Jews, 2,182 ; other Christians, 905. The State Church is Protestant. There are 478 Protestant churches and 346 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are about 1,315 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy ; Gymnasia, 7 with 1,782 pupils ; Realschulen, 9 with 1,838 pupils ; normal schools, 2 with 204 pupils ; navigation schools, 2 ; agricultural schools, 2 ; architectural school, 1. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1893, 3,616 criminals were convicted, i.e. 70·6 per 10,000 inhabitants over 12 years of age. On October 31, 1890, 374 persons were in prison—304 men, 55 women, and 15 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into about 1,700 poor-law districts. In 1885, 14,475 heads of families, or solitary paupers, with 8,735 dependents, were relieved at a total cost of 1,308,488 marks. A poor-rate, averaging about 1 per cent. on incomes, may be levied by the poor law districts.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for 1895–96 at 18,915,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 4,138,000 marks (for 1895–96). On July 1, 1895, the public debt was estimated at 110,659,000 marks. The interest of the railway debt (10,509,000 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

On June 5, 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
62,409	20,919	8,459	1,310	93,097

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,059,043 hectares, and supported 293,348 persons, of whom 116,135 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops were as follows in 1894 :—Wheat, 42,411 ; rye, 170,102 ; barley, 18,532 ; oats, 113,622 ; potatoes, 47,120 ; hay, 107,454. In 1894 the yield was (in quintals) :—wheat, 1,728,718 ; rye, 3,908,062 ; barley, 702,374 ; oats, 3,572,268 ; potatoes, 8,742,262 ; hay, 6,157,460 (1893).

In 1895 the railways measured 630 miles.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring: *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: Mary Augusta, born May 8, 1878; Jutta, born January 24, 1880; Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882; and Carl Barwin, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, in common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard, which alone participates in the Constitution, and Ratzeburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, has never been put in force. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the *Ritterschaft* (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 60 proprietors of *Rittergüter* belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke; the debt is estimated at 6,000,000 marks.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,131 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population in 1875 was 95,673; in 1880, 100,269; in 1885, 98,371; on December 1, 1890, it was 97,978; it was decreasing steadily, through emigration, previous to 1875, although there is a less density than in any other State of the German Empire, less than 100 inhabitants living on the square mile. During the census period, 1871–75, the decrease of population

was at the rate of 0·35 per cent. per annum. During 1875–80 there was an increase at the rate of 0·94 per cent. per annum, and in 1880–85 a decrease of 0·39 per cent. per annum. Of the total population in 1890, 47,971 were males, and 50,007 were females, or 103·9 females per 100 males. Marriages, 1893, 681; births, 3,176; deaths, 2,227; surplus of births, 949. Among the births were 115 (3·62 per cent.) still-born, and 414 (13·0 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows :—

1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
149	155	241	262	198	333	175	45

With the exception of 654 Catholics and 489 Jews (1890), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 9,481 inhabitants in 1890.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1882 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,576	2,519	1,411	215	17,721

These farms supported 49,244 persons, of whom 19,142 were actively engaged upon them.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has 136 English miles of railway.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, K.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827; the son of Grand-duke August and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, February 27, 1853; married, February 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826 (died February 3, 1896), daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring: I. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born November 8, 1852; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess *Elizabeth* (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; issue a daughter, *Sophia*, born February 2, 1879. II. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of

Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l.*; he draws also a considerable revenue from private estates of the family in Holstein, Silesia, and Russia.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 33 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (*Provinzialräthe*), of 15 and 14 members respectively, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue of the Duchy and Principalities is :—1894, 13,863,471 marks; 1895, 9,174,971 marks; 1896, 9,210,571 marks. The estimated expenditure :—1894, 10,526,316 marks; 1895, 10,369,137 marks; 1896, 10,445,551 marks. The debt of the Grand-duchy amounted, at the beginning of 1895, to 46,860,218 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,479 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1895 :—Duchy of Oldenburg, 295,930; Principality of Lübeck, 35,554; Principality of Birkenfeld, 42,178. Total, 373,662. In 1890 the total was 354,968 (males, 175,967; females, 179,001, i.e. 102 per 100 males).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows :—1867, 315,995; 1871, 312,728; 1875, 319,314; 1880, 337,478; 1885, 341,525; 1890, 354,968.

In 1890 only 23·4 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 24,722 inhabitants in June, 1895.

In 1893 there were 2,885 marriages, 12,772 births, 8,144 deaths; surplus of births, 4,628. Of the births 461 (3·6 per cent.) were still-born, and 668 (5·2 per cent.) illegitimate. The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
1,040	1,038	1,223	1,001	1,142	1,296	1,123	680

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

In 1890 Oldenburg contained 274,410 Protestants (77·3 per cent.), 77,766 Roman Catholics (21·9), 1,208 other Christians (0·4), 1,552 Jews (0·4), and 32 (0·1) unclassified. The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the higher schools of Oldenburg in 1894 :—

—	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasia	5	73	857
Realschulen	2	37	708
Höhere Bürgerschulen	6	28	590
Höhere Töchterschulen	3	32	493
Seminary { Protestant	1	10	105
{ Catholic	1	4	29
Bürger and agricultural (1893)	1	13	166

In addition to these are a middle 'Stadtsschule' for boys, with 17 teachers and 576 pupils; two 'Stadtsschulen' for girls, with 22 teachers and 598 pupils; and a school of navigation, with 6 teachers and 55 pupils.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1893, 2,375 persons, or 95·9 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve, were convicted of crime. In 1885, 7,471 persons, with 5,282 dependents (in all 3·73 of the population), received public poor-relief.

Production.

Of the total area, 552,880 hectares are cultivated; about half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In June 1882, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
23,529	26,657	7,773	67	50,262

These farms supported 174,562 persons, of whom 71,879 were actively engaged upon them.

Oldenburg had 435 km. of railway on January 1, 1895, which are all under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

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PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia ; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich*, born July 7, 1883 ; 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born July 14, 1884 ; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan. 29, 1887 ; 5. Prince *Oscar*, born July 27, 1888 ; 6. Prince *Joachim*, born Dec. 17, 1890 ; 7. Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860 ; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862 ; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse ; offspring of the union is a son, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866 ; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870 ; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece, Duke of Sparta. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872, married, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Luise*, born Dec. 3, 1838 ; married, Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen-

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of

106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a decree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Krondotations at the total sum of 2,573,098 $\frac{2}{3}$ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution ; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850 ; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Kron-dotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss- und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9–June 15)	1888
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850 ; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851 ; May 21 and June 5, 1852 May 7 and 24, 1853 ; June 10, 1854 ; May 30, 1855 ; April 14 and 30, 1856 ; May 18, 1857 ; May 17, 1867 ; March 27, 1872 ; April 5, 1873 ; June 18, 1875 ; Feb. 19, 1879 ; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon

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accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The first Chamber, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 433 members—352 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg; the proportion to the population is now (1890) 1 to every 69,181. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into ten departments, as follows :—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst; appointed October, 1894.

2. *Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Im-*

perial Secretary of State for the Interior.—Dr. Karl Heinrich von *Boetticher*, born January 6, 1833.

3. *Minister for Interior.*—Freiherr von der *Recke* von der Horst ; born 1847 ; appointed December 9, 1895.

4. *Minister of War.*—General Bronsart von *Schellendorf* ; born December 21, 1833 ; appointed October, 1893.

5. *Minister of Public Works.*—Herr *Thielen*, born 1831 ; appointed June 22, 1891.

6. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Freiherr von *Hammerstein-Loxten* ; born October 6, 1827 ; appointed October, 1894.

7. *Minister of Justice.*—Dr. *Schönstedt* ; appointed October, 1894.

8. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs.*—Dr. Julius Robert *Bosse*, born July 12, 1832 ; appointed March 24, 1892.

9. *Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Johannes *Miquel*, born February 21, 1829 ; appointed June 8, 1890.

10. *Minister of Commerce.*—Freiherr von *Berlepsch*, born March 30, 1843 ; appointed January 31, 1890.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise' or circles, and the latter into *Amtsbezirke* or *Bürgermeistereien*, these again into *Gemeinden* or *Gutsbezirke*. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council ; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The principal functionaries are all elective ; but the elections must be confirmed by the Government.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1890
		1885	1890	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) .	14,281	1,959,475	1,958,663	137·2
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,852	1,408,229	1,433,681	145·5
Berlin	25	1,315,287	1,578,794	64,440·6
Brandenburg	15,381	2,342,411	2,541,783	165·3
Pomerania (Pommern) . . .	11,627	1,505,575	1,520,889	130·8
Posen	11,183	1,715,618	1,751,642	156·6
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,563	4,112,219	4,224,458	271·4
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,747	2,428,367	2,580,010	264·7
Schleswig-Holstein	7,299	1,150,306	1,217,437	166·8
Heligoland ¹	(0,23)	—	(2,086)	—
Hanover (Hannover)	14,855	2,172,702	2,278,361	153·4
Westphalia (Westfalen) . .	7,802	2,204,580	2,428,661	311·3
Hesse-Nassau	6,059	1,592,454	1,664,426	274·7
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,422	4,344,527	4,710,391	452·0
Hohenzollern	441	66,720	66,085	149·9
Total	134,537	28,318,470	29,955,281	222·7

¹ Heligoland has been attached to Schleswig-Holstein since 1891.

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since the beginning of the present century. The figures for 1797 are estimated merely.

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1797	118,030	8,700,000	73·7	—
1816	106,614	10,349,031	97·1	1·0
1831	106,614	13,038,960	122·3	1·7
1858	108,514	17,739,913	163·5	1·3
1861	108,514	18,491,220	170·4	1·4
1867	134,046	23,971,337	178·8	1·06
1871	134,046	24,643,623	183·8	0·70
1875	134,179	25,742,464	191·8	1·06
1880	134,468	27,279,111	202·9	1·19
1885	134,505	28,318,470	210·5	0·76
1890	134,537	29,955,281	222·6	1·15

Of the total population in 1890, 48·5 per cent. lived in towns and rural communes of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 51·5 per cent. in communes with less than 2,000 inhabitants.

While the town population increased at the rate of 1·74 per cent. per annum between 1880 and 1885, the country population increased at the rate of 0·22 per cent. per annum. The town population in 1890 was 11,786,061, showing a rate of increase of 2·33 per cent. per annum since 1885, while the rate of increase in the country districts was only 0·46 per cent. per annum.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows at the census periods, 1880, 1885 and 1890 :—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1880	1,287	54,784 ¹	1,615	11,614,985	42·6	53,169	15,664,726	57·4
1885	1,280	55,002 ²	1,648	12,754,674	45·0	53,722	15,563,796	55·0
1890	1,263	53,640 ³	1,726	14,529,598	48·5	53,177	15,425,683	51·5

¹ Including 15,829 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

² Including 16,403 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

³ Including 16,559 separate 'Gutsbezirke.'

The urban population was thus distributed in 1890 :—

—	No.	Pop. 1890	—	No.	Pop. 1890
Large towns ¹	16	3,979,886	Small towns	319	3,018,096
Medium „	76	2,721,908	Country „	507	1,581,742

¹ See p. 538 for the official signification of these terms.

In 1885 the population included 13,893,604 males and 14,424,866 females—i.e. 103·8 females per 100 males; in 1890 there were 14,702,151 males and 15,253,130 females—i.e., 103·7 females per 100 males. With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution in 1890 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	9,160,469	8,804,992	17,965,461
Married	5,075,364	5,097,416	10,172,780
Widowed	450,203	1,319,068	1,769,271
Divorced or separated	16,115	31,654	47,769

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536, and some particulars as to race on the same page.

In 1890 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 164,798, of whom 49,194 were Austrians and Hungarians, 34,392 Dutch, 10,347 Russians, 31,439 Danes, 6,507 Swedes and Norwegians, 7,414 British, 4,932 Belgians, 5,066 Americans (United States), 6,096 Swiss, and 1,708 French.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years 1889-93 :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1889	240,996	1,136,588	42,084	90,413	724,803	411,785
1890	244,657	1,130,120	37,962	87,512	755,105	375,015
1891	245,906	1,177,209	39,046	90,150	728,463	448,746
1892	245,447	1,143,904	37,401	88,287	752,055	391,849
1893	248,348	1,195,293	39,043	92,092	785,520	409,773

In 1893 3·27 per cent. of the total births were still-born, and 7·70 per cent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports, Dutch ports, and Antwerp was in 1889, 57,957 ; in 1890, 59,702 ; in 1891, 78,141 ; in 1892, 76,196 ; in 1893, 53,471 ; and in 1894, 24,203. The following table, indicating the emigrants from each province in 1894, shows that the northern provinces contribute most largely :—

Hanover	4,612	Hesse-Nassau	1,514
Brandenburg (with Berlin) .	2,845	Saxony	1,240
Posen	2,663	Westphalia	1,133
Pomerania	2,451	Silesia	1,040
Schleswig-Holstein	2,416	East Prussia	684
West Prussia	1,793	Hohenzollern	22
Rhine	1,790		

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population within the present (1890) limits of the 28 principal towns as at the census of December 1, 1890 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,578,794	Aachen	103,470
Breslau	335,186	Halle-on-Saale	101,401
Cologne (Köln)	281,681	Dortmund	89,663
Magdeburg	202,234	Essen	78,706
Frankfort-on-Main	179,985	Charlottenburg	76,859
Hanover	163,593	Kassel	72,477
Königsberg	161,666	Erfurt	72,360
Düsseldorf	144,642	Posen	69,627
Altona	143,249	Kiel	69,172
Elberfeld	125,899	Wiesbaden	64,670
Danzig	120,338	Görlitz	62,135
Stettin	116,228	Duisburg	59,285
Barmen	116,144	Frankfort-on-Oder	55,738
Krefeld	105,376	Potsdam	54,125

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. The numbers and proportions of the different creeds at the census of 1885 were as follows:—Protestants, 18,244,405, or 64·4 per cent.; Roman Catholics and Greek (Oriental) Catholics, 9,621,763, or 33·9 per cent.; other Christians, 82,030, or ·29 per cent.; Jews, 366,575, or 1·29 per cent.; others and unknown, 3,697. In 1890 there were 19,230,376 Protestants, 10,252,807 Roman Catholics and Greek (Oriental) Catholics, 95,349 other Christians, 372,058 Jews, and 4,691 others and unknown. Protestants are in a decided majority in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, Hanover, Berlin, East Prussia, and Hesse-Nassau (from 97·6 to 69·5 per cent.); Roman Catholics are in the majority in Hohenzollern (95 per cent.), Rhineland (71), Posen (66), Silesia (53), Westphalia (51), and West Prussia (50). Jews are most numerous in Berlin (5·0 per cent.), Hesse-Nassau (2·7), Posen (2·5), West Prussia (1·5), and Silesia (1·1).

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Upper Rhenish ecclesiastical province it is fixed by a concordat between the Government and Pope Pius VII. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were in 1880, 9,146 Protestant ministers and 8,300 Roman Catholic priests, besides 300 monks and 4,600 nuns. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1888-89 the sum of 3,928,883 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 1,297,306 marks for the Catholic Church.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught, or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the

charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities.¹ The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1890 was returned at 5,401,566.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1893-94) ¹	11	1,334	13,107
Gymnasias and Progymnasias (1893-94)*	318	5,459	88,965
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1893-94)*	186	2,714	46,896
Realschulen (1893-94)*	64	942	22,116
Public elementary schools (1891)	34,742	76,107	4,916,476
Private	495	767	21,678
Middle schools (public)	550	4,972	131,270
(private)	1,134	6,900	80,868
Public normal schools (1892)	122	893	10,836

¹ Winter half year.

The number of elementary schools in Prussia in 1822 was 20,440 ; in 1843, 23,646 ; in 1864, 25,056 ; in 1878, 32,613 ; and in 1891, 34,742.

There are also 3 technical high schools, 2 forestry schools, 2 technical mining schools, 2 agricultural high schools, agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools, 214 other schools for various aspects of agriculture, besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, all the high schools, some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see table on p. 541.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*) ; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. The Consistorium, which has no jurisdiction in the school administration, and the Provincial Schul-Collegium are separate provincial authorities, not sections of the same authority. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

¹ The system of secondary education common to Prussia and the rest of Germany is described on p. 539.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

In the budget of 1891-92 the sum of 83,905,473 marks was set down for instruction of all categories. Of this amount 78,628,177 marks are ordinary or permanent expenditure. On the ordinary expenditure there were allotted to Universities, 7,954,775 marks; higher institutions, 6,302,085 marks; elementary instruction, 58,448,637 marks; technical schools of the upper and lower grade, 5,922,680 marks. The total cost of public instruction in Prussia in the year 1891-92 was 232,526,000 marks, as follows:—Universities, 14,117,000; higher institutions, 31,309,000; elementary and middle schools, 177,100,000; technical schools, 10,000,000.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Prussia contains 15 Oberlandesgerichte (see *German Empire*, p. 540). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1889 there were 228,038 criminal convictions in Prussia, or 112·8 for every 10,000 inhabitants above the age of twelve. In 1885, 528,257 persons, with 425,035 dependents, received public poor-relief; i.e. 3·36 per cent. of the population were paupers. The following table shows the criminal (1889) and pauper (1885) statistics for the different provinces:—

Provinces	Criminals		Paupers		
	Persons Convicted	Per 10,000 Inhab.	Heads of Families and Solitaries	Dependents	Total per Cent.
East Prussia . .	24,289	174·0	45,349	33,132	4·00
West Prussia . .	17,122	176·4	31,373	23,100	3·86
Berlin (City). . .	13,947	131·4	55,083	32,124	6·63
Brandenburg. . .	17,172	102·3	36,536	25,483	2·64
Pomerania . . .	10,909	103·3	28,038	22,305	3·34
Posen	20,303	173·2	27,106	23,910	2·97
Silesia	40,783	137·5	74,406	53,854	3·11
Saxony	17,357	99·7	32,616	25,628	2·39
Schleswig-Holstein	7,504	91·4	25,314	17,634	3·73
Hanover	13,088	84·1	30,507	23,011	2·46
Westphalia . . .	11,157	72·4	31,777	32,565	2·91
Hesse-Nassau . .	10,047	88·8	25,962	17,770	2·74
Rhineland . . .	24,013	77·9	83,075	93,628	4·06
Hohenzollern . .	347	72·9	1,115	891	3·00

From these figures it will be seen that there is little or no local connection between the highest or lowest returns of paupers and criminals.

Finance.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure during each of the six years ending March 31 from 1890 to 1895;

1890, 1891, and 1892 being the final accounts, 1893 and 1894 being revenue accounts, and 1895 the budget estimates:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1890	1,959,908,747	1,831,772,073	1893	1,815,626,970	1,839,985,635
1891	2,060,703,514	1,929,079,035	1894	1,888,714,140	1,886,493,040
1892	2,078,397,012	1,977,455,024	1895	1,949,649,391	1,949,649,391

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit. In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1896, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

REVENUE.		Marks	EXPENDITURE.		Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—			A. Working Expenses:—		
Domains and forests		81,859,724	Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests		41,032,030
Various		1,600,000	„ „ Finance		118,666,090
Total		83,459,724	„ „ Commerce & Industry:—		
Ministry of Finance:—			Administration of mines, &c.		108,924,767
Direct taxes		161,553,900	Ministry of Public Works:—		
Indirect taxes		68,022,000	Administration of railways		575,460,299
Lottery		82,462,400	Total working expenditure		844,083,186
Marine Bank		1,985,000	B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—		
Mint		354,670	„ „		
Total Ministry of Finance		314,377,970	„ „		
Ministry of Commerce & Industry:—			„ „		
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works		119,836,444	„ „		
Ministry of Public Works:—			„ „		
State railways		983,854,891	„ „		
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—			„ „		
Dotations		352,002	„ „		
General Finance Administration		302,951,722	„ „		
Total Dotations, &c.		303,303,724	„ „		
State Administration:—			„ „		
Ministry of State		3,799,704	„ „		
Foreign Office		4,600	„ „		
Ministry of Finance		2,507,531	„ „		
„ „ Public Works		5,255,000	„ „		
„ „ Commerce and Industry		2,167,544	„ „		
„ „ Justice		62,279,500	„ „		
„ „ the Interior		11,187,575	„ „		
„ „ Agriculture, &c.		4,367,327	„ „		
„ „ Public Worship and Instruction		3,121,663	„ „		
„ „ War		300	„ „		
Total State Administration		94,670,744	„ „		
Total estimated revenue		1,899,473,497	C. Administrative Expenditure:—		
			Ministry of Finance		75,760,354
			„ „ Public Works		23,904,748
			„ „ Commerce and Industry		6,918,391
			„ „ Justice		94,071,000
			„ „ the Interior		53,880,145
			„ „ Agriculture, Domains, and Forests		17,657,268
			„ „ Public Worship and Instruction		107,701,153
			„ „ State		6,409,606
			„ „ Foreign Affairs		533,200
			„ „ War		120,617
			Total administrative expenditure		386,965,482
			Total ordinary expenditure		1,837,214,103
			Extraordinary expenditure		62,259,394
			Total expenditure		1,899,473,497

The total expenditure amounts to 3*l.* 5*s.* per head of population. The direct taxes amount almost to 6*s.* per head. The income-tax averages about 2*s.* 11*d.* per head of population. Since April 1, 1895, only the income-tax and a new supplementary tax (*Vermögenssteuer*) are direct State-taxes; the land-tax, the house-tax, and the trading-tax are received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1895-96, as follows:—

—	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest:		
State Treasury Bills	29,711,700	5,561,254
Consolidated debt at 4 per cent.	3,592,667,850	—
„ „ 3½ per cent.	1,916,623,150	—
„ „ 3 per cent.	635,000,000	—
Preference loan of 1855	1,920,000	2,400,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	105,091	105,091
State railway debt	164,610,079	3,137,356
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	13,228,448	3,052,511
Total national debt	6,353,866,318	14,256,213

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 279,879,270 marks in the financial year 1895-96.

The debt amounts to 10*l.* 12*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge to over 9*s.* per head. In 1890 the total value of incomes was estimated by Dr. Soetbeer at 10,000 million marks, or 500,000,000*l.* sterling, and the average per head at 342 marks, or 17*l.* 2*s.*

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1894-95:—

—	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry of the Line	11,122	280,067	—
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	364	8,856	—
Bezirks-Kommandos	539	4,134	—
Cavalry	2,490	51,096	49,982
Artillery (field and fortress)	3,543	64,463	23,121
Engineers	691	15,138	—
Military Train, &c.	2,655	7,890	3,279
Total	21,404	431,644	76,382

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The table on p. 536, showing the division of the population of Germany according to occupations, indicates which branches are of most importance in Prussia. About one-half, or twelve millions, of the inhabitants are dependent upon agriculture as sole or chief occupation. Of the total area 20,853,532 hectares are productively occupied by crops or forests. On June 5, 1882, the number and areas of separate farms were as follows :—

Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Above 100 hectares	Total
1,456,724	1,178,625	384,408	20,439	3,040,196

These farms supported a population of 11,678,383, of whom 4,625,893 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons per hectare in 1894-95 and the annual average yield for the period 1878-94 are as follows :—

—	1894-95		Average Yield 1878-94
	Hectares	Yield	
Wheat	1,153,158	1·48	1·29
Rye	4,579,261	1·09	0·93
Barley	860,426	1·38	1·18
Oats	2,580,128	1·26	1·06
Potatoes	2,062,850	9·19	7·71
Hay	3,272,476	2·30	2·15

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Silesia, Saxony, Hanover, Rhineland, and West Prussia ; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom ; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Saxony and Silesia ; and oats in Silesia, East Prussia, Hanover, Rhineland, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes.

In 1893-94 Prussia contained 316 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 8,400,757 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 1,001,804 tons of raw sugar. In 1893-94 there were 6,284 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 24,368,817 hectolitres of beer, or 77 litres per head of the population.

In 1893-94 there were 6,649 distilleries in operation, which produced 2,643,725 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to over 90 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province ; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1848 to 70,643,979 tons in 1894, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 17,791,062 tons.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows the quantities (in metric tons) and the values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1893-94 :—

	1893		1894	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal . . .	67,657,844	440,336,577	70,643,979	454,072,427
Lignite . .	17,553,419	44,444,470	17,791,062	42,051,362
Iron ore . .	4,007,900	24,146,267	4,012,446	24,564,894
Pig iron . .	3,539,702	164,475,479	3,744,116	172,193,163

Prussia yields about one-half (143,354 tons in 1894) of the world's annual production of zinc; and copper (21,966 tons) and lead (92,379 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1894 was 576,679,725 marks.

Commerce.

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollverein), which now includes the whole of the Empire, with exception of few districts in Baden and of small parts of the ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde. This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, and telegraphs. There are 83 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. On May 15, 1895, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows:—

Railways	Miles
1. Owned or administered by the State	16,550
2. Owned and administered by private companies	936
Total	17,486

In 1878 the lines owned by the State had a length of only 3,066 miles, while those owned by private companies extended to 11,066 miles.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

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REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXII., born March 28, 1846; the son of Prince Heinrich XX. and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded his father Nov. 8, 1859; married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852; died September 28, 1891.—Offspring:—I. *Heinrich XXIV.*, born March 20, 1878. II. *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881. III. *Maria*, born March 26, 1882. IV. *Caroline*, born July 13, 1884. V. *Hermine*, born Dec. 17, 1887. VI. *Ida*, born Sept. 4, 1891.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, was set down as 1,333,260 marks, for 1896. There is a public debt of 116,100 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 122 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 62,754 (30,497 males and 32,257 females), 916 being foreigners. Population per square mile 514·3. Of the population 61,572 were Protestant, and 936 Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1890) 20,141 inhabitants. In 1893 there were 519 marriages, 2,914 births, 1,846 deaths; surplus of births, 1,086. Of the births 99 (3·4 per cent.) were stillborn, and 235 (8·1 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1889, 47; 1890, 66; 1891, 117; 1892, 63; 1893, 27. In 1893 there were 476 criminals convicted. In 1885 743 paupers were relieved, the dependents of the paupers numbering 596.

Agriculture.

On June 5, 1882, there were in the Principality 3,922 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 1,827; 1–10 hectares, 1,445; 10–100 hectares, 669; over 100 hectares, 6. In 1893 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	3,069	5,103	Potatoes ...	2,092	16,871
Wheat	284	429	Oats	2,567	2,994
Barley	1,508	1,896	Hay	5,322	8,544

There are 22 miles of railway.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 14, 1867; married,

Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Agnes* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886. Offspring :—I. Prince *Heinrich* XXVII., born November 10, 1858 ; married November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg ; four children. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859 ; married November 17, 1887, to Prince Hermann of Solms-Braunfels.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called *Heinrich*, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Köstritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. On November 27, 1892, the hereditary prince (*Heinrich* XXVII.) received authority from the reigning prince to carry on the government in his name.

The annual estimated public income was given as 2,091,400 marks for the financial period 1893-95, with an expenditure of 2,080,051 marks. There is a public debt (1895) of 1,040,550 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 319 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 119,811 (57,866 males and 61,945 females), 850 being foreigners. Population per square mile 375·6. Of the total population 118,072 were Protestant, 1,181 were Catholic, 386 other Christians, and 147 were Jews. The capital, *Gera*, has (1890) 39,599 inhabitants. In 1893 there were 1,116 marriages, 5,393 births, and 3,649 deaths ; surplus of births 1,744. Of the births 173 (3·2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 686 (12·7 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1890, 206 ; 1891, 248 ; 1892, 237 ; 1893, 169 ; 1894, 75. In 1893 there were 1,021 criminal convictions. In 1885 1,464 paupers were relieved ; the dependents of the paupers numbered 1,105.

Agriculture.

In 1894 there were in the Principality 10,141 farms, as follows :—under 1 hectare, 3,389 ; 1-10 hectares, 5,004 ; 10-75 hectares, 1,680 ; over 75 hectares, 68. In 1894 the cultivated area and produce were as follows :—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	8,127	11,650	Potatoes ...	5,179	46,075
Wheat	1,810	3,318	Oats	6,592	9,821
Barley	3,296	4,749	Hay	14,028	27,180

Railways (1893), 49 miles.

British Consul General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824. Offspring:—Princess *Marie*, born Aug. 2, 1854; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick. *Brother of the Duke*; Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Maria Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 27, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871; 4. Louise, born August 11, 1873, married February 6, 1895, to Prince Edward of Anhalt-Dessau.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (*Domänen-fideicommiss*).

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The deputies are elected for three years. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2, of Justice; 3, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates for the period 1893-95, exhibiting an annual revenue of 3,847,110 marks, and an expenditure of the same amount. Two thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. The public debt in July 1895 amounted to 887,450 marks, covered seven times over by the active funds of the State.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 511 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 170,864 (83,010 males and 87,854 females), 890 being foreigners. Population per square mile 332·4. Of the total, 168,549 were Protestant and 2,091 Catholic. The capital, Altenburg, had in 1890 31,439 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the “*Ostkreis*” (eastern part of the Duchy) are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years. In 1893 there were 1,510 marriages, 7,255 births, 5,080 deaths; surplus of births 2,175. Of the births 315 (4·3 per cent.) were stillborn, and 845 (11·6 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1889, 65; 1890, 117; 1891, 112; 1893, 81; 1894, 29. In 1893 there were 1,022 criminals convicted. In 1885, 1,703 paupers were relieved, the dependents of the paupers numbering 1,219.

Agriculture.

In 1885 there were 16,208 separate farms in the Duchy, as follows: under 1 hectare, 8,111; 1-10 hectares, 5,547; 10-100 hectares, 2,500; over 100 hectares, 41. The agricultural population at the time being 54,579. In 1893 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	18,474	30,894	Potatoes ...	8,348	116,272
Wheat	7,625	13,537	Oats	14,563	14,930
Barley	7,100	9,923	Hay	11,312	21,091

There are 107 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Duke.

Alfred, born August 6, 1844, son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria of Great Britain; succeeded his uncle, Ernest II., August 22, 1893; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia. Offspring:—1, Alfred, born October 15, 1874; 2, Marie, born October 29, 1875; married January 11, 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; 3, Victoria, born November 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse; 4, Alexandra, born September 1, 1878; 5, Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I. received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. The reigning Duke receives 300,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domains.

Constitution and Finance.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as

many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and of six years for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1891-97 is estimated at 420,500 marks, and expenditure 236,500 marks; revenue for Gotha 1893-97, 2,144,226 marks, expenditure 1,182,425 marks. The special State revenue for each year from 1893 to 1897 for Coburg is set down at 812,700 marks, and for Gotha at 1,959,924 marks; while the common State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha is set down at 2,012,182 marks, and expenditure 2,647,190 marks. The public debt, in 1895, amounted to 2,967,100 marks for Coburg, and to 140,198 marks for Gotha, both being largely covered by productive investments.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 755 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 206,513 (99,746 males, and 106,767 females), 662 being foreigners. Population per square mile 273·5. Of the total 202,444 were Protestant and 2,909 Catholic; there were also 549 Jews. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, had respectively 29,134 and 17,106 inhabitants. In 1893 there were 1,708 marriages, 7,447 births, 4,884 deaths; surplus of births 2,563. Of the births 228 (3·1 per cent.) were stillborn, and 868 (11·7 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1889, 276; 1890, 206; 1891, 238; 1892, 198; 1893, 73. In 1893 there were 1,456 criminals convicted. In 1885, 2,511 paupers were relieved, the dependents of the paupers numbering 2,037.

Agriculture.

In 1882 there were in the Duchy 26,403 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 12,410; 1-10 hectares, 10,908; 10-100 hectares, 3,051; over 100 hectares, 70; the agricultural population being then 65,796. In 1893 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	12,672	15,625	Potatoes ...	10,779	115,557
Wheat	11,220	10,055	Oats	16,983	6,973
Barley	13,104	9,301	Hay	19,317	24,554

There are 110 miles of railway.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872; (3)morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Ellen Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm; offspring of the union is a daughter, Feodora, born May 12, 1879. II. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859; married morganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Fensen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889, to Adelheid, Countess of Lippe Biesterfeld; offspring two daughters and two sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892, and Ernst, born September 23, 1895.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus, which is estimated for the 3 financial years 1894-96 at 430,770 marks.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870 and 1873. It provides for a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget for the 3 financial years 1894-96 states the revenue at 7,483,980 marks, and the expenditure at 6,622,440 marks. More than one third of the revenue is drawn from State domains belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are Matrikularbeitrage (or contributions) for the Empire (estimated at 1,609,680 marks), the interest of the public debt, 471,329 marks, and the expenses for the administration of the State domains and of the State. The debt in 1895 amounted to 11,309,256 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 953 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 223,832 (108,914 males and 114,918 females), 412 being foreigners. Population per square mile 234·8. Of the total 219,207 were Protestants; 2,780 were Catholic; 1,560 were Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1890, 12,029 inhabitants. In 1893 there were 1,745 marriages; 8,279 births; 5,213 deaths; surplus of births, 3,066. Of the births 294 (3·6 per cent) were stillborn, and 1,026 (12·4 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1889, 174; 1890, 241; 1891, 232; 1892, 183; 1893, 64. In 1893 there were 2,115

criminals convicted. In 1885 there were 1,922 paupers relieved, the dependents of the paupers numbering 2,023.

Agriculture.

In 1885 there were in the Duchy 31,835 separate farms, as follows : under 1 hectare, 15,706 ; 1-10 hectares, 12,973 ; 10-100 hectares, 3,090 ; over 100 hectares, 66. In 1893 the cultivated area and produce were as follows :—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	19,072	19,451	Potatoes ...	13,085	142,263
Wheat	10,453	8,976	Oats	18,067	7,777
Barley	6,305	4,250	Hay	27,268	31,299

There are 163 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

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SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Carl Alexander, born June 24, 1818 ; the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie Paulowna, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father July 8, 1853 ; married October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. *Offspring* :—I. Prince *Carl August*, born July 31, 1844 ; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar ; died November 20, 1894 ; offspring, (1) Wilhelm Ernest, heir-apparent, born June 10, 1876, and (2) Bernhard Heinrich, born April 18, 1878. II. Princess *Maria*, born January 20, 1849 ; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz. III. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854 ; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.

I. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar ; major-general in the British army ; married Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

II. Prince *Herrmann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding ; married June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg, of which union there are offspring five children.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640.

After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally, on the death of the last duke of Eisenach in 1741, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 960,000 marks, or 48,000%.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom one is chosen by the noble landowners; four by other landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-one by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-one indirectly. All citizens over twenty-five years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1896 to 1898 comprises an annual income and an annual expenditure of 9,656,218 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 93,567,670 marks. The public debt amounted to 4,982,446 marks on January 1, 1895. The debt is more than covered by the productive capital of the State.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,388 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population was 292,933 in 1875; 309,577 in 1880; 313,946 on December 1, 1885; 326,091 on December 1, 1890. During the years from 1875 to 1880 the increase was at the rate of 1·10 per cent. per annum, 0·28 in 1880-85, 0·77 in 1885-90. Of the population in 1890, 157,905 were males and 168,186 females; *i.e.* 106·5 females per 100 males. Foreigners numbered 1,326. Marriages, 1894, 2,550; births, 11,260; deaths, 6,719; surplus of births, 4,541. Among the births, 383 (3·40 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,120 (9·95 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1890, 37 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 63 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 24,546 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1890. The number of emigrants in eight years was as follows:—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
354	368	137	98	97	173	104	122

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1890 Saxe-Weimar contained 312,738 Protestants (95·9 per cent.), 11,641 Catholics (3·6 per cent.), 418 other Christians, 1,252 Jews, and 42 unclassified.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*, p. 541) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1894-95 were as follows :—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	462	904	54,308
Gymnasia	3	50	677
Realgymnasia	2	28	528
Realschulen (2 private)	4	45	559
Normal schools	2	34	197
Drawing schools	2	8	595
Deaf-mute and blind asylum	1	11	43

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera, common to Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1893, 2,229 persons, *i.e.* 85·7 per 10,000 inhabitants above the age of 12, were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar. In 1885, 4,198 persons, with 2,601 dependents, received public poor relief, *i.e.* 21·66 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Production.

Nearly one-half of the population are supported by agriculture, and 224,625 hectares, or nearly two-thirds of the entire area, are cultivated. The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
14,632	19,408	6,016	147	40,203

These farms supported a population of 132,057, of whom 55,417 were actively engaged in agriculture.

There were 193 miles of railway in 1893.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.M.G.
Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 23, 1828 ; eldest son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for a military career, and entered the army of Saxony 1843, and of the Confederate States of Northern Germany 1867. Commander of the German army of the Meuse in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated field-marshal in the German army 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Queen Karoline, born August 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.

I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830 ; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia ; widow February 10, 1855.

II. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832 ; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Nominated field-marshal in the German army June 15, 1888. Offspring of the union are six children :—1. Princess Matilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865 ; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893 ; Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867 ; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869 ; married April 5, 1894, to Duchess Maria Isabella of Württemberg. 5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870. 6. Prince Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089–1103 ; he was succeeded by his uncle, Thiemo (1103–1123), and Konrad the Great (1123–1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar ; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763–1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I. (1806–1827), Anton (1827–1836), Friedrich August II. (1836–1854), Johann (1854–1873).

King Albert has a civil list of 3,142,300 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting annually to (1894–95) 603,215 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831 ; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849 ; May 5, 1851 ; November 27, 1860 ; October 19, 1861 ; December 3, 1868 ; October 12, 1874 ; April 13, 1888 ; and April 20, 1892. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line ; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age ; one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Standesherrschaften,' the Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character as 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee ; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates for life ; ten noble proprietors

and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-seven deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay at least 30 marks in direct State taxes; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay three marks annual land-tax or other direct contributions, or who own land with a dwelling-house. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws; no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

The executive is in the King and in the Ministry of State (*Gesamt-Ministerium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 14,992·94 square kilometres, 5,787 English square miles. The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'Kreishauptmannschaften,' or chief governmental divisions:—

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Density per Sq. Mile
		Dec. 1885.	Dec. 1890	
Dresden	1,674	860,558	950,530	567·8
Leipzig	1,378	774,036	871,132	632·2
Bautzen. . . .	953	356,560	370,739	389·0
Zwickau	1,782	1,190,849	1,310,283	735·3
Total	5,787	3,182,003	3,502,684	605·3

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since the first satisfactory census is illustrated in the following table:—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1834	1,595,668	272	—	1875	2,760,586	471	1·99
1846	1,836,433	313	1·3	1880	2,972,805	507	1·54
1855	2,039,176	348	1·2	1885	3,182,003	543	1·41
1864	2,337,192	399	1·6	1890	3,502,684	605·3	2·00
1871	2,556,244	436	1·3				

Of the total population in 1890, 1,596,797, or 45·6 per cent., live in towns and the remainder, 54·4 per cent., in rural communes.

The population in 1890 included 1,701,141 males, and 1,801,543 females, *i.e.* 105·9 females per 100 males. The conjugal condition of the population was as follows :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Children	609,859	622,200	1,232,059
Adults—			
Unmarried	411,258	389,505	800,763
Married	633,121	633,883	1,267,004
Widowed	43,871	149,578	193,449
Divorced or separated .	3,032	6,377	9,409

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on page 536. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1890 there were (besides other Germans) 79,142 foreigners.

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1889	31,790	147,978	5,339	18,661	95,331	52,647
1890	32,436	145,661	5,147	17,863	98,586	47,075
1891	31,630	152,854	5,374	18,916	94,887	57,967
1892	31,000	147,599	5,071	18,271	94,875	47,653
1893	31,388	151,293	5,135	18,879	97,883	48,275

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
2,434	2,297	2,367	2,577	4,126	4,920	3,908	2,018

There are now twelve towns with a population, according to the results of the census, December 1, 1890, of more than 20,000, namely :—

Leipzig ¹	357,122	Zittau	25,394
Dresden ²	289,844	Glauchau	23,405
Chemnitz ³	145,352	Crimmitschau ⁵	23,068
Plauen	47,007	Meerane	22,446
Zwickau ⁴	46,272	Bautzen	21,516
Freiberg	28,955	Reichenbach	21,496

¹ With suburbs incorporated in 1891 and 1892.

² With suburbs incorporated in 1892.

³ With 1 suburb incorporated in 1894.

⁴ With 1 suburb incorporated in 1895.

⁵ With suburb incorporated in 1891.

Religion.

Although the royal family is of the Roman Catholic confession, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1890 :—Lutherans, 3,237,850, or 95·6 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 128,509, or 3·67 per cent.; Apostolic Catholics,

3,074; Reformists, 12,024; other Catholics, 2,284; Anglicans, 1,180; Jews, 9,368; various sects, 7,913 (including Moravian Brethren or 'Herrnhuter,' 1,260); unclassified, 482. The head of the Lutheran Church are the ministers 'in evangelicis.' The chief governing body is the Landes-Consistorium or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 33 clerical and 40 lay members (1892). Ecclesiastically the Kingdom was divided into 986 parishes in 1894.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 28 school-inspection districts. On December 1, 1894, there were in Saxony 2,213 public Protestant and 41 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volkschulen*), 64 private and chapter schools, and 1,970 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,288 common schools, with a total attendance of 702,665. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden (in 1895, 580 students), 1 mining school at Freiberg, 1 forestry school at Tharandt, and 1 veterinary school at Dresden; further, 17 Gymnasias, 10 Realgymnasias, 30 'Realschulen,' 19 seminaries, and 2 higher girls' schools—altogether 78 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 19,301, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended in the summer of 1895 by 2,798 students, is one of the largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 104 'Amtsgerichte.' (See *German Empire*, p. 532.) The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1892, 24,129, and in 1893, 23,890 persons (or 96·6 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age) were convicted of crime. In 1891, 10,075, in 1892, 12,174 persons were punished as beggars or vagrants.

In 1890, 49,977 persons or 1·43 per cent. received public poor relief. In 1885, 53,190 persons, with 35,412 dependents (in all 2·78 per cent. of the population) received public poor relief.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for each of the two years 1894-95 was 99,401,689 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also for the two years 1894-95 an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 43,381,400 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The net revenue from railways alone amounted in 1894 to 30,636,535 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 29,329,716 marks for each of the years 1894 and 1895.

The public debt amounted in 1894 to 669,521,350 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1893 was 774,702,002 marks; at the end of 1894, 795,974,170 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population was estimated in 1894 at 1,666,521,811 marks, in 1893 at 1,621,317,722 marks, in 1892 at 1,584,950,632 marks, in 1891 1,567,697,118 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-working are also important. Agriculture supported directly and indirectly little more than a sixth of the population in 1882.

In 1894, of the total area, 978,969 hectares were under cultivation, viz. :— 797,229 hectares (81·44 per cent.) arable ; 174,581 hectares (17·83 per cent.) meadow ; 6,590 hectares (0·67 per cent.) pasture ; 569 hectares (0·06 per cent.) vineyard ; besides 387,729 hectares (1893) under wood, of which 168,804 belonged (1893) to the State. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921

These farms supported a population of 578,592, of whom 285,414 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare in metric tons (of 1,000 kilogrammes) at the undernoted dates were as follows :—

	Area		Yield in metric tons		
	1893	1894	1893	1894	Aver. 1883-92
Wheat . . .	51,324	49,626	2·10	2·03	1·76
Rye	221,925	223,341	1·79	1·49	1·34
Barley . . .	29,138	29,159	1·39	1·76	1·51
Oats	186,162	185,041	0·92	1·86	1·56
Potatoes . .	121,764	121,333	12·70	12·03	10·19
Hay, &c. . .	175,510	174,581	2·01	3·53	2·99

On May 1, 1894, the factory hands in Saxony were returned at 404,010, of whom 268,107 were males and 135,903 females ; 158,873 were engaged in the textile industry, 50,683 in the manufacture of machinery and tools, 40,477 in industries connected with stone and earth, and 26,961 in those connected with paper and leather. The total number of factories and industrial establishments was 15,268, of which 5,971 had steam power. The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1889	145	22,281	4,234,713	849,521	40,358	130	7,169	4,990	275	29,450	45,343
1890	148	22,765	4,150,842	848,053	43,696	132	6,939	5,620	280	29,704	49,316
1891	152	24,062	4,366,819	864,376	46,462	112	7,009	5,609	264	31,071	52,071
1892	152	24,023	4,212,875	927,860	42,457	101	6,880	5,097	253	30,903	47,554
1893	153	24,221	4,274,064	940,988	43,171	89	6,453	4,370	242	30,674	47,541

In 1893 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 200,642 metric tons of finished iron, representing a value of 31,925,785 marks. In 1893-94, 726 breweries produced 4,186,502 hectolitres of beer; and 609 distilleries consumed 138,408,500 kilogrammes of raw material in the manufacture of spirits.

Communications.

At the end of 1894 there were 1,663 miles of railway in Saxony, of which 1,526 miles belonged to the State, and 39 miles belonged to companies but were worked by the State.

British Minister Resident.—George Strachey.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

Consul at Dresden.—Henry Palmié.

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Georg, born October 10, 1846, son of Prince Adolph Georg; succeeded his father May 8, 1893; married, April 16, 1882, to Princess *Maria Anna*, of Saxe-Altenburg, born March 14, 1864.—*Offspring*:—1. Prince *Adolph*, born February 23, 1883. 2. Prince *Moritz*, born March 11, 1884. 3. Prince *Wolrad*, born April 19, 1887. 4. Prince *Stephan*, born June 21, 1891. 5. Prince *Heinrich*, born Sept. 25, 1894. *Mother of the Reigning Prince*:—Princess *Hermine*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince George Heinrich of Waldeck.—*Brothers and Sister of the Reigning Prince*.—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died July 28, 1888. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 3. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854; married (morg.) November 28, 1893, to Anna von Köppen, created Countess von Hagenburg. 4. Prince *Adolph*, born July 20, 1859; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich III. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1895-96 the revenue was stated at 881,958 marks, and the actual expenditure at 881,958 marks. There was in 1891 a public debt of 510,000 marks, in 1894 of 360,000 marks.

Area and Population.

The census of 1875 gave a population of 33,133; of 1880, of 35,374; of 1885, of 37,204; and of 1890, of 39,163 (19,435 males, 19,728 females), on an area of 131 English square miles. Marriages, 1893, 298; births, 1,344; deaths, 877; surplus of births, 467. Of the births 45 (3·3 per cent.) were stillborn, and 41 (3·1 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1886, 45; 1887, 103;

1888, 66; 1889, 31; 1890, 35; 1892, 27; 1893, 42; 1894, 3. In 1893 there were 112 criminal convictions. Except 607 Catholics and 366 Jews (1890) the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,186 inhabitants (1890).

Agricultural enclosures (1882), 6,433, with a population of 12,543, of whom 5,088 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 3,609 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,211 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 607 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 6 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards.

The State has 15 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Hon. Charles S. Dundas (Hamburg).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Günther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890; married December 10, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albert VII., 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 291,817 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

Constitution and Finance.

The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1894–96 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 2,757,700 marks each. There is a public debt of 3,910,000 marks, half of which is covered by productive investments.

Area and Population.

The Principality has an area of 363 English square miles, and, in 1890, the population was 85,863 (41,570 males, and 44,293 females). Population per square mile 236·5. The population is Protestant, there being (1890) only 397 Catholics, 43 other Christians, and 71 Jews. Rudolstadt, the capital, has 11,398 inhabitants. In 1893 there were 634 marriages, 3,216 births, and 2,096 deaths; surplus of births, 1,120. Of the births, 124 (3·9 per cent.) were stillborn, and 344 (10·7 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1890, 94; 1891, 116; 1892, 239; 1893, 88; 1894, 38. In 1893 there were 914 convictions for crime. In 1885 847 paupers were relieved, the number of dependents of paupers being 722.

Agriculture.

On June 5, 1882, there were in the Principality 12,503 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 6,541; 1–10 hectares, 4,957; 10–100 hectares, 966; over 100 hectares, 21. In 1893 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	7,428	9,007	Potatoes ...	6,006	64,948
Wheat	3,428	4,217	Oats	5,192	2,740
Barley	3,328	3,565	Hay	7,430	12,190

There are (1894) 24 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—J. L. Schwabach (Berlin).

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl Günther, born August 7, 1830 ; succeeded his father, Prince Günther Friedrich Carl II., July 17, 1880 ; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Brother and Sister of the Prince.—I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.

II. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 500,000 marks, being nearly one fourth of the revenue of the country.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of four years. In the period 1892-95 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 2,764,455 marks, and the annual expenditure to the same. There is a public debt (1895) of 2,699,348 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 333 English square miles, and the population in 1890 was 75,510 (36,674 males, and 38,836 females), 163 being foreigners. Population per square mile 226·7. Of the total, 74,615 were Protestant, 636 Catholic, and 228 Jews. The chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, had respectively 6,634 and 12,818 inhabitants in 1890. In 1893 there were 608 marriages, 2,580 births, 1,713 deaths ; surplus of births, 867. Of the births, 66 (2·6 per cent.) were stillborn, and 244 (9·5 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1889, 73 ; 1890, 118 ; 1891, 61 ; 1893, 52 ; 1894, 9. In 1893 there were 561 criminals convicted. In 1885 there were 796 paupers relieved, the dependents of the paupers numbering 586.

Agriculture.

In 1882 there were in the Principality 11,137 separate farms, as follows : under 1 hectare, 4,818 ; 1-10 hectares, 5,151 ; 10-100 hectares, 1,130 ; over 100 hectares, 38. The agricultural population in that year was 27,958. In 1893 the cultivated area and produce were as follows :—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	6,054	7,886	Potatoes ...	4,629	47,623
Wheat	5,971	6,090	Oats	7,390	3,963
Barley	5,096	4,292	Hay	3,943	4,095

There are 49 miles of railway.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Friedrich, born January 20, 1865 ; the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau ; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 12, 1893 ; married, August 9, 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe. Brothers and sisters of the reigning prince are :—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855 ; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Bentheim. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858 ; married, January 7, 1879, King Willem III. of the Netherlands ; widow, November 20, 1890. III. Princess *Helena*, born February 17, 1861 ; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain ; widow March 28, 1884. IV. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873. V. Prince *Wolrad-Friedrich* (brother on the father's side), born June 22, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

	1893	1894	1895
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Estimated Revenue	1,812,272	1,262,112	1,261,952

The expenditure is estimated at exactly equal to the revenue.

The debt on July 1, 1895, was 2,100,300 marks.

Area and Population.

The Principality has an area of 433 English square miles.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,583; Eisenberge, population, 17,683; Eder, population, 14,913; *Pyrmont*: population, 8,102—total, 57,281.

Of the population in 1890, 27,432 were males, and 29,849 females—*i.e.*, 108·8 females per 100 males.

In 1885 the inhabitants numbered 56,575; in 1880, 56,522; in 1871, 56,224. Marriages, 1893, 386; births, 1,886 (75, or 4·0 per cent., stillborn, and 123, or 6·5 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,132; surplus, 754. Emigrants, 1889, 99; 1890, 83; 1891, 85; 1892, 70; 1893, 25. Criminals convicted in 1893, 185. Except 1,658 Catholics and 753 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has 2,620 inhabitants.

On June 5, 1882, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total.
3,743	4,088	1,590	34	9,455

These farms supported 30,378 persons, of whom 11,539 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 6 miles.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Sir A. C. Stephen, K. C. M. G., C. B.

Consul-General.—Hon. C. S. Dundas (Hamburg).

Reference.

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender auf das Jahr. 1896. Mengerinhausen. 1895.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king); ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882; issue of this union, Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877; (2), April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Augusta*, born October 4, 1826; married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar; issue:—1. Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852. 2. Wilhelm, born December 31, 1853. 3. Prince Bernard, born October 10, 1855. 4. Prince Ernest, born August 9, 1859. 5. Princess Olga, born September 8, 1869.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 2,014,203 marks, or 100,710*l.*, with additional grants of 142,306 marks, or 7,115*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is com-

posed of the princes of the royal family, of the heads of twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with votes in the Imperial Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now eight, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of Deputies (Abgeordneten), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom : six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy ; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy : the chancellor of the University of Tübingen ; seven deputies of towns ('gute Städte'), and sixty-three of districts ('Oberämter'), elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age ; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the hereditary members ; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive an allowance of 9s. 2d. a day during the session and travelling expenses, but to hereditary members of the Upper Chamber payment is made on application only.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice ; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs ; of the Interior ; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs ; of War ; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council, of which the Ministers are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,911 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,528 English square miles.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise) :—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Density per Sq. Mile
		1885	1890	
Neckar	1,284	639,398	665,049	518·0
Black Forest (Schwarz- wald)	1,842	475,277	481,334	261·3
Jagst	1,983	405,085	402,991	203·2
Danube (Donau)	2,419	475,425	487,148	201·4
Total	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	270·5

The increase of population between 1885 and 1890, amounting on the whole to only 0·41 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the

Kingdom. Between 1885 and 1890 there was an increase of 25,651 in the Neckar circle, but a decrease of 2,094 in the Jagst circle. The total increase in the Kingdom during the fifty years from 1840 to 1890 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

Of the total population in 1890, 790,149, or 38·8 per cent., live in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,246,373, or 61·2 per cent., in rural communes.

In 1890 the population included 981,844 males and 1,054,678 females.

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the table on p. 536. In 1890 the number of foreigners was 12,226.

The movement of the population for five years was :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1890	13,747	69,089	2,309	6,911	51,571	17,518
1891	14,274	72,489	2,368	7,321	52,368	20,121
1892	14,169	71,826	2,419	7,494	54,346	17,480
1893	13,994	73,091	2,359	7,526	56,303	16,788
1894	14,878	71,376	2,253	7,727	52,882	18,494

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows for eight years :—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
6,018	6,445	5,629	5,987	6,182	5,728	5,401	2,343

The population in 1890 of the eight largest towns was as follows :—

Stuttgart	139,817	Cannstatt	20,265
Ulm	36,191	Reutlingen	18,542
Heilbronn	29,941	Ludwigsburg	17,418
Esslingen	22,234	Gmünd	16,817

Religion.

The various creeds were distributed as follows at the last religious census, 1890 :—

Creed	Numbers	Per Cent. of Population
Evangelicals	1,406,648	69·1
Roman Catholics	609,594	29·9
Other Christians	7,451	0·37
Jews	12,639	0·62
Others	190	0·01

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—'obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht'—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under

a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are 2,298 elementary public schools with (1893) 4,705 teachers, attended by 305,222 pupils; 79 Realschulen with 9,055 pupils; 68 grammar schools; 18 classical colleges (gymnasias), of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, and 6 lyceums, having (1894) together 8,164 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical University (Polytechnicum) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1892-93 to 6.1 million marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart (see *German Empire*, p. 541). In 1893, 15,111 persons were convicted of crimes, i.e. 94.9 per 10,000 of the population over 12 years of age. In 1892 the number of convictions was 14,526. In 1885, 37,795 persons, with 25,525 dependants (in all 3.17 per cent. of the population), received public poor relief.

Finance.

The final revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1892-93 showed a surplus of 171,101 marks. The estimated revenue for 1894-95 was 67,166,287 marks; estimated expenditure, 1894-95, 69,129,462 marks. The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31, 1897, are as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1895-96	1896-97
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal and Salt Works	8,314,976	8,314,976
Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts	14,240,840	14,310,840
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	1,681,801	1,866,407
Miscellaneous	603,986	497,414
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Rents, Buildings, Trades	9,486,530	9,487,050
Income Tax	6,293,000	6,423,000
Indirect Taxes—Excise	1,783,000	1,783,000
Dog Tax	220,700	220,700
Tax on Taverns	9,516,430	9,516,430
Duties on Successions, &c.	3,080,000	3,080,000
German Empire:—Quotas from Customs, &c.	15,400,630	15,400,630
Total Revenue	70,621,893	70,900,447

Branches of Expenditure	1895-96	1896-97
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	1,993,567	1,993,567
Appanages and Dowries	142,081	142,081
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	19,898,076	20,530,918
Annuities and Compensations	305,597	305,624
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	2,720,500	2,800,000
Others	561,890	571,890
Ministry of Justice	4,127,298	4,127,298
Foreign Affairs	164,513	164,743
the Interior	7,625,266	7,518,955
Worship and Education	10,734,229	10,712,022
Finance	3,621,942	3,645,282
Parliament, Expenses of	425,414	377,383
Reserve Fund	470,000	70,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to	18,333,312	18,334,562
Postage	450,000	450,000
Total Expenditure	71,573,685	71,744,325

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 463,714,292 marks on April 1, 1895, of which the bulk bears interest at 4 per cent. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 427,510,532 marks on April 1, 1895. The total debt amounts to about 224 marks, or 11*l.* 4*s.* per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1895–96 to 19,898,076 marks, or about 10*s.* per head. The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, amounts to (1892–93) 12,705,565 marks, covering 64 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, and nearly 76 per cent. of the interest charge of the railway debt alone.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th of Germany) had on the peace footing, 1894–95, 24,108 men, 4,190 horses, and 132 guns. In 1893–94 there were 10,719 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 4,720 square miles, or about two-thirds of the entire area, are under cultivation, and about three-tenths under forest. On June 5, 1882, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
110,086	172,412	25,479	141	308,118

These farms supported 923,252 persons, of whom 387,454 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1894-95, and the average annual yield for 1883-92 were as follows:—

—	1894-95		Average Yield, 1883-92	—	1894-95		Average Yield, 1883-92
	Hectares	Yield per hect.			Hectares	Yield per hect.	
Wheat .	31,936	1·34	1·27	Potatoes .	90,403	9·53	9·70
Rye .	40,673	1·29	1·10	Hay .	289,400	4·64	4·06
Barley .	98,091	1·49	1·40	Clover, etc.	102,970	4·10	—
Oats .	136,484	1·34	1·22	Hops .	5,754	0·90	—
Spelt .	181,068	1·09	1·05				

In 1894 vines occupied 17,088 hectares, and yielded 351,864 hectolitres of wine.

In 1893-94 were produced 3,478,065 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1893 was 985,466 marks.

In 1893-94, there were in Württemberg 948 miles of railway, all, except 10 miles, the property of the State, which owns, moreover, 106 miles in neighbouring States.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond (residing at Munich).

Consul at Stuttgart.—Albert v. Kaulla.

References.

The following publications of the Royal Statistical Landesamt, Stuttgart: Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde. Oberamtsbeschreibung, neue Folge. Veröffentlichungen des K. Statistischen Landesamts im Staatsanzeiger für Württemberg. Topographischer Atlas des Königreichs Württemberg.

GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen

Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia. Offspring:—1. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 1, 1893. II. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869. III. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872. IV. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876. V. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882. VI. Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821–29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boundaries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the Boulé, consisting of 207 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. Representatives must be at least 30 years of age, and electors 21. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4·3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 2,000 old drachmai (equal to 1,800 new drachmai, or 72*l.*) each per session; for an extra session the allowance varies according to its length from 20*l.* to 72*l.*

The Ministry as constituted June 10, 1895, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—Theodore *Delyannis*.

Minister of Interior.—Kyriakoulis *Mavromichalis*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Alexander *Skouzes*.

Minister of Justice.—Philip *Varvoglis*.

Minister of Marine.—Nicholas *Levides*.

Minister of War.—Colonel *Smolentz*.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Demetrius *Petrides*.

Area and Population.

Greece, at the census of 1889, had a total population of 2,187,208—1,133,625 males and 1,053,583 females—living on an area of 25,041 English square miles. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The Kingdom, excluding these, is divided into 16 nomarchies. In 1879 and 1889 the area and population were as follows:—

Nomarchies (Provinces)	Area : English square miles	Population 1879 ¹	Population 1889	Pop. per sq. mile, 1889
NORTHERN GREECE :—				
Attica and Bœotia	2,472	185,364	257,764	104
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	128,440	136,470	67
Acarnania and Ætolia	3,013	138,444	162,020	34
PELOPONNESUS :—				
Argolis and Corinth	1,442	136,081	144,836	100
Achaia and Elis	1,901	181,632	210,713	111
Arcadia	2,020	148,905	148,285	73
Messenia	1,221	155,760	183,232	150
Laconia	1,679	121,116	126,888	75
ISLANDS :—				
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	95,136	103,442	47
Cyclades	923	132,020	131,508	142
Corfu	431	106,109	114,535	266
Zanthe (Zakynthos)	277	44,522	44,070	160
Cephalonia (Kephallonia)	302	80,543	80,178	265
Soldiers and seamen	—	95,703	—	—
THESSALY :—				
Arta	395	31,178	32,890	83
Trikalla	2,200	117,109	143,143	65
Larissa	2,478	145,706	168,034	68
Natives abroad	—	5,685	—	—
Total	25,041	1,979,453	2,187,208	87

¹ Thessaly, 1881.

The increase of the population of Greece from 1870 to 1879 was at the rate of 1·87, and from 1879 to 1889 1·05 per cent. per annum.

The number of foreigners living in Greece in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks, 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians.

The male population in 1889 according to occupation was as follows :—Agricultural and pastoral, 444,096 ; artisans, 64,211 ; traders and their employes, 117,979 ; workmen and servants, 31,321 ; professions, 15,735 ; officials, 12,109 ; clergy, 10,059 ; defence, 34,624.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 90,000 or 100,000 of distinct Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica ; northwards as far as Thebes ; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under :—Greece, about 2,200,000 ; Asia Minor, 2,000,000 ; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000 ; European Turkey, 3,500,000 ; total 8,100,000.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages,

with surplus of births over deaths, in years from 1881 to 1890, the recently annexed provinces being included only in the years 1889 and 1890 :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1881	41,689	32,195	7,843	9,494
1882	43,157	32,194	11,186	10,963
1884	57,995	35,899	13,657	22,096
1889	74,666	53,512	18,558	21,154
1890	78,226	55,813	19,899	22,413

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1889 :—

Athens . . .	107,251	Corfu . . .	19,025	Pyrgos . . .	12,647
Piræus . . .	34,237	Zante . . .	16,603	Tripolitsa . .	10,698
Patras . . .	33,529	Trikala . . .	14,820	Calamata . .	10,696
Syra . . .	30,208	Larissa . . .	13,610	Argos . . .	9,814

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,800 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church ; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics ; 5,792 Jews ; and 24,165 Mohammedans. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority ; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan ; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Bosnia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece ; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus ; one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago ; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are 161 monasteries and nunneries, with 2,620 monks and 485 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only.

There are (1892) 2,745 primary schools, 295 secondary schools and a university. The total number of teachers is 3,680, and of pupils, 139,385, of whom 22,100 are females. The average number of students who pass the university examinations is 440.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom were as follows in the years from 1885 to 1893, according to official returns. The extraordinary receipts include loans.

Year	Revenue			Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
1885	61,110,128	316,901	61,427,029	127,677,749
1886	63,103,542	32,464,426	95,567,968	131,295,723
1887	82,558,371	93,360,420	175,910,791	92,951,915
1888	89,445,986	4,119,822	93,565,808	108,975,436
1889	83,269,911	99,300,373	182,570,284	107,317,616
1890	79,548,045	43,224,000	122,772,045	129,358,573
1891	89,725,769	12,900,000	102,625,769	125,106,600
1892	94,882,884	10,999,890	105,882,774	107,679,604
1893	96,731,414	9,739,157	106,470,571	101,563,761

For 1894 the budget estimate of revenue was 88,749,669 drachmai, expenditure 89,312,400 drachmai. For 1895 the estimates were:—

Sources of Revenue	Drachmai	Branches of Expenditure	Drachmai
Direct taxes	19,706,908	Public debt	21,926,326
Customs and excise	29,101,000	Pensions	5,311,600
Stamps and dues.	18,366,500	Civil List	1,325,000
Monopolies	11,073,250	Chamber of Deputies	496,560
State property	3,644,560	Ministries:—	
Sales	994,900	Foreign Affairs	2,024,119
Repayments	1,024,000	Justice	5,458,139
Arrears	2,355,000	Interior	11,110,984
Lighthouses	300,000	Instruction, &c.	7,643,618
International Tele- graphs	650,000	Army	15,359,250
Elementary instruction	2,595,000	Marine	5,492,929
Municipal police.	1,200,000	Finance	2,578,467
Extraordinary	320,000	Collecting revenue	9,349,384
		Various	2,074,000
Total	91,331,118	Total	90,150,380

On January 1, 1895, the outstanding public debt of Greece was as follows :—

Date of Loan	Description of Loan	Amount Outstanding	
		Drachmai Gold	Drachmai Paper
	Amortisable :—		
1838	Loan by the three Powers	70,621,012	—
1868	Debt to King Otho's heirs	—	2,026,400
1885	Patriotic Loan (no interest)	—	2,472,560
1880	Sinking-fund Loan	104,668,500	—
1884	„ „ „	92,021,000	—
1887	„ „ „	133,045,000	—
1887	„ „ „	—	14,795,000
1890	Railway Loan	59,926,500	—
1892	Sinking-fund Loan	—	15,485,000
1893	Funding Loan	9,752,810	—
	Total amortisable	470,034,822	34,778,960
	Consolidated :—		
1874	Consolidated Balance of Loan	—	20,303,500
1876	„ „ „	—	886,250
1878	„ „ „ (roads)	—	1,711,545
1880	„ „ „	—	8,900,000
1889	„ „ „	30,000,000	—
1889	„ „ „	125,000,000	—
	Total consolidated	155,000,000	31,801,295
	Forced Currency Debt	16,800,000	102,000,000
	Floating Debt	14,194,075	—
	Total debt.	656,028,897	168,580,255

The amount voted for payment of interest in 1894 was 8,532,768 drachmai gold and 12,002,140 drachmai paper. By the Budget Act which was promulgated March 19, 1894, provision was made for the payment of only 30 per cent. of the interest due on gold loans; and amortisation of these loans, where it had been in progress, was suspended. The sums voted for amortisation in 1894 were 900,000 drachmai gold for the loan of the Powers, and 564,175 drachmai paper.

The total indebtedness per head of population in 1895 was about 13*l.* 4*s.*; and the normal annual charge for interest and amortisation would be about 15*s.* 10*d.* per head.

Municipal taxation is limited to 2½ per cent. on Government direct taxation, and an octroi of 2 per cent. on articles of consumption calculated on a Government valuation.

The municipal revenues amount to 17,180,802 drachmai, and the debts to 19,164,264 drachmai.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service is for 19 years, of which 2 years (with considerable terms of leave) must be passed with the colours, 8 and 7 years in the reserve, and the remainder in the militia or Landwehr.

The nominal strength of the army in 1895 was:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-com-missioned Officers	Total
War Office	204	36	240
Infantry	857	15,182	16,039
Cavalry	93	1,053	1,146
Artillery	222	2,065	2,287
Engineers	101	1,112	1,213
General Services	206	295	501
Military Schools	54	168	222
Gendarmerie	143	3,086	3,229
Total	1,880	22,997	24,877

There were at the same time 3,739 horses and mules, and 120 guns.

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1887, the numerical strength of the army on the peace footing was fixed at 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 100,000 men. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and behind these is what is called the territorial army, numbering 146,000 men.

II. NAVY.

The navy consists of five armour-clad vessels. Of these the oldest (1867 and 1869) are the *Basileus Georgios* (1,770 tons), carrying two 10-ton Krupp guns on the upper deck, with 4 light and 2 machine guns, speed 12 knots; and a wooden vessel, the *Basilissa Olga* (2,060 tons), carrying four 5½-ton and two 3½-ton Krupp guns, speed 10 knots. The steel-built *Hydra* (4,885 tons), and her sister-ships the *Spetsai* and *Psara*, were built in France in 1889-90. Each is protected by an over-all steel belt of 11·8 in. at the water-line, above which is another belt 2·9 in. thick. Each carries three 10·6 in. and four 5·9 in. Canet guns, besides seven 6 pdr. quick-firers, and 18 other small and machine guns. There are 17 torpedo boats over 86 feet in length, 1 torpedo depôt and school, and 2 Nordenfeldt submarine torpedo boats. Of unprotected vessels there are 2 corvettes (1,300 and 1,800 tons), 2 cruisers (1,000 tons each), launched 1884-85; 12 gun-boats (6 built 1881-84, the rest old); 3 revenue vessels (1884); a steel yacht, built in 1868, and an

iron transport, besides miscellaneous craft. According to the system of classification adopted in this book, Greece thus possesses 2 port-defence armourclads ; 3 first-class cruisers, *b* (armoured) ; 3 third-class cruisers *a* and 14 *b* ; and of torpedo craft, 6 first-class, and 11 third class, besides 12 boats less than 80 feet in length. The personnel of the navy includes about 185 officers and cadets, 247 employes, 587 petty officers, 1,643 sailors, 503 stokers, &c. ; total, 3,165 men. The navy is manned partly by conscription from the people of the sea-coast and partly by enlistment. In 1887 the period of service was made two years instead of one.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

According to an official report of 1893, the acreage of agricultural production is approximately as follows :—

Crop	Acres	Yield
Cereals . .	1,111,500	Bush. 20,250,000
Cotton . .	14,800	—
Tobacco . .	12,000	Lbs. 16,000,000
Vineyards . .	336,000	Gall. 66,000,000
Currants . .	168,000	Lbs. 350,000,000
Olives . .	432,000	„ 15,000,000
Figs, &c. . .	52,000	„ 60,000,000
Various . .	211,400	—
Fallow . .	1,200,000	—
Forest . .	2,025,400	—
—	5,563,100	—

There are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres of pasture and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. Works are being carried on for the draining of Lake Copais, the area of which is 61,750 acres. In 1894 about one-third of that area had been reclaimed.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is :—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels ; barley, 3,000,000 bushels ; rye, 825,000 bushels ; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize ; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. In 1892 there were in Greece 100,000 horses, 360,000 cattle, and 2,900,000 sheep.

In the Laurium district the ores and metals produced in 1894 were : iron ore, 214,265 tons ; pig-lead, 16,126 tons ; zinc ore, 23,120 tons ; blend of zinc lead, 1,030 tons ; galena (lead and silver), 11,620 tons ; lead with arsenic, 1,680 tons ; speiss (copper, nickel, iron), 300 tons. Other minerals worked in Greece are silicate of magnesia, barytes, sulphur, emery (at Naxos in 1894, output 3,950 tons), gypsum. Magnesite ore is worked in Eubœa.

Commerce.

The total value of the special commerce of Greece in 1892 was :—Imports, 119,306,000 drachmai ; exports, 82,261,000 drachmai. The special commerce for 1893 and 1894 was as follows with the leading countries :—

—	Imports from (1893)	Imports from (1894)	Exports to (1893)	Exports to (1894)
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	16,669,861	28,699,225	2,336,107	5,076,450
United Kingdom	25,406,478	30,143,700	35,741,870	22,150,850
Austria-Hungary	12,659,894	14,385,425	7,432,476	7,603,425
Turkey and Egypt	15,135,440	9,837,800	4,305,644	9,348,825
France	6,568,413	8,565,500	13,736,121	9,509,800
Italy	2,243,272	2,577,225	2,182,694	4,828,150
Germany	7,987,448	9,144,850	5,196,642	2,060,275
Belgium	1,303,199	1,577,175	5,605,405	7,572,575
United States	2,293,077	3,123,400	5,612,943	2,104,500
Holland	206,988	829,650	5,239,286	2,696,175
Other countries	1,010,866	1,074,875	644,674	1,339,875
	91,484,936	109,958,825	88,033,862	74,290,900

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values in 1894 :—

Imports	Drachmai	Exports	Drachmai
Cereals	30,528,825	Currants	22,548,875
Coal	3,995,800	Ores	13,360,825
Yarns and tissues	19,543,275	Wines	4,970,975
Fish, caviar, &c.	3,348,600	Fruit	4,152,725
Rice	1,977,200	Olive oil	6,924,275
Hides	4,134,875	Tobacco	2,216,175
Timber	7,640,125	Sponges	1,840,425
Sugar	3,056,775	Silk and cocoons	1,033,550
Live stock	2,260,875	Valonea	1,239,475
Coffee	2,387,125	Tanned hides	471,500
Minerals & hardware	4,487,075	Soap	602,025
Metals, crude	3,276,350	Emery	380,625
Various	23,322,925	Various	14,549,450
Total	109,958,825	Total	74,290,900

The countries of origin are those from which the goods are imported into Greece, and the countries of destination are those to which the goods are ultimately exported. The values are determined by a special commission appointed by the Ministry of Finance, and represent the official values according to a scale drawn up in 1889.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Greece, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

—	1882	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Greece . . .	1,864,297	2,166,486	1,826,984	1,420,167	1,288,175
Exports of British produce to Greece .	853,713	1,124,571	921,872	604,905	881,379

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom is currants, the value of which in 1894 amounted to 856,752*l*. Other articles of import in 1894 were:—raisins, 14,218*l*.; lead, 76,295*l*.; silver ore, 76,040*l*.; sponges, 59,322*l*.; zinc ore, 12,445*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1894, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 378,248*l*.; woollens and worsteds, 90,761*l*.; coal, 184,851*l*.; iron, 45,310*l*.; machinery, 28,346*l*.

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece in 1894 numbered 125 steamers, of 134,687 gross tonnage, and 762 sailing vessels, of 343,442 net tonnage. The total number of vessels that entered Greek ports in 1893 was 5,778 of 2,214,764 tons, and cleared 5,201 of 2,202,467 tons. Of the vessels entered 2,639 of 314,196 tons were Greek. In 1894, 4,900 vessels of 2,612,253 tons entered, and 4,428 of 2,469,791 tons cleared. More than half the trade is through the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved; there are now about 2,043 miles of roads. In 1893 the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles) was opened for traffic.

Railways were open for traffic in 1894 for a length of 555 miles, of which 92 miles belonged to the State, while 304 miles were under construction. The Athens-Larissa railway, the main line in Greece, is intended to bring that country into communication with the rest of Europe at Salonica.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 4,781 English miles, at the end of 1894; length of wire, 5,836 miles. The number of offices was 200. They despatched 865,870 inland telegrams, and 197,569 international, in the year 1894. Receipts, 1,062,985 drachmai; expenses, (including rural post) 1,392,453 drachmai.

Of post offices there existed 317 at the end of 1893, and there passed through the post in that year in the internal service, 3,791,000 letters and post-cards, and 5,058,000 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 5,287,000 letters and post-cards, and 2,919,000 printed papers and samples. The receipts were 1,542,844 drachmai; expenses, 1,570,121 drachmai.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The National, the Ionian, and the Epiro-Thessalian Banks are authorised to issue notes for forced currency to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 5 drachmai.

The forced currency was begun in July 1877, was withdrawn December,

1884, and again circulated September, 1885. The small note circulation was begun in June, 1886.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on August 31, 1895, was as follows :—

	Drachmai
Gold and silver on hand	1,900,000
Notes to bearer in circulation	108,200,000
Private accounts current and deposits	95,300,000
Portfolio, Greek paper	13,200,000
Advances on real property	37,200,000
Advances on personal property	3,200,000
Funds abroad	7,400,000

The gold and silver on hand amounted to nearly 1·75 per cent. of the notes in circulation ; the minimum rate of discount was 6½ per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25.225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2·80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	=	123·20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	=	1·05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16·33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0 114	„ „ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	·242	„ „ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—J. D. Metaxas.

Consul-General.—L. Messinesi.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Edwin H. Egerton, C.B., appointed January 26, 1892.

Secretary.—A. F. G. Leveson-Gower.

There are British Consuls at Athens (V.C.), Calamata (V.C.), Cephalonia (V.C.), Corfu, Patras, Piræus, Pargos (V.C.), Syra, Volo (V.C.), Zante (V.C.).

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, and October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives chosen by universal suffrage for four years. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

President of the Republic.—J. M. Reyna Barrios, for the term 1892-1898.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 63,400 English square miles. According to a census of 1890, there were at that date 1,460,017 inhabitants, and in 1895 the population was estimated at 1,800,000. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

The marriages in 1893 were 5,735; births, 64,738; and deaths, 27,020. Owing to an imperfect system of registration, the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-fourth the births among the whites and one-half among the Indians were illegitimate. In 1891, 6,384 persons entered, and 5,902 left the Republic.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva, with 85,000 inhabitants (1895), five-sixths of them of European origin. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 30,000, Coban, 27,700, Totonicapan, 40,000, and San Marcos, 16,000.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. The State does not recognise any creed.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1893 there were 1,304 government primary schools, of which 434 were for girls. The number of children of school age was 143,453, of whom 43,789 attended school. There were also 13 secondary, normal and professional schools with 1,964 pupils, besides 59 private schools and colleges for both sexes. The Government spent on education, exclusive of the polytechnic school, which is dependent on the ministry for war, in 1895, 1,541,645 dollars.

Crime.

In 1891, 4,015 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 20,860 for misdemeanours. On January 1, 1892, there were 379 inmates of the penitentiary.

Finance.

Nearly half of the revenue is from customs, and over one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c. ; while seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are given as follows :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue .	7,309,142	8,683,536	8,660,490	9,384,616	11,831,815
Expenditure .	8,300 778	—	9,672,263	11,401,418	13,577,034

For the year 1895–96 the revenue is estimated at 12,482,000 dollars (customs, 6,706,000 dollars), and expenditure at 10,705,442 dollars.

In May, 1895, the outstanding amount of the external debt was 887,700*l.* ; and of the internal consolidated debt, 6,025,900 dollars (or 964,144*l.*). An arrangement has been accepted by the bondholders for the unification of these debts into a new consolidated 4 per cent. debt of 1,600,000*l.*, the bonds to be secured by a special tax on coffee exports. There are, besides, various loans and debts amounting to about 3,500,000 dollars, and the floating debt amounts to 500,000 dollars.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists (1894) of 3,718 officers and men. There is, besides, a reserve militia of 60,970 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The number of owners who possess immovable property of the value of more than 1,000 dollars in 1885 was returned at 6,157, the total value of these holdings being given at 38,741,431 dollars.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. In 1892, 115,681 acres were under coffee, yielding 74,652,985 lbs. ; 25,560 acres under sugar-cane, yielding 6,064,080 lbs. of refined sugar, 37,991,770 lbs. of coarse sugar, and 4,802,800 lbs. of molasses ; tobacco, 2520 acres, yielding 979,682 lbs. ; cocoa, 5,161 acres, yielding 637,582 lbs. ; maize, 173,640 acres, yielding 180,662,295 lbs. ; wheat, 16,081 acres, yielding 10,047,125 lbs. ; also rice, cotton, rubber, banana, and cocoa-nuts. Coffee growing is extending, about 10 per cent. of the owners of coffee estates being Germans. In 1891 there were in Guatemala 200,000 horses and mules, 500,000 cattle, and 500,000 sheep. There are 1,098,930 acres of forest, containing mahogany and log-wood, belonging to the municipalities of Guatemala.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, sulphur, salt, and other minerals exist, but are little worked. Industries more or less prosperous are the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, cement, bricks, furniture, cigars, &c. ; also breweries and distilleries are at work.

Commerce.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, for the years indicated, including bullion and specie :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports .	7,639,833	7,807,000	6,010,233	6,383,835	6,937,000
Exports .	14,401,534	14,175,399	14,869,324	19,087,000	20,324,000

In 1893, of the imports the value of 1,472,178 dollars came from Great Britain ; 1,517,165 dollars from the United States ; 1,278,205 dollars from Germany ; and 771,524 dollars from France. In 1893 the chief exports were : Coffee, 18,550,518 dollars ; silver coin, 1,149,901 dollars ; bananas, 178,113 dollars ; hides, 148,279 dollars ; sugar, 106,085 dollars ; rubber, 38,898 dollars ; bar silver, 21,384 dollars ; cocoa, 8,661 dollars ; cinchona, 3,740 dollars. In 1894 the exports of coffee were of the value of 20,889,166 dollars. The exports of coffee, cacao, and cinchona are on the increase. The sugar and fruit trades have also been much developed.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Guatemala (according to the Board of Trade Returns) for the last three years was as follows :—

	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Guatemala	311,406	368,256	337,333
Exports of British produce to Guatemala	250,809	257,969	316,685

Of the imports from Guatemala into the United Kingdom, coffee amounted to 335,441*l.* ; of the exports to Guatemala, cottons amounted to 159,743*l.* ; cotton yarn, 29,480*l.* ; iron, 45,057*l.* ; machinery, 22,945*l.* ; woollens, 13,577*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893, 500 vessels of 750,792 tons entered the ports of the Republic. The vessels belonged mostly to the United States. Now (1895) the tonnage entered and cleared is much greater, but statistics are not obtainable.

There is a line of railway from San José through Escuintla to the capital (114 miles), a line from Champerico to Retalhuleu (32 miles), and one from Retalhuleu to San Filipe. The total length of line is about 150 miles. New lines to a length of over 210 miles are being constructed, and others have been contracted for. The Government guarantees a subsidy of about 1,630*l.* per mile. There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1894, 176 post-offices. The total postal movement (letters, cards, parcels, &c.), in 1894 was, despatched, 5,150,926 ; received, 4,379,654. Of telegraphs there were 2,475 miles, with 135 offices, in 1893 ; the number of messages was 702,433.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Banks in Guatemala are :—The Banco Internacional, the Banco Columbiano of Guatemala, and the Banco de Occidente at Quezaltenango. The last-named paid, in 1894, a dividend of 14 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 *Centavas*, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine ; nominal value, 4*s.* ; rate of exchange in London, November, 1895, 103 per cent. The currency is mostly paper money.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras . . .	= 25·35 lb.
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Tinelada</i> of 20 quintals . . .	= 18·10 cwt.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The metrical system is now adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor Fernando Cruz, accredited May 28, 1892 ; accredited also to France, and resident in Paris.

Secretary.—Domingo Estrada.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, accredited December 27, 1879.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newport.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General to the several Republics of Central America, Audley C. Gosling (on leave). Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen 1881 ; Secretary of Embassy at Madrid 1887, and at St. Petersburg 1888 ; appointed to Central America 1890.

Chargé d'Affaires and Acting Consul-General.—James F. Roberts.

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango and a Vice-Consul at Livingston and San José.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. The legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, for the term of three years; while the members of the Senate (39 in number) are nominated for six years by the House of Representatives from two lists presented by the Executive and the Electoral Colleges; one-third retire every two years. Members of both houses are paid, representatives and senators by the month (150 dollars) during session. The executive power is in the hands of a President who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the United Senate and House of Representatives, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is seven years; it is generally cut short, however, by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General *Hyppolite*, May 1890.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while a more probable estimate by a native writer gives the total at 960,000 in 1887. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 29,000, and Les Cayes about 25,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and in currency on imports. For two years ended September 30, the revenue was estimated as follows:—

—	Total Revenue	Export Duties	Import Duties
	Gold dollars	Gold dollars	Currency dollars
1892	7,322,076	3,102,456	5,063,544
1893	7,691,580	3,164,960	4,526,620

The revenue for 1894 was 6,650,000 dollars, and expenditure for 1894-95 8,042,705 dollars.

On December 31, 1892, the public debt was as follows :—External debt at 5 per cent., 4,471,312 dollars; internal at 5 per cent., 4,406,083 dollars; floating (currency), 802,714 dollars; (gold), 186,960 dollars; short loans, 3,085,482 dollars; paper currency, 4,040,795 dollars; total, 16,993,347 dollars, or about 3,520,833%. In 1894 the total debt amounted to about 3,662,000%.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of six small vessels, which may be ranked as third-class cruisers. The most recent are the *Dessalines* (1,200 tons) dating from 1883; the *Toussaint L'Ouverture* from 1886; and the *Capois-la-Mort*. The last-named a despatch gun-boat, with her sister the *Alexandre Pétion* (since lost) was launched at Havre early in 1893. A small vessel, 210 feet long and 30 feet broad, having a displacement of 940 tons, has been built in this country, and launched in 1895. She is named the *Crête-à-Pierrot*, and has a speed of 15.5 knots. Her armament consists of 1 6.3-in. De Bange gun, 1 4.7-in. ditto, 4 4-in ditto, and 6 light guns.

Commerce and Communications.

The exports from Haiti consist chiefly of coffee, cocoa, and logwood. At Jacmel in 1894 the imports amounted to 965,086 American dollars, and the exports to 1,876,728 American dollars. The exports of coffee were of the value of 1,851,120 dollars; logwood, 15,701 dollars.

At Cape Haiti the total imports amounted to 1,388,845 gourdes, and exports to 2,239,862 gourdes. The coffee exports were 82,244 bags; logwood 30,636,650 lbs.; cocoa, 576,700 lbs.

From Aux Cayes in 1894 the coffee exports were 63,067 bags (of 150 lbs.) of the value of 1,380,000 gourdes; logwood, 3,320 tons, value 66,500 gourdes.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which gives Haiti and Santo Domingo together. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the exports and imports of each during the last five years from the statement given in the following table :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Haiti and Santo Domingo into U.K.	89,593	44,757	40,971	67,706	81,072
Exports of British produce to Haiti and Santo Domingo . .	528,357	320,998	247,971	332,810	337,979

The chief imports into the United Kingdom in 1894 were logwood, valued at 55,920% ; mahogany and other woods, 22,543%. The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 164,388% in 1891; 139,675% in 1892; 218,309% in 1893; 208,825%.

in 1894; linens, 19,276*l.* in 1891; 14,522*l.* in 1892; 22,666*l.* in 1893; 22,171*l.* in 1894; iron, wrought and unwrought, 37,593*l.* in 1894.

At Jacmel in 1894 there entered 185 vessels of 11,447 tons, and cleared 183 of 7,069 tons. At Cape Haiti in 1894 there entered 234 vessels of 254,729 tons, and the same number cleared. At Aux Cayes there entered 141 vessels of 184,552 tons, and cleared 142 of 186,039 tons.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.* The coin represents 5 francs, but its value is subject to fluctuation, of which the annual average may be 17 per cent. premium on the American dollar. Gold = 85½ cents American gold.

The coin in circulation consists of a small amount of old silver coin (1810-43); silver to the amount of 2,900,000 dollars, and copper to the amount of 75,000 dollars, issued during the ten years 1881-90; and an amount of American coin estimated at 1,000,000 dollars (gold). The bank notes in circulation are issued by the Haytian Government under the control of the Banque Nationale d'Haïti.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Louis Joseph Janvier.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton, Cork, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—Augustus Cohen.

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HAWAII.

(HAWAII-NEI.)

Constitution and Government.

UNDER Kaméhaméha I. the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands were united into one kingdom. The second king of the name and his queen died in England, 1823. Under Kaméhaméha III. the integrity of the kingdom was recognised by England, France, and the United States, and subsequently by other Governments. This king gave his subjects a constitution in 1840, which was revised and extended in 1852, and on his death in 1854 he was succeeded by his nephew, Kaméhaméha IV., the husband of Queen Emma, who died in 1863. His brother, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded, and proclaimed a revised constitution, August 20, 1864. On his death in 1872, without issue, Prince Lunalilo was chosen, on whose death in 1874 Kalakaua was elected king, and he was succeeded January 20, 1891, by Liliuokalani, his eldest sister.

On January 15, 1893, in consequence of a disagreement between the Queen and her Cabinet regarding a new constitution, a Committee of Public Safety was formed which, two days later, issued a proclamation declaring that the Hawaiian monarchical system was abrogated and that a provisional government had been established. On July 4, 1894, a Republic was proclaimed. According to the new constitution, the Legislature consists of a Senate of 15 members, elected, by indirect vote, for six years, one third of the Senate being renewed every two years; and a Chamber of Representatives of 15 members, elected, by indirect vote, for two years. Senators must be at least 30 years of age, and must possess property of the value of 3,000 dollars or an annual income of 1,200 dollars. Members of the Chamber of Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, and must possess property of the value of 1,000 dollars or an annual income of 600 dollars. Every Hawaiian of full age who can speak, read, and write either Hawaiian or English has the right to vote. The President must be a Hawaiian or have been resident in Hawaii for 15 years; he is elected for six years by the two Houses in united session, and he is not eligible for the following term of office. The State Council consists of 15 members, of whom 5 are appointed by the Senate, 5 by the Chamber of Representatives, and 5 by the President.

President of the Republic.—Sandford B. Dole, for the term 1894-1900.

Area and Population.

The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles—namely, Hawaii, 4,210; Maui, 760; Ohau, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63 square miles. According to the census of 1884,

the population was 80,578—51,539 males and 29,039 females ; and according to the census of 1890, 89,990—58,714 males and 31,276 females. Births in 1890 and 1891, 4,438 ; deaths, 4,177 ; excess of births for the two years, 261. Of the population in 1890, 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 7,495 born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, 588 Polynesians, and 419 other foreigners. The native population is closely allied to the Maories of New Zealand. At the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands, upwards of a century ago, the population numbered probably 200,000. Since then the natives have rapidly decreased, and since the census of 1884 there has been a decrease in the native population of 5,578. The foreign element is, however, rapidly increasing. The immigration in 1884 was 7,654 and emigration 4,941 ; in 1885 the former 5,410 and the latter 1,805 ; in 1886 there were 3,725 arrivals and 2,189 departures ; in 1887, arrivals 3,250, departures 2,220 ; in 1888, 5,532 arrivals, 2,890 departures ; in 1889, 3,671 arrivals, 2,313 departures ; in 1890, 4,603 arrivals, 2,071 departures ; in 1891, 7,536 arrivals, 3,037 departures ; in 1892, 5,468 arrivals, 4,103 departures ; in 1893, 5,672 arrivals, 3,926 departures ; excess of arrivals, 1,746 ; in 1894, 8,114 arrivals, 5,477 departures ; excess of arrivals, 2,637. Most of the immigrants are Chinese and Japanese. The capital, Honolulu (22,907 inhabitants), is in the island of Oahu.

Religion and Instruction.

All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is a Church of England bishop at Honolulu ; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. According to latest statistics there are 29,685 Protestants, 20,072 Roman Catholics, 72 Jews, 3,576 Mormons, 30,821 undesignated. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public instruction in 1892-94 being 210,600 dollars. In 1892 there were 168 schools, with 392 teachers and 10,712 pupils ; of the pupils 5,353 were Hawaiians, 1,866 half-castes, and 2,253 Portuguese.

Finance.

The budget is voted for a biennial period. The following shows the revenue and expenditure in dollars for the last five financial periods :—

—	1884-86	1886-88	1888-90	1890-92	1892-94
Revenue .	3,010,655	4,812,576	3,632,197	4,408,033	3,874,559
Expenditure .	2,988,722	4,712,285	3,250,510	4,095,891	3,690,449

The revenue is largely derived from customs (1,204,305 dollars in 1890-92) and internal taxes (963,495 dollars in 1890-92), while the largest item of expenditure was for the interior (1,641,848 dollars in 1890-92). The debt on December 31, 1894, amounted to 3,585,161 dollars. The interest varies from 5 to 12 per cent.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. The following table shows the commerce (in thousands of dollars) and shipping for five years :—

—	Imports	Native Exports	Customs Receipts	Ships Entered	Tonnage
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
1890	6,962	13,143	696	295	230,120
1891	7,439	10,107	733	310	284,155
1892	4,684	7,960	494	262	238,622
1893	5,347	10,742	545	315	323,685
1894	5,730	9,141	523	340	336,408

The chief exports in 1894 were :—Sugar, 8,474,000 dollars ; rice, 327,000 dollars ; bananas, 125,000 dollars ; the imports are mainly groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, cotton goods. 91 per cent. of the trade is with the United States.

Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic 20 steamers and 28 sailing vessels are constantly engaged. In 1894 there were 51 registered vessels belonging to the islands, of 21,459 tons. There are about 71 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island total length 250 miles ; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In 1893, the total number of letters, &c., transmitted and received by the Post Office was 2,276,000 ; there were 72 post-offices. Postal savings-banks, 1890 ; depositors, 2,641 ; amount, 956,999 dollars. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways. The various islands will shortly be connected by telegraphic cable.

Currency.

Hitherto, gold and silver coins of all nations have passed current in the Hawaiian Islands as legal tender, either at their real or nominal value ; but from December 1, 1884, only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than 10 dollars, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAWAII IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul in London.—M. Hopkins.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAWAII.

Commissioner and Consul-General.—Albert G. S. Hawes.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President of the Republic.—Policarpo Bonilla. December, 1893.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction and Justice.

The active army consists of 500 men with 20,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace about 43,000 English square miles, with a population, in 1889, of 396,048, or about 9 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 15 departments. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, situate nearly in the centre of the State. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, Roatan, Utila, and La Ceiba, on the Atlantic.

Instruction and Crime.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory, and entirely secular. There is a university, eight colleges (three of them for females), and about 640 schools with 21,000 scholars. In 1889, 1,144 persons were tried for offences. Of these 288 were condemned to lengthened periods of imprisonment (28 for homicide).

Finance.

The actual revenue for 1889 (year ended 30 July) was 1,432,522 dollars; 1891, 1,850,163 dollars; 1892, 1,764,137 dollars. For 1891 the expenditure was 2,983,570 dollars; 1892, 2,603,650 dollars. For the year 1894-95, the estimated revenue amounted to 1,544,785 dollars; expenditure, 1,542,917 dollars. Receipts from customs duties, 532,056 dollars; from excise duties on spirits, tobacco, stamped paper, &c., 814,529 dollars.

In January, 1895, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,398,570*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 10,223,880*l.*; total, 15,622,450*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1892 amounted to 2,742,574 dollars.

Production and Commerce.

Agriculture is gradually developing. The chief products are tobacco, sugar, maize, bananas, and coffee; while indigo, rice, wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, silver, copper, lead,

iron, antimony being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. There are about 17 important mining companies at work, but statistics of their operations are not procurable. In September, 1892, 142 lbs. of gold, valued at 25,000 dollars, were shipped at the port of Amapala. The mining code of 1888 is in force, and other laws have been issued since.

There are no recent or complete trade statistics for Honduras. For the year 1892 (ended 30 July), the imports are given at 1,368,310 dollars. The chief imports were ironware, 60,703 dollars; cotton goods, 238,732 dollars; beer, 11,645 dollars; wine, 44,062 dollars; paper, 27,236 dollars. Of the imports, 912,000 dollars' value entered at Amapala (on the Pacific coast), and 356,820 dollars at Puerto Cortes (on the Atlantic coast). Merchandise for Tegucigalpa should be sent by Amapala. For 1892 the exports amounted to 1,873,000 dollars. The chief exports were: live stock, 636,277 dollars; bananas, 211,940 dollars; cocoanuts, 91,990 dollars; tobacco, 22,159 dollars; coffee, 36,393 dollars; sarsaparilla, 19,883 dollars; silver, 652,500 dollars; gold, 25,000 dollars. More than half the trade, both import and export, is with the United States, and the remainder mostly with neighbouring Republics.

In 1892, 943 vessels of 267,023 tons (153 vessels British and 201 United States) entered the five ports of the Republic. In 1894, 117 vessels of 71,022 tons (33 of 23,600 tons British) entered the port of Puerto Cortes.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Honduras (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1894 to 11,888*l.*, of which 9,986*l.* was for mahogany. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Honduras amounted to 53,713*l.*, the chief article exported being cottons, 43,474*l.*

Communications.

In 1890 there were 56 post-offices; receipts 19,436 dollars, expenses 157,851 dollars. There are more than 1,800 miles of telegraphs, with 126 offices. There is a railway from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro Sula, 37 miles. A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway of 93 miles from Tegucigalpa to the Pacific, and another for a line in the Mosquitia Territory.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Silver *Dollar*, of 100 cents (nominal value, 4*s.*, real value 3*s.* 4*d.*), weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. There are also 20-, 5-, and 1-peso gold pieces, of the weight and fineness of the corresponding French coins.

In November, 1894, the adoption of a gold standard equal to the American gold dollar was announced, the existing gold coinage having been demonetised.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil	= 2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>		= 1.90 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>		= 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—W. Binney.

There is a Consul at Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consuls.—William Melhado (Truxillo); Robert McLachlan (Omoa); Samuel Humber (Tegucigalpa); J. Rössner (Amapala).

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Umberto I., born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa.

Son of the King.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843 ; married, January 30, 1859, to the late Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte ; widow, March 17, 1891 ; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862 ; Louis, born July 16, 1864 ; and Maria Lætizia, born December 20, 1866 ; married, September 11, 1888, to Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta ; widow, January 18, 1890.

II. Princess *Pia*, born October 16, 1847 ; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal ; widow, October 19, 1889.

Nephews of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess Elena d'Orléans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris ; Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870 ; Prince Luigi Amedeo, Duke of Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873 ; Prince Umberto Maria, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony ; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa ; widow, February 10, 1855 ; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the

first union are:—1. Princess Margherita, born November 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto I. 2. Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, vice-admiral, born February 6, 1854; married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto, born April 21, 1884.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemman. In the end of the eleventh century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscite* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, Marche and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy and Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the Papal States (Province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, were, after a *plébiscite*, annexed to the Kingdom October 2.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 15,050,000 lire. Out of this the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, have an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 400,000 lire; his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire. The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the

King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. In May, 1895, there were 397 senators. The deputies of the lower House are elected according to the electoral law of September 24, 1882 (modified by the law of May 5, 1891, abolishing the *scrutin de liste*, and by laws 1892 and 1894), by ballot, by all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, can read and write, and pay direct taxes to the amount of 19·80 lire, or (in the case of certain peasant farmers) 80 centesimi. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 57,000 of the population (census 1881). In 1895 the number of enrolled electors was 2,121,125, exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service (71,900 in 1892). At the general election in May 1895, the number of those who voted was 1,256,244, or 55·9 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-sixth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the

executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 11 departments. The ministry, constituted December 15, 1893, is as follows:—

1. *President of the Council and Minister of Interior.*—Signor Crispi.
2. *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Baron Blanc.
3. *Minister of the Treasury.*—Signor Sonnino.
4. *Minister of Finance.*—Signor Boselli.
5. *Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Signor Calenda di Tavanì.
6. *Minister of War.*—General Mocenni.
7. *Minister of Marine.*—Admiral Morin.
8. *Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.*—Signor Barazzuoli.
9. *Minister of Public Instruction.*—Signor Baccelli.
10. *Minister of Public Works.*—Signor Saracco.
11. *Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Signor Ferraris.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 10, 1889, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote, in all the chief communes of provinces and districts, and in other communes having more than 10,000 inhabitants. In other communes the syndic is appointed by the King from among the communal councillors. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for five years, one-fifth being renewed every year. The

communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1889 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 3,420,987, of whom 77,112 were temporarily deprived of electoral rights. In the general communal elections of 1889, 2,002,630 electors voted, or 59·9 per cent. of the total number. The number of electors, both political and administrative, has been considerably reduced in consequence of the general revision of the lists in 1895, in accordance with the electoral law of July 11, 1894.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 114,410 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 96,500 square miles. The census of 1861, of 1871, and of 1881 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1800 onwards, in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1800	18,124,000	—	1848	23,617,000	0·747
1816	18,383,000	0·089	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area (as determined by a recent survey executed by the Italian Government) in English square miles, population in 1881, estimated population, and density per square mile

in 1894, are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions :—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1894	Population per square mile, 1894
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria . .	1,950	374,060	355,650	729,710	789,537	404·89
Cuneo . .	2,882	321,423	313,977	635,400	659,101	228·70
Novara . .	2,553	327,010	348,916	675,926	748,957	293·36
Torino . .	3,955	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,109,890	280·63
Piedmont . .	11,340	1,528,668	1,541,582	3,070,250	3,307,485	291·67
Genova . .	1,582	376,408	383,714	760,122	826,625	522·52
Porto Maurizio .	455	65,630	66,621	132,251	144,009	318·50
Liguria . .	2,037	442,038	450,335	892,373	970,634	476·50
Bergamo . .	1,098	196,915	193,860	390,775	422,001	384·34
Brescia . .	1,845	240,669	230,899	471,568	492,686	267·04
Como . .	1,091	256,444	258,606	515,050	567,872	520·51
Cremona . .	695	152,526	149,612	302,138	306,582	441·13
Mantova . .	912	151,328	144,400	295,728	311,382	341·43
Milano . .	1,223	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,271,198	1,039·41
Pavia . .	1,290	237,527	232,304	469,831	502,222	389·32
Sondrio . .	1,232	59,189	61,345	120,534	133,618	108·46
Lombardy . .	9,386	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	4,007,561	426·97
Belluno . .	1,293	82,677	91,463	174,140	176,453	136·47
Padova . .	823	201,652	196,110	397,762	445,291	541·06
Rovigo . .	685	109,602	108,098	217,700	242,015	353·31
Treviso . .	960	192,128	183,576	375,704	408,577	425·60
Udine . .	2,541	247,340	254,405	501,745	530,173	208·65
Venezia . .	934	178,551	178,157	356,708	383,350	410·44
Verona . .	1,188	202,769	191,296	394,065	431,450	363·17
Vicenza . .	1,052	200,461	195,888	396,349	443,845	421·91
Venice . .	9,476	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	3,061,154	323·04
Bologna . .	1,448	232,557	224,917	457,474	489,911	338·34
Ferrara . .	1,012	117,453	113,354	230,807	252,885	249·89
Forlì . .	725	128,628	122,482	251,110	274,852	379·11
Modena . .	987	141,308	137,946	279,254	288,953	292·76
Parma . .	1,250	135,355	131,951	267,306	272,900	218·32
Piacenza . .	954	116,668	110,049	226,717	229,461	240·53
Ravenna . .	715	115,143	110,621	225,764	224,409	313·86
Reggio Emilia .	876	123,622	121,337	244,959	250,699	286·18
Emilia . .	7,967	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,284,070	286·69

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1894	Population per square mile, 1894
		Males	Females	Total		
Arezzo . . .	1,273	122,958	115,786	238,744	244,175	191·81
Firenze . . .	2,265	400,953	389,923	790,776	822,927	363·32
Grosseto . . .	1,738	64,401	49,894	114,295	123,745	71·20
Livorno . . .	133	61,085	60,527	121,612	125,501	943·62
Lucca . . .	558	135,452	149,032	284,484	289,884	519·51
Massa e Carrara	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	181,397	264·04
Pisa . . .	1,179	147,170	136,393	283,563	308,033	261·27
Siena . . .	1,471	108,033	97,893	205,926	207,610	141·14
Tuscany . . .	9,304	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,303,272	247·56
Ancona . . .	762	130,937	136,401	267,338	273,941	359·50
Ascoli Piceno . .	796	101,907	107,278	209,185	217,477	273·21
Macerata . . .	1,087	116,589	123,124	239,713	243,308	223·83
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	112,290	110,753	223,043	236,614	211·64
Marches . . .	3,763	461,723	477,556	939,279	971,340	258·13
Perugia(Umbria)	3,748	294,019	278,041	572,060	602,634	160·79
Roma . . .	4,663	480,689	422,783	903,472	1,010,933	216·80
Aquila degli Abruzzi . . .	2,484	164,263	188,764	353,027	381,439	153·56
Campobasso . . .	1,691	176,287	189,147	365,434	380,985	225·30
Chieti . . .	1,138	168,920	175,028	343,948	350,262	307·79
Teramo . . .	1,067	127,319	127,487	254,806	266,873	250·12
Abruzzi e Molise . . .	6,380	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,379,559	216·23
Avellino . . .	1,172	194,349	198,270	392,619	415,810	354·79
Benevento . . .	818	118,799	119,626	238,425	247,182	302·18
Caserta . . .	2,033	353,618	360,513	714,131	741,111	364·54
Napoli . . .	350	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,135,691	3,244·83
Salerno . . .	1,916	266,129	284,028	550,157	571,884	298·48
Campania . . .	6,289	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,111,678	494·78
Bari delle Puglie	2,065	338,285	341,214	679,499	790,096	382·61
Foggia . . .	2,688	177,873	178,394	356,267	404,650	150·54
Lecce . . .	2,623	276,193	277,105	553,298	640,354	244·13
Apulia . . .	7,376	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,835,100	248·79
Potenza (Basili- cata) . . .	3,845	251,621	272,883	524,504	545,021	141·75
Catanzaro . . .	2,030	216,283	217,692	433,975	464,766	228·95
Cosenza . . .	2,568	214,433	236,752	451,185	468,507	182·44
Reggio di Calabria	1,221	184,660	188,063	372,723	399,248	326·98
Calabria . . .	5,819	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,332,521	228·99

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1894	Population per square mile, 1894
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta	1,263	136,493	129,886	266,379	321,362	254·44
Catania .	1,917	280,014	283,443	563,457	664,270	346·52
Girgenti .	1,172	156,034	156,453	312,487	345,633	294·91
Messina .	1,246	227,934	232,990	460,924	518,430	416·08
Palermo .	1,948	352,722	346,429	699,151	819,759	420·82
Siracusa	1,442	173,295	168,231	341,526	412,079	285·71
Trapani .	948	141,612	142,365	283,977	362,861	382·76
Sicily .	9,936	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,444,394	346·66
Cagliari .	5,204	217,497	203,138	420,635	459,876	88·37
Sassari .	4,090	134,891	126,476	261,367	286,431	70·03
Sardinia	9,294	352,388	329,614	682,002	746,307	80·30
Total .	110,623	14,265,383	14,194,245	28,459,628	30,913,663	279·45

At the time of the census of 1881, the resident or legal population was 28,953,480. The number of foreigners in Italy was 59,956, of whom 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (*circondari*), districts (*distretti*), and communes. There are 69 provinces: of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories and 87 districts. Most of the districts have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes (*comuni*), of which at the census of 1881 there were 8,259; the number at present (October, 1895) is 8,259.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1861, the exceptions are: about 100,000 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino; from 3,000 to 4,000 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (*circondari*) of Domodossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, and of Aosta, in the province of Torino; from 55,000 to 60,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, and Palermo; from 20,000 to 25,000 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the province of Lecce; lastly, from 7,000 to 8,000 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420; of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56·9 per cent. were unmarried; 10,361,039 or 36·5 per cent. were married; and 1,893,218 or 6·6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural

population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land ; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1881, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants :—

Head communes of provinces	. 69	population .	4,509,159
„ „ „ of territories (circondari) or districts	. 215	„ .	2,573,004
Total	. 284	„ .	7,082,163
Other communes	. . . . .	„ .	21,377,465
Total population	. . . . .	„ .	28,459,628

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881, exclusive of children under 9 years :—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,339
Sylviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employés and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, &c.	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, &c.	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881 :—

—	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,395	59,406	1,033,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762	1,875,238
Pensioners and persons of means . . .	26,370	70,811	27,938	54,702	289,985	263,733	344,293	388,746	733,039
Other categories	102,088	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,885	274,165	931,698	593,457	1,525,155
Total . . .	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,733,467	1,399,965	4,133,432

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1890	221,972	1,004,255	78,848	1,083,103	42,117	795,911	287,192
1891	227,656	1,052,098	80,041	1,132,139	44,360	795,327	336,812
1892	228,572	1,032,617	77,956	1,110,573	44,758	802,779	307,794
1893	228,103	1,048,190	78,106	1,126,296	46,254	776,713	349,583
1894	231,581	1,028,242	74,693	1,102,935	46,256	776,372	326,563

2. *Emigration.*

The following table shows the numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics, for six years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Europe . . .	92,631	100,259	103,885	107,025	104,482	110,771
North Africa . .	2,177	2,020	2,131	2,317	3,119	2,416
America—						
United States } . . .	25,881	48,019	44,359	42,953	49,765	31,316
Canada } . . .			163	211	382	805
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	1,037	926	2,036	1,342	1,088	1,204
Brazil . . .	16,953	16,233	108,414	36,448	45,324	41,256
Chili and Peru . .	375	3,334	896	734	657	192
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay . . .	75,058	41,352	27,542	28,542	36,212	34,731
America(country not named) . .	3,877	4,553	3,062	3,577	4,871	1,936
Other countries . .	423	548	1,143	518	851	719
Total . . .	218,412	217,244	293,631	223,667	246,751	225,346

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration to other European States, intended to be temporary, becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home.

To the emigration in 1894 the different parts of Italy contributed as follows:—Piemonte, 30,482 (17,131 temporary); Liguria, 3,869 (394 temporary); Lombardia, 15,621 (5,412 temporary); Veneto, 92,998 (77,087 temporary); Emilia, 6,821 (4,720 temporary); Toscana, 10,725 (4,285 temporary); Marche, 2,714 (347 temporary); Umbria, 122 (73 temporary); Lazio, 102 (98 temporary); Abruzzi e Molise, 9,709 (2,767 temporary); Campania, 19,880 (4,791 temporary); Puglie, 2,470 (884 temporary); Basilicata, 7,250; Calabrie, 13,351 (863 temporary); Sicilia, 9,125 (5,217 temporary); Sardinia, 107 (70 temporary); total 225,346 (124,139 temporary).

The number of Italians abroad in 1891 was officially estimated at about 2,000,000.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The communal population of the capitals and provinces was as follows on December 31, 1893:—

Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion
Naples . .	522,700	Perugia . .	56,800	Mantova . .	29,600
Rome . .	451,000	Ancona . .	55,000	Ascoli Piceno .	29,200
Milan . .	432,400	Parma . .	50,600	Siena . .	29,000
Turin . .	335,900	Trapani . .	47,000	Cuneo . .	28,700
Palermo . .	276,000	Foggia . .	45,300	Avellino . .	26,400
Genoa . .	215,300	Bergamo . .	44,500	Benevento . .	25,200
Florence . .	200,300	Forlì . .	44,400	Siracusa . .	25,200
Venice . .	150,900	Reggio di Cal. .	44,100	Pesaro . .	24,700
Messina . .	146,400	Arezzo . .	43,400	Massa . .	24,400
Bologna . .	142,400	Cagliari . .	42,600	Girgenti . .	24,200
Catania . .	121,000	Sassari . .	41,200	Macerata . .	23,600
Leghorn . .	103,600	Vicenza . .	40,500	Chieti . .	22,800
Ferrara . .	85,200	Novara . .	39,500	Teramo . .	21,000
Padua . .	80,100	Piacenza . .	37,500	Aquila degli	
Lucca . .	77,300	Cremona . .	37,400	Abruzzi . .	20,800
Bari . .	75,300	Pavia . .	37,400	Cosenza . .	18,800
Alessandria .	74,700	Udine . .	36,600	Potenza . .	18,400
Verona . .	69,900	Caltanissetta .	36,500	Belluno . .	17,700
Brescia . .	66,700	Salerno . .	36,000	Campobasso .	15,800
Ravenna . .	66,200	Treviso . .	35,200	Rovigo . .	11,600
Modena . .	64,900	Caserta . .	34,000	Sondrio . .	9,100
Pisa . .	62,400	Catanzaro . .	33,700	Grosseto . .	8,800
Reggio nell'		Como . .	32,600	Porto Maurizio	7,900
Emilia . .	56,700	Lecce . .	30,100		

San Marino.—Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic, and one of the oldest States in Europe, San Marino. It has an area of 32 square miles, and a population of about 8,200 (1891). Its annual revenue is about 227,000 lire, and expenditure 226,000. It has no public debt. The treaty of protective friendship made in 1872 with the Kingdom of Italy was denounced by the Italian Government in 1895.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy ; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the Supreme Pontiff's temporal government, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creed as yet exists but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies. In 1861 (exclusive of Veneto and the province of Rome) the total number of Protestants was 32,684, and of Jews 22,458 ; and in 1871 (inclusive of Veneto and Rome), there were 58,651 Protestants, and 35,356 Jews.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 49 archbishoprics and 221 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal-bishoprics near Rome. Of these, 76 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 12 being archbishoprics. Thus there are altogether 37 metropolitan sees. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals ; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,465 ; of churches and chapels, 55,263 ; of parochial clergy, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has greatly dwindled since the year 1850, when the Siccardi bill, abolishing external ecclesiastical jurisdiction and clerical privileges, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men and 14,184 women. The mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Italian Parliament in 1866. This law provided a small pension to all religious persons who had taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several

monasteries were temporarily set aside for such monks, friars, or nuns as might wish to continue their conventual life, the inmates, when come down to a certain number, to be drafted off to another house, and so again, until all finally died out. All collegiate chapters were likewise dissolved. The lands and goods of these suppressed bodies were appropriated by the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a sovereign prince. Furthermore, by a bill that became law May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1896 amount to 80,625,000 lire, or 3,225,000*l.*) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (**Gioacchino Pecci**), born at Carpineto in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; consecrated Archbishop of Damietta 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1843–46; Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3^d following. He is, therefore, now 85 years old, and has filled the Pontifical throne for 17 years.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another process is gone through, viz., *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen unanimously. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

The rise of the Roman Pontificate, as an avowed temporal sovereignty, dates from the year 755, when Pippin, King of the Franks, gave to Pope Stefano III. the Exarchate and Pentapolis (or Romagna), conquered from the Lombards, to which Charles the Great added part of Tuscany and Sabina; and three centuries later Countess Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See her ample territories. Rome, however, with the Roman duchy, came practically under the Pope's civil dominion in the days of Gregorio the Great (590–604). In 1860 the whole Pontifical State comprised an area of about 16,000 square miles, with a population of 3,125,000 souls; thenceforth, until 1870, about 5,000 square miles and 692,000 souls.

From the accession of Martino V., 213th in the usual list of Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., 263rd in the list, the Popes have been as follows :—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
213	Martino V. .	Italian	1417	239	Leone XI. .	Italian	1605
214	Eugenio IV. .	„	1431	240	Paolo V. .	„	1605
215	Niccolò V. .	„	1447	241	Gregorio XV..	„	1621
216	Calisto III. .	Spanish	1455	242	Urbano VIII.	„	1623
217	Pio II. .	Italian	1458	243	Innocenzo X. .	„	1644
218	Paolo II. .	„	1464	244	Alessandro VII.	„	1655
219	Sisto IV. .	„	1471	245	Clemente IX.	„	1667
220	Innocenzo VIII.	„	1484	246	Clemente X. .	„	1670
221	Alessandro VI.	Spanish	1492	247	Innocenzo XI.	„	1676
222	Pio III. .	Italian	1503	248	Alessandro VIII	„	1689
223	Giulio II. .	„	1503	249	Innocenzo XII.	„	1691
224	Leone X. .	„	1513	250	Clemente XI.	„	1700
225	Adriano VI. .	Dutch	1522	251	Innocenzo XIII.	„	1721
226	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523	252	Benedetto XIII.	„	1724
227	Paolo III. .	„	1534	253	Clemente XII.	„	1730
228	Giulio III. .	„	1550	254	Benedetto XIV.	„	1740
229	Marcello II. .	„	1555	255	Clemente XIII.	„	1758
230	Paolo IV. .	„	1555	256	Clemente XIV.	„	1769
231	Pio IV. .	„	1559	257	Pio VI. .	„	1775
232	Pio V. .	„	1566	258	Pio VII. .	„	1800
233	Gregorio XIII.	„	1572	259	Leone XII. .	„	1823
234	Sisto V. .	„	1585	260	Pio VIII. .	„	1829
235	Urbano VII. .	„	1590	261	Gregorio XVI.	„	1831
236	Gregorio XIV.	„	1590	262	Pio IX. .	„	1846
237	Innocenzo IX.	„	1591	263	Leone XIII. .	„	1878
238	Clemente VIII.	„	1592				

The Bishop of Rome, or Pope, by Roman Catholics accounted Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and, in that office, Successor of St. Peter, is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church, regarded as the whole Christian Church here below. His *ex cathedra* definitions on matters of faith or morals are held to be infallible, and against his judgments there is no appeal. Every baptized person is held to be spiritually subject to him, and his jurisdiction over such to be immediate. The Roman Pontiff seeks advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In January 1896 the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-eight cardinal-priests, and seven cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-one cardinals :—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops :—</i>				
Raffaele Monaco La Valletta	Bp. of Ostia & Velletri, Dean Sacr. Coll., Prefect Congr. Ceremonial, Gr. Penitentiary, Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica, Gr. Prior in Rome of the Sov. Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem .	Italian	1827	1868
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp. of Porto & Santa Rufina, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church	,,	1828	1873
Lucido Maria Parocchi	Bishop of Albano, Vicar-General of His Holiness .	,,	1833	1877
Angelo Bianchi .	Bishop of Palestrina, Pro-Datary of His Holiness .	,,	1817	1882
Serafino Vannutelli .	Bp. of Frascati, Prefect Congr. Index	,,	1834	1887
Mario Mocenni	Bishop of Sabina .	,,	1823	1893
<i>Cardinal-Priests :—</i>				
Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe .	Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica	German	1823	1866
Mieczyslaw Ledóchowski .	Prefect of the Congr. <i>de Propaganda Fide</i>	Polish	1822	1875
Luigi di Canossa .	Bishop of Verona .	Italian	1809	1877
Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva .	,, Oporto .	Portuguese	1829	1879
José Sebastião Neto .	Patriarch of Lisbon .	,,	1841	1884
Guglielmo Sanfelice di Acquavella	Archbp. of Naples .	Italian	1834	1884
Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Celesia	,, Palermo	Sicilian	1814	1884
Ant. Monescillo y Viso	,, Toledo .	Spanish	1811	1884
Alfonso Capecebatro .	,, Capua .	Italian	1824	1885
Patrick Francis Moran	,, Sydney .	Irish	1830	1885
Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau	Archbp. of Quebec .	Canadian	1820	1886
Benoit M. Langénieux	,, Reims .	French	1824	1886
James Gibbons .	,, Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Gaetano Aloisi-Masella .	Prefect of the Congr. of Sacred Rites .	Italian	1826	1887

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Camillo Siciliano di Rende . . . }	Archbp. of Benevento	Italian .	1847	1887
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro . . }	Pontifical Secretary of State, Arch-priest of the Vatican Basilica . }		1843	1887
Agostino Bausa . .	Archbp. of Florence .	„	1821	1887
François Marie Benjamin Richard . }	„ Paris .	French .	1819	1889
Peter Lambert Goossens .	„ Mechlin .	Belgian .	1827	1889
Franz de Paula von Schönborn . . }	„ Prague .	Bohemian	1844	1889
Vincenzo Vannutelli .	—	Italian .	1836	1889
Sebastiano Galeati .	Archbp. of Ravenna .	„	1822	1890
Anton Joseph Gruscha .	„ Vienna .	Austrian.	1820	1891
Giuseppe Guarino .	„ Messina .	Sicilian .	1827	1893
Angelo di Pietro .	Prefect Cong. Council	Italian .	1828	1893
Philipp Krementz .	„ Köln .	German .	1819	1893
Michael Logue . .	„ Armagh .	Irish .	1840	1893
Luigi Galimberti . }	Prefect of the Pontifical Archives . }	Italian .	1836	1893
Claudius Vaszary .	Archbp. of Gran .	Hungarian	1832	1893
Herbert Vaughan .	„ Westminster	English .	1832	1893
Georg Kopp . .	Bishop of Breslau .	German .	1837	1893
Victor Lucien Sul-pice Lecot . }	Archbp. of Bordeaux	French .	1831	1893
Joseph Christian Ernest Bourret . }	Bishop of Rodez .	French .	1827	1893
Lorenz Schlauch .	„ Gross-Wardein	Hungarian	1824	1893
Giuseppe Sarto .	Patriarch of Venice .	Italian .	1835	1893
Adolphe Louis Albt. Perraud . . }	Bishop of Autun .	French .	1828	1893
Ciriaco Maria Sancha y Nervas . . }	Archbp. of Valencia.	Spanish .	1838	1894
Egidio Mauri . .	„ Ferrara .	Italian .	1828	1894
Domenico Svampa .	Archbp. of Bologna .	„	1851	1894
Andrea Ferrari .	„ Milan .	„	1850	1894
Silvester Sembratowicz . . }	Ruthenian Archbp. of Lemberg . }	Galician .	1836	1895
Francesco Satolli .	—	Italian .	1839	1895
Johann Haller . .	Archbp. of Salzburg .	Austrian.	1825	1895
Antonio Maria Cajares y Azara . }	„ Valladolid	Spanish .	1834	1895
Girolamo Maria Gotti .	—	Italian .	1834	1895
Jean Pierre Boyer .	Archbp. of Bourges .	French .	1829	1895
Achille Manara .	Bishop of Ancona and Umana . }	Italian .	1829	1895
Salvador Casañas y Pagés . . }	Bishop of Urgel .	Spanish .	1834	1895

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Deacons :—</i>				
Teodolfo Mertel .	{ Vice-Chancellor of Holy Roman Church } Pref. Congr. Bishops and Regulars Prefect Congr. Studies —	Spanish .	1806	1858
Isidoro Verga .		„	1832	1884
Camillo Mazzella .		„	1833	1886
Luigi Macchi .		„	1832	1889
Gaetano de Ruggiero .	—	„	1816	1889
Andreas Steinhuber {	Pref. Congr. Indul- gences & Sacr. Relics }	German .	1825	1893
Francesco Segna .	—	Italian .	1836	1894

Of these Cardinals 7 were nominated by Pope Pio IX., and 55 by Leone XIII. ; 32 are Italian (continental or insular), and 31 not. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 107 Cardinals, of whom 51 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of districts there. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sisto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246 ; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

In 1895, besides the Pope and the Sacred College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 patriarchates of the Latin and 5 of the Oriental Rite, 173 archbishoprics of the Latin and 18 of the Oriental Rite, and 711 bishoprics of the Latin and 52 of the Oriental Rite. The list was as follows :—

I. *Patriarchates.*

Latin Rite :—1. Constantinople ; 2. Alexandria ; 3. Antioch ; 4. Jerusalem ; 5. Venice ; 6. Lisbon ; 7. West Indies ; 8. East Indies.

Oriental Rite :—1. Antioch, of the Maronites ; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites ; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians ; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldæans ; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians.

II. *Archbishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite :—</i>		Græco-Ruthenian Rite . . . 1	
Immediately subject to the Holy See	19	Under Patriarchs :	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	154	Armenian Rite.	1
<i>Oriental Rite :—</i>		Græco-Melchite Rite	3
With Ecclesiastical Provinces :		Syriac Rite	3
Armenian Rite	1	Syro-Chaldaic Rite	2
Græco-Rumanian Rite	1	Syro-Maromite Rite	6
			191

III. *Bishoprics.*

<i>Latin Rite :—</i>		Græco-Rumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the		Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Holy See	85	Under Patriarchs :	
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical		Armenian Rite	16
Provinces	626	Græco-Melchite Rite	8
<i>Oriental Rite :—</i>		Syriac Rite	5
Immediately subject to the		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	10
Holy See :		Syro-Maronite Rite	2
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	2		
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical			763
Provinces :			

Besides the above sees, and 17 sees 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 8 apostolic delegations, 123 apostolic vicariates, and 41 apostolic prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (formerly called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stood as follows for the beginning of 1895 (each dignitary being reckoned under his highest rank and title) :—

Sacred College of Cardinals	62
Patriarchs of either Rite	8
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	800
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	54
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	332
Archbishops and Bishops now without title	17
Prelates <i>Nullius Dioceseos</i>	8
Total	1,281

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twenty Sacred Congregations, viz, Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Lauretana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies.

The apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propaganda Fide,' and are at present distributed as follows :—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	12	4
Asia	4	56	8
Africa	1	26	21
America	1	17	5
Oceania	0	12	3
Total	8	123	41

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine years of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129.) The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. The law now applies in all the communes.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the *lower-grade* instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and *licei*, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The *ginnasi* and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The actual expenditure of State funds by the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1893–94 was 40,806,909 lire; the provinces in 1891 expended 5,390,045 lire; and the communes in 1891 (including subsidies from the State and the provinces), 74,793,108 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (*opere pie*) for the benefit of schools of different grades, generally, nor particular communes. For elementary instruction alone, in 1891, there

was expended by the State 5,385,244 lire ; by the Provinces 259,863 lire ; by the Communes 57,654,620 lire : total, 63,299,727 lire.

The attendance at elementary schools (public and private) has, in the last 27 years, risen from 1,000,000 to 2,450,000 ; or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 80 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates, male and female, over five years for 1861, over six for 1871 and 1881, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was :—

Year	Over 6 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09 ¹	81·27 ¹	65·47	81·52
1871	61·86	71·73	60·17	77·18
1881	54·56	69·32	53·89	72·93

¹ Over 5 years (1861).

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1871 to 1894 was as follows :—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1891	40·25	41·12	59·16
1893	39·64	38·97	56·43
1894	39·64	38·89	55·71

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent. ; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent. ; South Italy, 79·46 per cent. ; and in the Islands, 80·91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32·27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85·18.

The following are the statistics of elementary (including normal) schools and for higher schools :—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
<i>Asili</i> for infants (1893)	2,572	6,488	153,295	149,459	302,754
Public schools :—Regular . (1892-93)	46,569	48,266	1,193,093	1,003,377	2,196,470
Do. irregular „	3,153	3,119	53,141	42,355	95,496
Private do. „	8,555	8,995	64,784	131,053	195,837
Evening, &c., schools „	5,946	6,146	139,875	53,485	193,360
Normal schools „	148	1,534	1,703	16,974	18,677
Licei (1891-92)	321	1,853	—	—	15,713
Ginnasi „	735	4,429	—	—	57,525
Technical instit. „	74	1,315	—	—	9,392
Technical schools „	399	2,893	—	—	34,244
Navalmercantile „	21	179	—	—	1,492

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics for 1893-94 :—

—	Date of Founda- tion.	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Founda- tion.	No. of Teach- ers	Students and Auditors
State Univer- sities :—				Pisa . .	1338	61	924
Bologna . .	1200	60	1,266	Rome . .	1303	79	1,767
Cagliari . .	1626	30	207	Sassari . .	1677	23	142
Catania . .	1434	49	793	Siena . .	1300	31	253
Genoa . .	1243	62	1,004	Turin . .	1404	73	2,306
Macerata . .	1290	13	188	Free Univer- sities :—			
Messina . .	1549	41	466	Camerino . .	1727	17	144
Modena . .	1678	41	365	Ferrara . .	1391	23	97
Naples . .	1224	84	4,822	Perugia . .	1276	24	245
Padua . .	1222	65	1,426	Urbino . .	1564	17	94
Palermo . .	1805	59	1,304				
Parma . .	1512	39	383				
Pavia . .	1300	55	1,245	Total . .		946	19,441

In 1893-94 university courses under 21 professors were attended by 143 students at the licei of Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro.

There were besides (1893-94) 11 superior collegiate institutions, with 2,220 students; 11 superior special schools, with 899 students; 33 special and practical schools of agriculture (1895), with 975 students; 4 schools of mining (1893), with 83 students; 178 industrial and commercial schools (1892), with 26,692 students; 15 Government fine art institutes (1893), with 3,585 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1893), with 671 students.

In 1891 there were in Italy over 1,800 libraries. Of these, 32 were Government libraries, with 943,903 readers, who had 1,167,462 books given out.

On December 31, 1893, there were in Italy 1,897 periodical publications. Of these, 525 were political; 318 were economic, juridical, or on social science; 191 agricultural; 216 religious; 172 literary and scientific; 126 medical; 36 musical and dramatic; 10 of the fine arts; 18 military; 11 of geography and travels; 55 humorous (non-political).

In 1894 there were 9,416 books published in Italy, comprising 728 religious books; 951 scholastic and educational; 497 historical and geographical; 390 biographical; 1,433 of poetry and general literature; 343 in mathematical, physical, and natural science; 750 in medicine; 1,075 in agriculture, the industries, commerce, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the penal tribunals, and by the courts of assize; on appeal, by the penal tribunals, and by the courts of appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring whether the forms

prescribed by law have been observed. The new penal code came into force on January 1, 1890, abolishing the distinction between crimes and misdemeanours (*crimini e delitti*).

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all delicts (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences punishable by imprisonment from three to five years, or by fine exceeding 1,000 lire. The courts of assize have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning crimes brought before them by sentence of the sections of accusation (*sezioni d'accusa*) or by direct citation. They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all crimes of a serious character. Appeal is allowed to the penal tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the courts of appeal from those of the penal tribunals. The court of cassation has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into *mandamenti*, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,548 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of crimes before the various classes of courts, during five years :—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1889	350,917	292,041	54,088	4,788
1890	335,753	270,613	62,080	3,060
1891	360,235	290,625	66,475	3,135
1892	370,305	297,343	69,616	3,346
1893	324,509	249,008	71,853	3,648

The number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on June 30, 1891, is given as follows :—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,729	27,058	2,387	29,445
Penal establishments	91	29,039	1,384	30,419
Correctional establishments for the young :				
Government reformatories	8	1,016	96	1,072
Private reformatories	35	2,343	2,000	4,343
Penal colonies (<i>Colonie di Coatti</i>)	8	2,960	—	2,960
Total	1,871	62,412	5,827	68,239

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the

poor, does not exist. Exceptions to this rule are in favour of forsaken children and the sick poor, the former being maintained and the latter supplied with medical attendance at the expense of the province or commune. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, *monti di pietà*, *monti frumentari*, *casse di prestanze agrarie*), there were 21,638 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were:—

	Lire.
Gross income	90,362,917
Burdens (not charitable)	7,690,946
Taxes, &c.	15,279,276
Expenses of administration	15,663,156
Total disbursement	38,633,378
Balance free	51,729,539

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 96,402,817 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of 14 years (1881–94) the new legacies amounted to 236,785,200 lire. In 1891 the communes spent about 41,601,353 lire, and the provinces about 20,724,960 lire in charity; over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. By law of July 22, 1894, the tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The amount taxable in the case of incomes on which the tax payable may be levied by simply withholding the amount (public funds and treasury bonds) is the whole income; where the tax may be exacted by means of registers it is, with some exceptions, thirty-

fortieths of the income ; in the case of industrial and commercial incomes, it is twenty-fortieths ; for life annuities and incomes from labour alone (professions) it is eighteen-fortieths ; for incomes of State, provincial and communal employees it is fifteen-fortieths. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the last seven years, the budget estimates being given for the last two years :—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1889-90	1,903,170,131	1,879,636,028	+ 23,534,103
1890-91	1,898,177,802	1,852,446,332	+ 45,731,470
1891-92	1,747,951,589	1,796,090,394	- 48,138,805
1892-93	1,748,429,655	1,739,085,890	+ 9,343,765
1893-94	1,853,294,087	1,912,149,991	- 58,855,904
1894-95	1,795,074,834	1,797,782,823	- 2,707,989
1895-96	1,699,088,625	1,689,342,764	+ 9,745,861

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget accounts for the year ending June 30, 1896, showing the principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure :—

REVENUE		REVENUE—cont.	
	Lire		Lire
A. Ordinary revenue :—		Taxes on transactions :	
1st Category : ¹		Succession duties	41,000,000
State property .	9,992,420	Registration .	58,000,000
State railways .	73,255,300	Stamps .	70,000,000
Various .	3,881,184	Railway tax .	18,457,000
		Various .	28,150,000
Direct taxes :		Indirect taxes :	
Land tax .	106,400,000	Excise .	39,500,000
House tax .	87,000,000	Customs .	235,000,000
Income tax .	288,183,300	Octrois .	52,050,000
		Tobacco (mono-	
		poly) .	192,000,000

¹ The revenue and the expenditure of each Ministry are divided into four categories :—
1. *Effective* receipts or expenditure ; 2. Construction of railways, &c. ; 3. Movement of capital ; 4. Receipts or expenditure *d'ordre*.

REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>		REVENUE— <i>cont.</i>	
	Lire		Lire
Salt (monopoly).	71,500,000	Total ordinary revenue	1,655,207,382
Lottery	65,000,000		
Public services :		B. Extraordinary revenue :—	
Posts	50,000,000	1st Category (effective receipts)	10,976,060
Telegraphs	12,000,000		
Prisons	5,463,000	2nd Category (construction of railways)	589,630
Fines	1,870,000		
School taxes	5,989,000	3rd Category (movement of capital) :	
Various	6,575,900	Sale of property, &c.	15,186,203
Repayments.	37,102,209	Recovery of debts .	4,000,000
Various receipts	8,810,740	Coining nickel money	5,500,000
		Various	7,629,350
Total 1st Category	1,566,780,053	Total 3rd Category	32,315,553
4th Category :			
Working of State domains	15,510,556	Total extraordinary revenue	43,881,243
Interest of paper-money caution fund	34,387,518		
Share of gross proceeds of Octrois of Rome and Naples	27,933,743		
Various	10,595,512		
Total 4th Category	88,427,329		
		Total revenue	1,699,088,625

RECAPITULATION.

—	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1st Category (effective receipts)	1,566,780,053	10,976,060	1,577,756,113
2nd Category (construction of railways)	—	589,630	589,630
3rd Category (movement of capital)	—	32,315,553	32,315,553
4th Category (receipts <i>d'ordre</i>)	88,427,329	—	88,427,329
Total	1,655,207,382	43,881,243	1,699,088,625

EXPENDITURE	Lire	EXPENDITURE— <i>cont.</i>	Lire
A. Ordinary expenditure :—		Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs .	55,837,629
Ministry of the Treasury :		Ministry of War .	223,434,843
1st Category (effective expenditure) :		Ministry of Marine	94,721,270
Interest on consolidated debt .	463,351,363	Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce .	8,285,150
Interest on redeemable debt .	70,023,751	Total ordinary expenditure }	1,578,300,068
Railway annuities	27,276,010	B. Extraordinary expenditure :—	
Floating debt	124,032,024	Ministry of the Treasury :	
Fixed annuities	78,300,000	1st Category (effective expenditure)	9,055,249
Civil list and appanages	15,050,000	3rd Category (movement of capital) :	
Senate and Chamber of Deputies	2,120,000	Redemption of debts	19,774,083
General expenses	10,250,362	Other disbursements	4,670,000
Reserve fund	3,500,000	Total 3rd Category }	24,444,332
Various	1,822,860	Total Ministry of Treasury }	33,499,332
Total 1st Category }	795,726,370	Ministry of Finance	3,813,557
4th Category (<i>d'ordre</i>)	43,492,857	Ministry of Justice, &c.	82,889
Total Ministry of Treasury }	839,219,227	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	38,400
Ministry of Finance :		Ministry of Public Instruction	699,113
1st Category (effective expenditure) :		Ministry of the Interior	2,299,543
General expenditure	17,148,043	Ministry of Public Works	62,400,483
Expenses of collection	142,289,377	Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs	56,516
Total 1st Category }	159,437,420	Ministry of War	2,548,000
4th Category	29,716,084	Ministry of Marine	4,421,000
Total Ministry of Finance }	189,153,504	Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry	1,183,863
Ministry of Justice, &c.	33,751,952	Total extraordinary expenditure }	111,042,696
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9,431,880	Total expenditure }	1,689,342,764
Ministry of Public Instruction	40,784,820		
Ministry of the Interior	56,993,159		
Ministry of Public Works	26,686,634		

RECAPITULATION BY CATEGORIES.

—	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (<i>d'ordre</i>)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue .	1,577,756,113	589,630	32,315,553	88,427,329	1,699,088,625
Expenditure	1,539,208,852	32,500,000	29,206,583	88,427,329	1,689,342,764
Difference .	+38,547,261	-31,910,370	+3,108,970	—	+9,745,861

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 76,907,314 lire, and in the extraordinary revenue a deficit of 67,161,453 lire; giving a net surplus of 9,745,861 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1895:—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1892-93	Year of Extinc- tion
I. Consolidated debt :		Lire	Lire	
Rentes at 5 per cent. .	5	434,983,269	—	—
„ 3 „ .	3	6,018,031	—	—
„ 4½ „ .	4½	19,078,754	—	—
Total consolidated debt .	—	460,080,054	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See . . . }	—	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed :	3 to 5	15,934,410	1,138,496	1895- 1961
IV. Various debts . . .	3 to 6	106,674,486	419,032	1902- 1985
V. Floating debt :				
Treasury bonds . .	—	11,200,000	—	—
Current accounts . .	—	500,000	—	—
Bank advances . .	—	500,000	—	—
Total floating debt .	—	12,200,000	—	—
Total public debt . .	—	598,113,950	1,557,528	—

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 12,307,857,604 lire on July 1, 1894, or 492,314,300*l.* sterling. The debt per head of population was thus 15*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and the interest 15*s.* 5*d.* The value per head of the special exports (exclusive of the precious metals) in 1894 was 1*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* For the period 1884–89, the real and personal property of Italy, estimated from the inheritances taxed annually, were, by Signor Pantaleoni, put respectively at 33,100 and 21,600 million francs, the total wealth being thus estimated at 54,700 million francs, or £2,188,000 sterling.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1891 amounted, according to official reports, to 644,875,465 lire; the revenue of the provinces amounted to 128,509,261 in 1891. The debts of the communes in 1892 (January 1) amounted to 1,175,653,421 lire; of the provinces to 174,935,367 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1894, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Estimated Value. Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	738,579,763
Property, immovable, movable, loans and various titles	708,666,308
Property of industrial nature	1,510,203,601
Material in use in army and navy	1,308,140,759
Property used in the service of the State	457,240,416
Scientific and artistic material	211,481,306
Total	4,934,312,153

In the financial year 1893–94 the revenue from State property was:—Railways, 69,270,425 lire; ecclesiastical, 2,647,553 lire; various, 11,681,146 lire; total, 83,599,124.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 495 kilometres; Swiss 655; Austro-Hungarian 750; frontier of San Marino 38·5; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,900 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,657 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,098; of Sardinia, 1,017; of Elba and the small islands, 1,013; the total length of coast is thus 6,785 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following :—Casale, Placentia, Cremona, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (these four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria, Bologna. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places :—Ventimiglia, Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Elba, Mont-Argentario, Civitavecchia, Gaeta, Baja, and Castellamare in the Gulf of Naples ; works in the Straits of Messina ; various places in Sicily ; Tarentum ; Brindisi, Ancona, the mouth of the Adige ; Brindolo and Chioggia. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of St. Madeleine, and on the south by those of Cagliari. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is being protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

The army of Italy, in virtue of laws of July 14, 1887, January 24, 1888, and February 18, 1892, consists of the permanent army, the mobile militia, and the territorial militia. Personal military service is obligatory on all citizens fit to bear arms from the completion of their twentieth year to December 31st, after the completion of their thirty-ninth year. The annual levies are enrolled in three categories. Those who (as decided by lot) belong to the first category serve as follows :—In the permanent army, the carabinieri five years under arms and four years with unlimited leave ; cavalry three years under arms and six years with unlimited leave ; in the territorial militia both carabinieri and cavalry serve ten years with unlimited leave ; other corps, in the permanent army, two or three years under arms and five to seven years with unlimited leave ; in the mobile militia four or three years ; and in the territorial militia seven years. Those of the second category remain eight or nine years in the permanent army with unlimited leave, four or three years in the mobile militia and seven years in the territorial militia. Those who belong to the third category join neither the permanent army nor the mobile militia, but serve their nineteen years in the territorial militia with unlimited leave. The men of the second category are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those of the third category have thirty days training ; in time of war they have garrison duty and form the last reserve. In the levy of the year 1892, the number of recruits examined was 335,149. Of these, 79,626 were put back ; 64,227 were unfit to serve ; 98,634 were assigned to the first category ; 1,970 to the second ; and 90,692 to the third. Youths who have received a superior education are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum

fixed annually but never exceeding 2,000 lire for cavalry, or 1,500 lire for others. They may fulfil their period of service at any time after their seventeenth up to their twenty-sixth year. They belong to the first category. Non-commissioned officers engage to serve five years; by continuing their service for twelve years they have a right to government employment; and after twenty years service they are entitled to a pension. Officers are chiefly drawn from the military institutes.

The army consists of twelve army corps as follows:—I. Turin, II. Alexandria, III. Milan, IV. Placentia, V. Verona, VI. Bologna, VII. Ancona, VIII. Florence, IX. Rome, X. Naples, XI. Bari, XII. Palermo. There is, besides, the divisional command of the Island of Sardinia, dependent on the eleventh army corps. Each army corps contains two divisions, and each division comprises from two to five military districts of which there are in all eighty-seven.

1. *The Permanent Army* consists of the general staff; corps of the general staff; Infantry: 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 3 battalions of 4 companies, 1 dépôt, and 1 staff; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 22 battalions, in 75 companies, and 7 dépôt companies; 87 military districts with 98 companies.

Cavalry:—24 regiments (10 of lancers and 14 of light horse) of 6 squadrons and 1 dépôt and 1 staff; 6 dépôts for remounts.

Artillery:—24 regiments of field artillery, each of 1 staff and 2 brigades of batteries, 1 or 2 companies of train, and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries), 1 brigade of train (4 companies) and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of mountain artillery, of 1 staff, 5 brigades (15 batteries), 1 dépôt; 22 brigades of coast and fortress artillery (76 companies); 5 companies of artillery mechanics.

Engineers:—5 engineer regiments, 2 of them of 1 staff, 4 brigades of sappers (12 companies), 2 companies of train, and 1 dépôt; the 3rd regiment of 1 staff, 4 sapper-telegraphist brigades (12 companies), 1 brigade of specialists, 2 companies of train, and 1 dépôt; the 4th regiment of 1 staff, 3 brigades of pontoons (8 companies), 1 lagoon brigade (2 companies), 3 companies of train, and 1 dépôt; the 5th has 1 staff, 4 brigades miners (12 companies), 1 company train, and 1 dépôt.

Carabineers:—11 territorial legions, 1 legion of cadets, and 1 dépôt.

Sanitary corps, 12 companies and 1 autonomous platoon; commissariat, 12 companies; veterinary corps; administrative corps; invalids and veterans, 2 companies and 1 staff; establishments and institutes of instruction; disciplinary establishments, 11 companies and 1 house of correction.

2. *The Mobile Militia* consists of Infantry:—51 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 18 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 38 companies of Alpine troops.

Artillery:—14 brigades of field artillery (62 batteries); 15 companies of train; 42 companies of coast and fortress artillery; 5 brigades of mountain artillery of 3 batteries.

Engineers:—13 companies of sappers, 6 companies of miners; 6 sapper-telegraphist companies; 3 railway companies; 1 specialist company; 4 companies of pontoons; 1 lagoon company; 4 companies of train.

Officers of cavalry, of sanitary corps, of commissariat, of veterinary corps, and of accountants.

3. *The Territorial Militia* consists of 324 battalions of infantry of 4 companies; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery and 20 brigade commands; 30 companies of engineers and 6 brigade commands; sanitary and accountant companies.

The following is the official statement of the strength of the Italian army or June 1894 :—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile and Sardinia Island	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	14,436	—	116	5,784
Half-Pay	211	—	—	—
Supplementary	—	5,934	4,136	—
Auxiliary	—	—	1,473	—
Reserve	—	—	—	6,148
Total officers	14,647	5,934	5,729	11,932
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	24,704	4,527	1,220	15,026
Infantry	107,282	242,473	313,659	490,371
Bersaglieri	15,140	30,970	39,355	39,427
Alpine troops	9,004	28,569	31,239	32,896
Military districts	9,242	133,284	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	33,968	1,330,174
Cavalry	24,554	19,133	551	48,739
Artillery	32,166	87,008	58,251	53,101
Engineers	7,756	22,964	14,722	10,817
Military schools	1,326	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	2,391	8,684	9,773	12,877
Commissariat	1,828	4,818	2,695	3,326
Invalid and veteran corps	191	—	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	2,154	—	—	—
Guards (Policemen, &c.)	—	—	4,648	10,167
Depôt for horses	396	—	—	—
Central depôt, African troops	48	—	—	—
Railway and telegraph service	—	—	—	19,755
Total troops	238,182	582,430	510,081	2,066,676
Grand total	252,829	588,364	515,806	2,078,608
3,435,607				

The special African corps on January 1, 1895, was composed as follows :— 1 company of carabineers, 1 battalion of chasseurs, 4 battalions of infantry (native), 2 squadrons of cavalry (native), 1 mountain battery (native) 1 company of artillery mechanics, 1 of sappers, 1 of telegraphists and 1 train company. The force contained in all 211 officers (37 native), 5,888 men (4,393 natives), and 880 horses and mules.

The Italian army is provided with the Vetterli repeating rifle (the Vital system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

By a royal decree *publié* on May 4, 1893, No. 250, the naval administration is thus organised: The naval general secretaryship has at its head the Assistant Secretary for the Navy, under whom are an admiral as chief of the staff; a medical inspector at the head of the sanitary service; a major-general or colonel of military engineers at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; and two officials directing the sections of account. An admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel*, an inspector-general of the *genio navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and an admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil official administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three prefectures: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice. The station of the second prefecture will be removed from Naples to Taranto as soon as the arsenal at the latter place is completed. By a royal decree of August 14, 1893, the vessels of the Italian fleet have been apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the three prefectures and Taranto. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Ancona, and Venice.

The following tabular statement of the strength of the Italian Navy, including ships built and building, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, is framed on the same plan as similar tables given for the British, French, German, and other navies.

—	Launched Dec. 1895	Building
Battleships, 1st Class	6	2
„ 2nd Class	4	—
„ 3rd Class	—	—
Port defence ships	4	—
Cruisers, 1st Class (a)	—	5
„ „ (b)	5	—
„ 2nd Class	17	1
„ 3rd Class (a)	26	2
„ „ (b)	13	1
Torpedo-craft, 1st Class	98	12
„ „ 2nd Class	4	—
„ „ 3rd Class	37	—

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book. In the first table, the ships named in *italics* are those classified as port defence vessels in the foregoing statement of strength, and the figures following the names of the others indicate the several battleship classes to

which they have been assigned. Abbreviations: *c. b.*, central battery; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette; *Q.F.*, quick-firing. In the column of armament machine guns are not given:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
<i>t</i>	<i>Affondatore</i> . . .	1865	4,376	5	29·8in. (28-ton); 6 4·7in. Q.F.	2	2,682	12·0
<i>c b</i>	<i>Roma</i> . . .	1865	5,370	5	9·8·6in. (13-ton); 6 light guns.	2	3,908	12·5
<i>c b</i>	<i>Palestro</i> . . .	1871	6,180	9	1 11in. (25-ton); 6 9·3in. (18-ton); 6 light . . .	2	3,361	12·5
<i>c b</i>	<i>Principe Amadeo</i> . . .	1872	5,880	9	1 11in. (25-ton); 6 9·3in. (18-ton); 6 light . . .	2	3,413	12·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Duilio</i> . . .	2 1876	11,138	22	4 17·7in. (100-ton); 3 4·7in. Q.F.; 2 light . . .	4	7,711	15·0
<i>t</i>	<i>Dandolo</i> . . .	2 1878	11,202	22	4 16·9in. (100-ton); 8 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.; 12 2·24in. Q.F. . . .	3	8,048	15·5
<i>bar</i>	<i>Italia</i> . . .	2 1880	15,900	19	4 16·9in. (100-ton); 8 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F.; 12 2·24in. Q.F. . . .	4	11,986	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Lepanto</i> . . .	2 1882	15,900	19	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F. . . .	4	15,797	18·4
<i>bar</i>	<i>Ruggiero di Lauria</i> . . .	1 1884	11,000	18	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F. . . .	5	10,591	17·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Andrea Doria</i> . . .	1 1885	11,000	18	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F. . . .	5	10,300	16·1
<i>bar</i>	<i>Francesco Morosini</i> . . .	1 1885	11,000	18	4 16·9in. (105-ton); 2 5·9in. (4-ton); 4 4·7in. Q.F. . . .	5	10,000	16·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Re Umberto</i> . . .	1 1889	13,251	14	4 13·3in. (67-ton); 8 5·9in.; 16 4·7in., 2 2·9in., 10 2·2in., & 7 1·45in. Q.F.; 8 light.	5	19,500	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Sardegna</i> . . .	1 1891	13,251	14	4 13·3in. (67-ton); 8 5·9in.; 16 4·7in., 2 2·9in., 10 2·2in., & 7 1·45in. Q.F.; 8 light.	5	20,800	19·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Sicilia</i> . . .	1 1891	13,298	14	4 13·3in. (67-ton); 8 5·9in.; 16 4·7in., 2 2·9in., 10 2·2in., & 7 1·45in. Q.F.; 8 light.	5	19,500	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon</i> . . .	1 —	9,800	10	4 10in.; 8 5·9in., 8 4·7in., and 16 2·2in. Q.F. . . .	6	13,500	18·0
<i>bar</i>	<i>Emanuele Filiberto</i> . . .	1 —	9,800	10	4 10in.; 8 5·9in., 8 4·7in., and 16 2·2in. Q.F. . . .	6	13,500	18·0

The first-class cruisers *a* in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more, with a speed of at least 17 knots. They are deck-protected, and all the Italian first-class cruisers have more or less of side-armouring. Certain of those included are inferior in displacement, and some in speed, to the others. These are admitted as first-class cruisers *b*, mainly for convoying purposes, in the foregoing estimate of strength. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to these categories.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
<i>b</i>	<i>Castelfidardo</i> . . .	1863	4,180	6 5·9in.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	2	2,500	12·0
<i>b</i>	<i>San Martino</i> . . .	1863	4,230	8 5·9in.; 5 4·7in. Q.F.	3	2,800	11·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Maria Pia</i> . . .	1863	4,200	8 5·9in.; 5 4·7in. Q.F.	3	2,800	12·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Ancona</i> . . .	1864	4,390	6 5·9in.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	2	2,470	13·0
<i>b</i>	<i>Marco Polo</i> . . .	1892	4,580	6 5·9in. Q.F.; 10 4·7in. Q.F.	5	10,000	19·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Carlo Alberto</i> . . .	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Vettor Pisani</i> . . .	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Varese</i> . . .	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Giuseppe Garibaldi</i> . . .	—	6,500	12 5·9in. Q.F.; 6 4·7in. Q.F.	6	13,000	20·0
<i>a</i>	<i>Nino Bixio</i> . . .	—	6,500	2 25 cm.; 10 15 cm.; 6 12 cm.; 10 57 mm.; 10 37 mm Q.F.	—	14,000	20·0

The turret battleships *Duilio* and *Dandolo* are of the central citadel type, represented in our own navy by the *Inflexible*, to which they are superior in

speed and armament, but much inferior in protection. Their four 100-ton Armstrong guns are coupled in two closed turrets amidships, which are placed somewhat diagonally in relation to one another, their axes a little on either side of the keel-line. In the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which are the heaviest of Italian battleships (15,900 tons), and among the largest war-ships afloat, there is a similar disposition of the heavy guns. Except upon the casemate and at the base of the funnels, these ships have no vertical armour, the protection being given by a 4-inch steel deck below the water-line. The *Ruggiero di Lauria* and her two sisters are smaller battleships (11,000 tons), but their four Armstrong guns are still heavier (105 tons). These are mounted in couples in a similar manner in two protected barbettes before and abaft the single fighting mast, and severally on the starboard and port sides. The vital parts of the ships are protected by eighteen inches of vertical compound armouring. They have thus an advantage over the colossal *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which, through deficiency of side-armouring, are subject to serious damage to the substructure of the heavy guns. The *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Sicilia* are among the most powerful battleships in the world. They may be regarded as enlarged *Benbows*. Their heaviest guns, however, are of 67 tons, and are mounted in pairs in polygonal inclined barbettes fore and aft in the keel-line of the ship. It is understood that the heaviest guns are to be replaced by lighter ones in the older battleships. The new battleship *Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon* marks a change in Italian ship-building policy. The protection is better, and the construction of monster armour-clads seems to be abandoned, for the ship has a displacement of but 9,800 tons. The over-all steel belt is to be 9½ inches thick at the water-line, and the redoubts are to have 4-inch plating, and the maximum thickness of the protective deck will be 3 inches. The heavy guns will be coupled in turrets at either end of a redoubt, which will contain the secondary armament.

In 1895 the personnel of the navy consisted of 725 naval officers, 905 engineer and other officers, 1,124 pilots, &c., 5,592 sailors, 2,559 gunners, 1,400 mechanics, and 3,035 stokers, &c., while 3,286 men were employed along the coast; total, 35,607 officers and men.

Production or Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy; in the province of Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and in Sicily and Sardinia. This system tends to become more general. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. No wages are paid, profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria; it prevails over other systems in Emilia, and is frequently found in the sub-mountain (*pede montane*) regions of Lombardy and Venetia, in the Abruzzi and Molise, in Campania and in Sicily. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz:—Barese and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia, especially in the marsh lands, Emilia, Campania, the Abruzzi and Molise, Piedmont, and Sicily. It is little used in Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, the Province of

Rome, the Basilicata, and Sardinia. In Upper Italy the agreement is usually for nine (sometimes other multiples of three) years; in Southern Italy for two, four, or six years, according to local customs.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 28,658,900 hectares. Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70·6 per cent.) is productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16·2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13·2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. In 1894, 4,574,000 hectares were under wheat, and about 2,800,000 hectares under other cereals. The areas and produce of the various crops in 1893 and 1894, so far as officially ascertained, are shown in the following table:—

—	Area under Cultivation		Produce		
	1893	1894	Total		Per Hectare 1894
			1893	1894	
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectares
Wheat . . .	4,556,000	4,574,000	47,654,000	42,850,000	9·37
Maize . . .	1,920,000	1,901,000	29,168,000	21,004,000	11·05
Oats . . .	458,000	466,000	6,430,000	6,000,000	12·88
Barley . . .	323,000	303,000	2,792,000	2,938,000	9·70
Rye . . .	145,000	142,000	1,585,000	1,518,000	10·70
Rice . . .	162,000	165,000	4,850,000	5,738,000	34·75
Pulse . . .	861,000	856,000	4,092,000	4,555,000	5·32
			Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Hemp . . .	101,000	105,000	675,000	795,000	7·57
Flax . . .	52,000	52,000	169,000	187,000	3·63
Potatoes . .	198,000	200,000	8,089,000	6,214,000	31·07
Chestnuts . .	412,000	410,000	2,647,000	1,920,000	4·68
			Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hect.
Wine . . .	3,435,000	3,451,000	32,164,000	25,817,000	7·48
Olive oil . .	1,061,000	1,044,000	2,941,000	2,120,000	2·08
			Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilog.
Tobacco . .	4,314	4,658	6,079,710	5,877,229	1·261
Silk cocoons .	—	—	47,624,000	43,128,000	—
	Plants		Number	Number	Per plants
Acid fruits .	17,176,000	16,933,000	3,320,400,000	3,549,900,000	210

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1894 Italy exported 60,035 and imported 15,397 cattle; exported 22,566 and imported 5,589 sheep; exported 1,072 and imported 3,942 goats; exported 47,502 and imported 20,514 swine. In 1894 the production of wool was 9,609,000 kilogrammes, of the value of 16,683,000 lire.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. In 1894 there were 571,522 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest was:—in 1890, 89,866,800 lbs.; in 1891, 85,494,748 lbs.; in 1892, 69,283,000 lbs.; in 1893, 104,991,900 lbs.; in 1894, 88,184,000 lbs.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,024,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000. According to last census the number of persons of 15 years of age and upwards was to the whole population in ratio of the 678 to 1,000; thus the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (consiglio forestale) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of inspectors of various classes and 190 guards with 25 officers (brigadieri).

The forest area is about 4,093,000 hectares. The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (vincolo), is valued at about 90,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber . . .	1,374,547	17,062,006
Firewood . . .	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal . . .	3,019,148	18,133,294
Secondary produce, } excluding chest- } nuts . . . }	Quintals 15,527,404	32,174,111
Total . . .		88,001,791

The average values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are in round numbers—Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c., 2,873,000,000 lire; animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c., 1,424,000,000 lire; forest yield, 88,000,000 lire: total, 4,385,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, &c., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 80,000,000 lire annually.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the mineral production in 1894:—

Mineral	Mines	Tons	Lire	Employés
Iron ore	39	187,728	2,089,156	2,178
Copper and manganese ore . .	21	99,456	2,278,126	2,138
Zinc ore	132	131,777	9,198,955	10,173
Lead ore		29,822	3,792,111	
Silver ore	6	1,103	847,222	787
Gold ore	27	7,748	663,908	548
Antimony ore	13	1,504	225,295	302
Mercury, iron pyrites, &c. . .	15	37,660	1,313,588	964
Mineral fuel (anthracite, &c.).	33	271,295	1,893,958	2,347
Sulphur	524	305,781	25,267,955	30,339
Salt, graphite, boric acid, and others	72	126,191	4,452,031	2,220
Totals	880	1,200,065	52,042,305	51,996

The value of the mineral products was:—in 1878, 55,078,461 lire; 1888, 52,377,908; 1893, 57,906,180; 1894, 52,042,605. The quarries of Italy, especially its marble quarries, employ about 20,000 men; the annual output being valued at a million sterling.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1894, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 21,825, with an aggregate tonnage of 60,676. These numbers

include 102 boats of 422 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same date there were 70,527 fishermen, of whom 7,282 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. In 1894 there went to the deep-sea fishing 1,531 boats of 13,193 tons. Of these, 18 of 100 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 52 of 1,280 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in 1894 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 15,886,000 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunney-fishing was 1,584,000 lire and from coral-fishing 2,287,000 lire, the quantity (much less than the average) being estimated at 644,000 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total special imports and exports (excluding gold, coined silver, and goods in transit), and the imports and exports of the precious metals (excluding uncoined silver) in each of the last five years:—

Year	Special trade		Precious Metals	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1890	1,319,638,433	895,945,253	57,648,000	66,655,100
1891	1,126,584,583	876,800,155	54,286,700	62,709,400
1892	1,173,391,983	958,187,220	43,971,600	53,907,100
1893	1,191,227,553	964,188,135	43,014,800	94,173,900
1894	1,094,649,101	1,026,506,040	108,135,700	31,517,700

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1894:—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat . . .	65,724,210	Silk, raw and thrown	267,289,000
Cotton, raw . . .	119,673,800	„ waste . . .	25,115,600
Coal . . .	110,362,063	„ manufactures .	21,148,509
Timber for building .	25,366,236	„ cocoons . . .	2,504,700
Sugar, raw . . .	21,741,810	Wine in casks . .	43,975,701
„ refined . . .	1,137,680	Oil, olive . . .	63,546,735
Wool, raw . . .	24,750,105	Fruit (fresh) . . .	46,340,882
Machinery . . .	28,277,602	Eggs . . .	39,879,060
Silk, unbleached, raw,		Coral, manufactured.	21,699,540
or twisted . . .	52,914,000	Hemp and flax, raw	34,235,828
Fish, of all sorts . .	32,686,425	Sulphur, unrefined	
Iron in bars, 1st fusion	12,010,989	and refined . . .	21,534,451
Coffee . . .	29,336,460	Rice . . .	11,572,070
Silk, manufactures of	7,548,883	Cotton, raw . . .	15,145,600
Linen and hemp yarn	11,717,136	Marble . . .	8,557,479
Hides, raw and dried	35,863,655	Meat, fresh and salted	16,592,174
Cheese . . .	10,203,680	Skins, raw . . .	14,129,660
Tobacco leaf . . .	15,834,700	Straw plaiting . .	5,017,440
Cotton, unbleached .	2,108,265	Dyeing and tanning	
Cotton bleached . .	1,839,558	stuffs . . .	12,654,846
„ coloured & dyed	2,137,956	Animals, cattle . .	24,349,260
„ printed . . .	7,003,456	„ horses . . .	948,600

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Horses	11,274,600	Animals, swine	5,057,898
Cotton yarn	1,382,000	Zinc ore	10,477,780
Oil, mineral refined	11,867,920	Lead ore	921,330
Rice	3,660	Grain, wheat	72,930
Railway materials	829,975	„ other	9,528,820
Indigo	4,165,200		
Oil, olive	7,203,375		
Silkworms' eggs on cards	2,462,250		

The following table shows, in thousands of lire, the value of the special trade with the leading countries in two years :—

	Imports from (1893)	Imports from (1894)	Exports to (1893)	Exports to (1894)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	194,187	196,794	226,251	153,816
United Kingdom	251,550	250,706	106,247	124,312
Austria	122,381	123,897	121,483	127,528
Germany	147,755	141,761	149,906	150,520
Russia	130,501	71,894	8,529	13,892
Switzerland	55,488	66,995	193,556	210,254
United States and Canada	95,634	109,859	81,629	91,197
Turkey, Servia, Roumania	31,253	15,433	17,766	18,434
Belgium	28,111	31,730	23,137	23,778
Argentine Republic	15,697	20,573	37,317	29,565
Central America	8,183	7,770	1,448	1,919
British Possessions in Asia	69,734	74,645	14,907	13,533
Egypt	22,485	21,181	10,129	10,604
Spain and Gibraltar	10,419	10,781	8,618	12,747

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom, whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, for eight years :—

—	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Re-exportation	Lire 87,252	Lire 78,012	Lire 121,055	Lire 106,485	Lire 73,650	Lire 69,593	Lire 26,227	Lire 21,675
Transit . . .	50,046	53,115	55,111	60,821	71,208	51,465	49,737	57,774

The value of the imports into Great Britain from Italy, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Italy for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports from Italy .	£ 3,093,918	£ 3,419,281	£ 3,284,486	£ 2,948,336	£ 3,129,173
Exports of British produce to Italy .	7,757,862	6,296,560	5,564,487	5,206,758	5,555,312

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy in the year 1894 were :—Olive oil, of the value of 460,583*l.* ; hemp, 263,584*l.* ; oranges and lemons, 403,264*l.* ; sulphur, 96,980*l.* ; chemical products, 50,808*l.* ; sumach, 125,459*l.* ; other dyes, 103,726*l.* ; wine, 79,751*l.* ; almonds, 85,174*l.* ; stones, 129,533*l.* ; and iron ore, 86,391*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures and yarn exported from Great Britain to Italy in the year 1894 amounted to 439,237*l.* ; coals, 2,280,064*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 508,928*l.* ; woollen manufactures, 396,047*l.* ; machinery, 394,241*l.* ; refined sugar, 40,640*l.* ; fish, 179,590*l.* ; copper, wrought and unwrought, 88,286*l.*

Navigation and Shipping.

On December 31, 1894, there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 6,559 vessels, classified as follows :—

—	Sailing Vessels		—	Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
For long sea voyages . . .	424	302,052		73	123,811	497	425,863
For long coasting voyages .	215	76,015		51	42,213	266	118,228
For short voyages, fishing, &c.	5,592	193,538		204	41,506	5,796	235,044
Totals	6,231	571,605		328	207,530	6,559	779,135
Or according to tonnage :—							
Vessels over 1,000 tons . .	54	68,076	Over 2,000	21	50,863	142	214,501
„ 501 to 1,000 tons . .	287	200,043	1,001—2,000	67	95,562		
„ 101 to 500 tons . .	669	177,080	401—1,000	66	43,720	1,080	435,129
„ 51 to 100 tons . .	590	44,754	101— 400	58	14,286		
„ 1 to 50 tons . .	4,631	81,652	1— 100	116	3,099	5,337	129,505
Totals	6,231	571,605		328	207,530	6,559	779,135

In 1894 there entered Italian ports 104,591 Italian vessels of 19,396,740 tons, and 10,606 foreign vessels of 9,641,442 tons; in all 115,197 vessels of 29,038,182 tons. There cleared from Italian ports 103,182 Italian vessels of 18,377,154 tons, and 10,801 foreign vessels of 9,838,268 tons; in all 113,983 vessels of 28,215,422 tons.

At the principal Italian ports the number of vessels entering and clearing in 1894 were:—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	5,845	3,739,184	5,417	3,695,372
Leghorn	4,018	1,619,372	3,873	1,545,458
Naples	7,588	2,865,994	7,471	2,851,751
Messina	3,515	1,607,007	3,561	1,616,525
Palermo	3,747	1,671,983	3,676	1,640,712
Venice	3,682	1,045,295	3,605	1,037,833

Of the Italian steam tonnage, more than half belongs to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo).

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

On January 1, 1891, there were 5,246 miles of State railway, 96 miles jointly State and companies', and 2,794 miles of companies' railway; in all, 8,136 miles. The length of the principal lines, January 1, 1895, was:—Mediterranean, 3,435 miles; Adriatic, 3,418 miles; Sicilian, 648 miles; Sardinian, 257 miles; various, 1,522 miles; total, 9,280 miles.

In 1890 the total receipts were 255,687,108 lire, of which 98,517,946 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 193,879,424 lire. By slow trains there were forwarded 16,483,651 tons of goods, and by fast trains 9,739,500 quintals of goods. The number of passengers was in all 50,855,569.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1894, there were transmitted 201,770,325 letters and post-cards, to which 42,775,128 Government official letters have to be added. There were sent also 5,625,061 manuscript papers, and 227,304,585 periodicals and other printed matter. The money orders numbered 9,037,957, value 671,561,934 lire. On June 30, 1894, there were 7,023 post-offices and collecting-boxes.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1894, the length of line and wire on land was, in English miles:—Government lines 22,374, wire 71,527; railway lines 1,975, wire 22,622; total lines 24,346, wire 94,149.

During the year ending June 30, 1894, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 7,080,943 private telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 1,761,440 telegrams. Number of State offices, 2,947 ; other offices, 2,122.

The gross revenue from posts and telegraphs was 66,771,986 lire ; the expenditure was 53,409,216 lire ; and the net revenue 13,362,770 lire.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each of the last five years in thousands of lire :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
State notes .	342,809	341,949	341,414	351,792	492,149
Bank notes ¹ .	1,126,440	1,121,601	1,138,385	1,221,634	1,128,598

¹ Including, for 1893, 9,182,000 lire, and for 1894 2,445,000 lire of notes of the Banca romana (in liquidation).

Gold was coined to the value of 1,364,400 lire in 1890 ; 653,220 lire in 1891 ; 674,120 lire in 1892 ; 824,280 lire in 1893. No silver has been coined in recent years. In 1894 bronze pieces were coined to the amount of 3,790,978 lire ; nickel, 17,780,200 lire.

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1894 was : gold, 426,332,990 lire ; silver, 567,037,025 lire ; nickel, 17,780,200 lire ; bronze, 83,636,121 lire ; total, 1,094,786,336 lire. The re-coinage was 28,954,834 lire.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10 1893, there are only three banks of issue : the Banca d'Italia (formed by the fusion of the two Tuscan banks with the Banque Nationale du Royaume d'Italie), the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. Formerly there were six banks authorised to issue notes. The following table shows the state of the assets and liabilities of those three banks on December 31, 1894, in thousands of lire :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire
Cash and reserve	581,226	Capital	360,750
Bills	309,730	Notes in circulation	1,126,153
Credits	225,428	Accounts current	342,682
Deposit :	988,339	Titles and valuables deposited	988,339
Various securities	1,180,456	Various	450,307
Total	3,285,179	Total	3,268,231

There are 759 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1891 amounting to 754,072,665 lire, and liabilities 745,789,445 lire ; 150 ordinary credit companies, with assets 1,726,911,882 lire, and liabilities 1,733,940,689 lire. Eleven agrarian credit companies had assets (1892) 49,812,389 lire, and liabilities 49,759,134 lire. There were 10 crédit foncier companies with assets 1,071,378,107 lire, and liabilities 1,063,418,487 lire (1894).

The post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table shows the number of post-office savings-banks on December 31, 1892, with the numbers of their depositors and amount deposited at that date, and the deposits and repayments made during the year, with the like statistics for the ordinary and co-operative savings-banks in 1893 :—

—	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	4,686	2,673,127	400,039,468	256,023,437	233,295,260
Ordinary " "	395	1,475,008	1,258,052,466	456,616,930	411,274,397
Co-operative " " and ordinary credit companies	762	445,075	318,933,482	354,394,381	367,943,087

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the franc changing into the lira, divided into 100 centesimi, the kilogramme into the chilogramma, the mètre into the metro, the hectare into the ettaro, and so on. The British equivalents are—

MONEY.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½*s.* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Grammo</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintale Metrico</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnellata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2,200 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·22 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	22 „ „
„ { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	2·75 „ bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cubo</i> }	.	.	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i> }	.	.	.	.	.	=
„ <i>Ettaro</i> or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0·386 square mile.
							(2·59 sq. chilo. = 1 sq. mile).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—General Annibale Ferrero; appointed February, 1895.

Secretary.—Count Giovanni Gallina.

Attaché.—Count Alessandro Bosdari.

Naval Attaché.—Count Giovanni Lovatelli, C.M.G.

Archivist.—G. Manetti.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), Aden, Bombay, Calcutta (C.G.), Cape Town, Colombo, Gibraltar, Halifax, Melbourne, Rangoon, Singapore.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Envoy and Minister to Brazil 1879–81; to Greece 1881–84; to Spain 1884–92; Ambassador to Turkey, 1892–93; to Italy, November, 1893.

Secretary.—Hon. H. G. Edwardes.

Military Attaché.—Col. Needham.

Naval Attaché.—Captain L. E. Wintz, R.N.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa, Leghorn, Messina (V.C.), Naples, Palermo, Spezia (V.C.), Taranto (V.C.).

Foreign Dependencies.

The dominion of Italy in Africa extends, on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to the southern limit of the Sultanate of Raheita, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 48,700 square miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 191,127 natives and 3,452 Europeans (census of 1893); Massowah, the seat of government, having 7,775 inhabitants, of whom 600 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 480 Asiatic. By various decrees between January 1, 1890, and February 18, 1894, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. In 1895, as a result of the war with the King of Abyssinia, the province of Tigré was annexed. The central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. When the Governor is a general or superior officer in active service he superintends the discipline of the troops and is in this respect controlled by the Minister for War. For the year 1895–96 the revenue and expenditure of the colony were each estimated at 11,700,000 lire, the revenue from the colony itself being 1,700,000 lire, and the contributions of Italy being 10,000,000 lire. The total expenditure of Italy on account of its Red Sea possessions, including postal, military, and naval services, from 1882 to 1894–95 is put at 180,212,862 lire, that for the year 1894–95 being 13,727,684 lire. Throughout the colony agriculture is in a very primitive condition. The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massowah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls, and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. This trade is chiefly in the hands of Banians (Indians). Trade of Massowah in 1894: imports by land and sea, 11,609,944 lire; 1893, 9,863,829 lire. In 1894, in the total trade, 1,859 vessels of 147,071 tons (932 vessels Italian) entered, and 1,882 of 147,660 tons (947 vessels Italian) cleared. There are 17 miles of military railway from Massowah to Saate. In 1893–94 there were transmitted 139,535 letters and post-cards, 832 manuscript and other packets, and 36,350 pieces of official correspondence. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massowah to Assab, and of 62 miles from Assab to Perim. In 1893–94 there were 4,076 messages.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union; but in actual circulation are Maria Theresa dollars and Anglo-Indian and Egyptian money. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 6,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, dollar pieces.

In February, 1889, the Sultan of Obbia, on the Somali coast ($5^{\circ} 33' N.$ to $2^{\circ} 30' N.$), put his sultanate under the protection of Italy. In April, 1889, the protectorate was extended to the country between $5^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $8^{\circ} 3' N.$ by treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain Somalis, who agreed not to conclude any treaty with any foreign Power regarding the remainder of his territory. In August, 1892, the Somali coast, from the sultanate of Obbia to the mouth of the Juba, was ceded to Italy by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the administration of the region was taken over in September, 1893. In May, 1893, the Italian Government granted for three years the administration of Benadir to the company known as V. Filonardi and Company. The boundary between the spheres of influence of Italy and Great Britain in East Africa, settled March 24, 1891, and May 5, 1894, ascends the channel of the Juba from its mouth to $6^{\circ} N.$; thence it follows the parallel of $6^{\circ} N.$ as far as $35^{\circ} E.$, whence it goes north to the Blue Nile.

In consequence of a treaty of May 2, 1889 (Ucciali), and a subsequent convention, ratified February 25, 1890, the region comprising Abyssinia and Shoa is within the Italian sphere of influence.

The area of the territories under Italian influence (including Abyssinia and Shoa) is estimated as 1,676,000 square kilometres.

ABYSSINIA AND SHOA.

The ancient empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides the outlying territories and dependencies of the Bogos, Shoho, Mensa, Barea, Bazen (Kunama), Habab, and Beni-Amer in the north; the Shankalla in the west; the Galla and Kaffa lands beyond Shoa, and the Afâr (Danakil) and Adal country occupying the lowlands between Abyssinia proper and the coast.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negusi ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia, which region has been declared an Italian protectorate in virtue of the treaty of May 2, 1889, confirmed and extended in October of the same year by a convention for 'mutual protection' between Menelek and Umberto I., King of Italy. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise many Jewish rites.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry, and the recitation of Bible texts. This education is gratuitous, and those to whom it is imparted constitute the somewhat influential class of *dabtara* or *literati*. There is no special class of magistrates or judges, justice being entirely administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shum*, or petty chiefs. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wottoader* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Wild indigo, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The forests abound in valuable trees. The chief exports are skins, ivory, butter, gums, mules, forwarded mainly through Massowah. The exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia in 1893 amounted to 8,313*l.*; in 1894, 10,898*l.* Besides Maria Theresa pieces, bales of cloth and salt are still used as currency. Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Licheh, present capital of Shoa, 3,000; Debra-Tabor, Magdala, and Makallé, occasional royal residences; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Amba-Mariam, 4,000; Mahdera-Mariam, 4,000.

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JAPAN.

(NIPHON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Kōtei, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Offspring.—Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1879; proclaimed the Crown Prince (Kotaishi), Nov. 3, 1889; Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888; Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890; Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list for 1894-95 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war, make

peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of the age of 20 and upwards; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 28 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (80 counts, 355 viscounts, 29 barons); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, of above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) not to exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of the House of Peers is to be about 300.

The members of the House of Representatives number 300, a fixed number being returned from each election district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is about one member to 128,000. The qualifications of electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age; (2) fixed permanent and actual residence in the Fu or Ken for not less than a year; (3) payment of direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 15 yen for one year in the Fu or Ken, and in case of income tax for three years.

The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must be of not less than 30 years, and need not have fixed residence in the Fu or Ken. The term of membership is four years.

Disqualified for members of the House of Representatives are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, officials connected with the collection of taxes, police officials, officials of electoral districts within their own districts, military and naval officers, and priests or ministers of religion. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 4,000 yen; Vice-Presidents, 2,000 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 800 yen, besides travelling expenses. No one is allowed to decline these annual allowances.

The Imperial Diet has control over the finances and the administration of justice. Voting is by secret ballot, and the system is that of *scrutin de liste*. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

Local Government.

At the head of local administration in the provinces are the governors, one of them residing in each of the 46 districts (3 Fus and 43 Kens) into which Japan is divided. In 1879, city and prefectural assemblies were created, based on the principle of election; their power is confined to fixing the estimates of the local rates, subject to the confirmation of the governors, and finally of the Minister of the Interior. Eligible to the assembly are all male citizens 25 years of age, resident in the district at least three consecutive years, and paying land tax of more than ten yen annually. The franchise is conferred on all male citizens of 20 years residing in the district, and paying more than five yen land tax. Annually, or in every other year, governors are summoned to the Department of the Interior to deliberate upon matters of local administration. Each district is subdivided into cities (*ku*), and counties (*gun*), each with its chief magistrate (*chō*), who manages local affairs. The Island of Hokkaidō (Yezo) has a governor and a special organisation.

To further carry out the principle of decentralisation and self-government a system of local administration in *shi* (municipality), *cho* (town), and *son* (village) was established by Imperial Rescript, April 17, 1888, which came into effect April 1, 1889, and is to be applied gradually according to the circumstances and requirements of these localities.

Area and Population.

The Empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Honshiu or Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island; and Hokkaidō (Yezo) to the north of Honshiu; besides the Liukiu, Sado, Awaji, Oki, Tsushima, Bonin Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands. The last two possessions were ceded by China, in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895. Formosa has the area of about 13,300 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000. The population of the Pescadores is estimated at 37,900. Administratively there exists a division into three 'Fu' and forty-three 'Ken,' or prefectures. There is also a political division into 85 provinces, 43 urban and 804 rural arrondissements, 1,351 towns, and 13,752 villages (number of villages of Okinawa prefecture excluded) (1894).

The population of Japan has increased as follows since 1888:—

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1888	39,607,234	1·38	1891	40,718,677	0·66
1889	40,072,020	1·17	1892	41,089,940	0·91
1890	40,453,461	0·95	1893	41,388,313	0·73

The total area of Japan (without Formosa and Pescadores Islands), according to the official returns of December 31, 1893,

was 147,655 square miles, with a population of 41,388,313 (20,906,465 males, and 20,481,848 females). The population of the six divisions is as follows:—

—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.	—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Nippon	36,600	16,031,432	438	Shikoku.	7,031	2,907,280	413
Northern „	30,204	6,316,774	209	Kiushiu.	16,840	6,379,262	379
Western „	20,681	9,374,468	453	Hokkaidô	36,299	379,097	10
Total Nippon	87,485	31,722,674	363	Grand tot.	147,655	41,388,313	280

On December 31, 1893, the population was divided among the various classes as follows:—Imperial family, 46 (not included in the total population); kwazoku, or nobles, 3,905; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 2,024,317; common people, 39,360,091. The number of foreigners in 1894 was 5,875, of whom 4,576 were Chinese, 1,830 English, 931 Americans, 448 Germans, 408 French, 123 Portuguese, 84 Dutch, 134 Russians, and 341 other nationalities. The number of Japanese residents abroad in 1894 was 41,590.

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1889	1,228,569	808,680	340,445	419,889
1890	1,160,769	823,718	325,141	337,051
1891	1,098,316	853,139	325,651	245,177
1892	1,217,521	886,988	349,489	330,533
1893	1,178,428	937,644	358,389	240,784

In 1893 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 108,871 (or 8·4 per cent.) and the illegitimate, 73,044 (or 5·7 per cent.).

The following is a list of the cities with a population over 30,000 in 1893:—

Tokio . . .	1,214,113	Toyama . . .	58,187	Kochi . . .	34,711
Osaka . . .	482,961	Fukuoka . . .	58,181	Matsuyama . . .	34,527
Kioto . . .	317,270	Kagoshima . . .	56,139	Otaru . . .	34,259
Nagoya . . .	194,796	Wakayama . . .	55,726	Kofe . . .	33,879
Kobé . . .	153,382	Okayama . . .	51,665	Akamagaseki . . .	33,565
Yokohama . . .	152,451	Nūgata . . .	49,700	Mayebashi . . .	33,370
Kanasawa . . .	91,531	Sakai . . .	46,138	Gifu . . .	32,773
Hirosima . . .	91,479	Naha . . .	44,972	Morioka . . .	32,125
Sendai . . .	73,771	Fukui . . .	42,680	Hirosaki . . .	30,859
Nagasaki . . .	65,374	Shizuoka . . .	37,096	Nagano . . .	30,622
Hakodate . . .	63,619	Matsuye . . .	35,407	Otsu . . .	30,574
Kumamoto . . .	62,432	Utsunomiya . . .	35,347	Takaoka . . .	30,397
Tokushima . . .	61,337	Takamatsu . . .	35,330	Yamagata . . .	30,306

Religion.

By the new Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 10 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 30 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. The principal Shinto temples are, however, maintained by State or local authorities. In 1893—Shinto temples, 193,430; priests, 14,751; students, 1,646. Buddhist temples, 71,839; priests, 52,562; students, 9,749. There are also numerous Roman Catholics, adherents of the Greek Church, and Protestants.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1892, was 7,263,202. The following are the educational statistics for 1893:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools . . .	23,960	61,556	3,337,560
Lower middle „ . . .	76	1,108	20,661
Higher „ „ . . .	7	289	4,483
High girls' „ . . .	18	331	3,020
Normal „ . . .	49	713	5,966
Technical „ . . .	88	1,437	15,163
Special „ . . .	1,410	3,493	71,149
University „ . . .	3	213	1,395
Kindergarten „ . . .	186	404	13,268

The University consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature, and Engineering. It is supported by Government. The bulk of the elementary and higher schools are also supported by Government and by local rates. One of the normal schools is for high school teachers.

In 1893 there were 25 libraries in Japan, with 331,891 volumes. In 1893, 26,965 books of various kinds, and 802 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily were published. Of the periodicals 248,157,421 copies were issued.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There is a Court of Cassation at Tokio, which takes cognisance of civil and criminal appeals. There are seven courts of appeal, having appellate jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases decided in the courts of first instances. There are 49 courts of first instance, one in each Fu or Ken, with branch courts in some Fus and Kens having unlimited original civil jurisdiction. As criminal courts they try and decide all lesser crimes, and also make preliminary examination of serious crimes. Courts of peace (301), established in principal towns and villages of every Fu and Ken, take cognisance of all petty

offences. Once in three months criminal courts are constituted in courts of appeal, and sometimes in courts of first instance, a president and four judges, to try serious crimes.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Serious crimes	2,431	3,260	3,260	3,249	3,129
Lesser „	86,555	137,268	154,087	166,884	172,489
Total . .	88,986	140,528	157,678	170,133	175,618

There are seven State prisons, 144 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken, also 7 military prisons, and 4 naval prisons. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1893 :—Men, 74,031 ; women, 5,323 ; total, 79,354.

Pauperism.

Government reserves an amount of 18,651,835 yen for a relief fund, and grants relief out of the interest of the fund. The amount thus granted in 1892-93 was 141,532 yen for food to 5,310,737 persons (counting the same person as different for each day), 137,251 yen for provisional dwellings to 30,608 families, 70,591 yen for instruments of agriculture to 17,155 families, 83,370 yen for seed grain to 49,143 families, 16,831 yen for subsidy of land tax to 13,787 families, and 31,098 yen for loan of land tax to 11,842 families. The central Government also grants relief to the extremely poor, the helpless, and friendless ; in 1892, 23,218 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 127,504 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 in 1883-84. In the end of 1892, 4,958 foundlings were being maintained. There is a work-house in Tokio, with 506 paupers at the end of 1892, as compared with 108 in 1884 ; income, 1892-93, 30,777 yen ; expenditure, 28,129 yen.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

The following are the revenue and expenditure for five fiscal years, the amounts for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 being present accounts, and for 1894-95 estimates :—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . . .	106,469,354	103,231,489	101,461,911	113,643,129	88,045,234
Expenditure , .	82,125,403	83,555,891	76,734,740	84,559,700	80,140,500

In this table the revenue for each year includes the surplus of the previous year, as follows :—1890-91, 20,598,721 yen ; 1891-92, 24,343,951 yen ; 1892-93, 19,675,507 yen ; 1893-94, 24,727,171 yen ; 1894-95, 3,809,643 yen.

The following are the budget estimates for the year ending 31 March, 1896 :—

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Land-tax	38,353,928	Public debt repayment	6,040,083
Income-tax	1,287,536	„ „ interest & fees	17,304,492
Bank licences	220,730	Civil list and Shinto temples	3,206,810
Stamp duties	821,884	Cabinet, Privy Council, Board of Auditors, and Court of Administrative Litigation	630,994
Tax on saké, malt, and soy	18,711,281	Imperial Diet	556,180
Tax on tobacco	2,904,423	Ministry of For. Affairs	840,760
Other inland revenue	3,229,919	„ „ Interior	1,289,296
Customs	5,372,641	Tokio police department	253,852
Post and Telegraphs	7,718,353	Provincial government	4,825,024
State Services	3,011,924	Ministry of Finance	5,979,931
Forests	1,005,959	„ War	13,251,722
Various licences, fees, and others	2,434,330	„ Marine	5,619,562
State property, and miscellaneous	1,240,065	„ Justice	3,491,233
Interest received from deposits	1,214,902	„ Education	1,236,573
Temporary revenue	2,666,783	„ Agriculture and Commerce	1,115,249
		Ministry of Post and Telegraphs	7,706,749
		Hokkaidô government	1,839,519
		Annuities and pensions	1,937,902
		Redemption of paper currency	1,000,000
		Exceptional :	
		Bridges, &c,	1,063,759
		Defences	10,086,184
Total	90,194,658	Total	89,275,874
Surplus of previous year	—		

The public debt of Japan stood as follows on March 31, 1894 :—Home debt : $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 10,000,000 yen ; 5 per cent., 268,440,800 yen ; 4 per cent., 7,831,100 yen ; no interest, 27,925,272 yen ; total, 314,197,172 yen. Foreign debt : 7 per cent., 2,110,112 yen. Total, 316,307,284 yen. Paper currency, 13,020,517 yen.

II. LOCAL.

The estimated revenue of Fu and Ken for 1894-95 is 18,985,143 yen, and expenditure 18,980,573 yen. The Treasury is to grant to local governments 1,057,152 yen. The actual revenue for 1892-93 of Shi, Cho, and Son was 24,617,320 yen, and expenditure 23,035,390 yen.

Defence.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. Since the restoration of Imperial authority and the consequent abolition of the feudal system, the army of the Empire

has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. According to the present law, all males of the age of 20 are liable to serve in the standing army for seven years, of which three must be spent in active service, and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve they have to form part of the *landwehr* for another five years; and every male from 17 up to 40 years of age, who is not either in the line, the reserve, or the *landwehr*, must belong to the *landsturm*, and is liable to be called to service in times of national emergency.

The army is composed of the Imperial Guard and six divisions. In 1893 it was as follows:—The Imperial Guard (2 brigades or 4 regiments of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 battalion of train, and a band of music) consists of 325 officers, 7,312 non-commissioned officers and men, with 727 horses. The six divisions consist of—infantry, 12 brigades or 24 regiments, 1,815 officers, 36,857 non-commissioned officers and men; cavalry, 6 squadrons, 115 officers, 1,774 non-commissioned officers and men; artillery, 8 regiments, 357 officers, 5,296 non-commissioned officers and men; engineers, 6 battalions, 129 officers, 2,107 non-commissioned officers and men; train, 6 squadrons, 115 officers, 2,056 non-commissioned officers and men; a band of music (50 non-commissioned officers and men), and 5,575 horses. Including the Jesso militia, the total strength on peace footing in 1893 consisted of 3,615 officers, 65,098 men, 2,181 students, and 10,872 horses. There are a staff college, military college, cadet college, military school, gunnery school, a school for non-commissioned officers, &c., with 2,181 students. The reserve has a strength of 94,676, and the *landwehr* of 106,053.

All the fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition used in the Imperial army are manufactured at the arsenals of Tokio and Osaka. The rifle now used in the army is the Murata rifle, which was invented in Japan a few years ago.

The Japanese navy has its Ministry and the department of naval command in Tokio. The Minister of Marine is a member of the Cabinet and superintends the administration. The chief of the naval command is appointed from the admirals on the active list, and is responsible under the Emperor for the operations of the fleet. The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their head-quarters with docks, arsenals, and barracks, at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Muroran (the last two not established yet). The *personnel* of the navy in 1894 was as follows:—1 admiral, 5 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 42 captains, 59 commanders, 561 lieutenants and midshipmen, 196 engineers and technical officers (ordnance, naval architect, hydrograph), 148 medical officers and apothecaries, 133 paymasters, 325 warrant, 1,790 petty officers, 9,421 seamen and firemen; total, 12,678. The *personnel* is trained as in the navies of Europe, and has given excellent proofs of bravery, steadiness, and discipline during the course of the conflict with China. The total number of the naval reserve is 2,400.

The strength of the Japanese navy, according to the classification adopted in this book, is as follows:—1 first-class battleship, captured from the Chinese, and 2 in course of construction in England, 4 armoured cruisers (of which three are old iron and composite ships suitable mainly for conveying purposes), 9 second-class cruisers (between 2,000 and 5,000 tons, of which 2 are being built in Japan), and 22 vessels which may be ranked as third-class cruisers. Of these 16 have a speed of 12 knots or more. The torpedo flotilla consists of 4 first-class, 34 second-class, of which 17 are building, and 20 third-class boats.

The following are the principal vessels of the Japanese navy. Those named in italics are armoured; those with *a* prefixed are deck-protected.

—	Class	Launched	Tons	Indicated Horse-power	Number of Guns	Knots per hour
<i>Fuso</i>	Cruiser	1877	3,787	3,500	11	13
<i>Kongo</i>	Corvette	1879	2,284	2,034	9	12
<i>Hi-yei</i>	"	"	"	2,227	9	12
<i>Tschiyoda</i>	Cruiser	1889	2,440	5,600	24	19
<i>a</i> Naniwa	"	1885	3,750	7,650	10	19
<i>a</i> Takachiho	"	"	"	7,650	10	19
<i>a</i> Itsukushima	"	1890	4,277	5,400	28	16
<i>a</i> Matsushima	"	1891	"	"	28	16
<i>a</i> Hashidate	"	"	"	"	18	16
<i>a</i> Akitsuishima	"	1892	4,150	8,400	12	19
<i>a</i> Yoshino	"	"	4,150	15,000	34	22½
Tsukushi	"	1882	1,350	2,900	6	17
Kaimon	Sloop	1882	1,460	1,250	7	12
Tenrio	"	1883	1,580	1,165	7	12
Takao	Cruiser	1885	1,760	2,300	5	15
Yamato	Sloop	"	1,680	1,600	7	13
Katsuragi	"	"	1,680	1,600	7	13
Musashi	"	1886	1,680	1,600	7	13
Yayeyama	Despatch	1889	1,800	5,400	3	20
New ship	"	Building	2,700	8,500	20	20
" "	"	"	2,800	8,500	20	19½
" "	"	"	1,800	6,130	8	20
" "	Battleship	"	12,446	13,687	38	18½
" "	"	"	12,140	14,194	38	18½
Chen-Yuen ¹	"	1882	7,430	6,200	33	14½

¹ Captured from the Chinese, and reported to be taken to Japan.

The sister ships *Hashidate*, *Itsukushima*, and *Matsushima* (the first built at Yokosuka, the others at La Seyne) are of a special class of coast-defence protected cruisers. They displace 4,277 tons, are 295 feet in length, and measure 50 feet 6 inches in beam. Each carries one gun of 12½ inches, and has a powerful quick-firing armament. The protection consists of a 2-inch steel deck. The *Akitsuishima*, built in Japan, is a like vessel, but of greater speed (19 knots). The steel cruiser *Yoshino*, built at Elswick, is analogous in plan to the Argentine *9 de Julio* and *25 de Mayo*, but is larger and provided with a double bottom. Her length is 360 feet, her beam 46 feet 6 inches, and she has a displacement of about 4,200 tons. Her armament consists of four 6-inch guns (one on the poop and one on the forecastle, each with a firing arc of 270°, and the other two sponsoned out on either bow), eight guns of 4·7 inches, twenty-two 3-pounders, all on the quick-firing principle, and five torpedo tubes. The two battleships, first of the class, in the Japanese navy, are building in England. Dimensions:—Length 370 feet, beam 73 feet, draught 26 feet; armouring from 16 to 18 inches; armament, four 12-inch guns coupled in barbettes fore and aft, and ten 6-inch; fourteen 3-pounder and ten 2½-pounder quick-firers, with six torpedo tubes.

Production and Industry.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors, tenancy being rare. The land is thus officially divided for 1892 in acres:—Public land, used for Government purposes (1893) 98,276; forests, 28,751,461; open field, 14,169,398; miscellaneous, 272,369; total, 43,291,504 acres. Private land: under cultivation, 12,318,362; homesteads, 932,611; forests, 17,878,913; open field, 2,621,685; miscellaneous, 65,945; total, 33,817,517 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed.

The following are some agricultural statistics for 1890–94:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Rice (acres) . . .	6,681,929	6,734,027	6,756,904	6,752,755	6,692,971
„ (bushels) . . .	163,813,249	213,592,342	189,203,356	205,359,621	207,776,255
Wheat (acres) . . .	1,068,851	1,121,936	1,043,718	1,064,192	1,081,914
„ (bushels) . . .	15,987,908	12,183,959	17,577,262	15,256,163	19,689,030
Barley (acres) . . .	1,553,286	1,590,801	1,590,559	1,601,155	1,688,011
„ (bushels) . . .	35,673,871	26,885,682	40,273,730	33,793,999	42,325,636
Rye (acres) . . .	1,434,170	1,457,660	1,565,378	1,592,811	1,621,282
„ (bushels) . . .	24,296,190	14,097,733	31,870,166	30,060,404	36,300,159
Tea (in kwan ¹) . .	6,945,419	7,096,398	7,211,865	7,640,368	7,883,232
Sugar (in kwan ¹) . .	23,203,963	13,363,947	10,721,172	12,635,293	—
Silk : cocoons (in koku ²)	1,172,272	1,580,240	1,480,705	1,686,894	1,800,596
„ raw (in kwan ¹) . .	1,163,371	1,514,385	1,618,632	1,774,821	—

¹ 1 kwan = 8·28 pounds avoird.² 1 koku = 4·96 bushels.

The number of cattle in 1890 was 1,044,976; in 1891, 1,057,422; in 1892, 1,094,799; in 1893, 1,105,201; and of horses in 1890, 1,546,368; in 1891, 1,547,661; in 1892, 1,554,652; in 1893, 1,561,373.

The mineral and metal products in the fiscal years, 1891-92 and 1892-93 (private mines are in the calendar year) were as follows :—

—	1891-92		1892-93	
	Official Mines	Private Mines	Official Mines	Private Mines
Gold, mommé ¹ . . .	57,957	128,740	72,881	105,467
Silver „ „ . . .	1,591,956	14,057,330	2,285,160	13,583,861
Copper, kwan ² . . .	4,655	5,059,979	73,294	5,462,767
Iron „ „ . . .	838,827	4,092,502	614,225	4,654,192
Lead „ „ . . .	—	213,735	18,659	218,200
Coal, tons . . .	14,781	3,154,094	21,734	3,155,106
Antimony, kwan ² . .	—	603,634	—	368,869
Sulphur „ „ . . .	—	5,847,746	—	5,462,818

¹ 120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois.² 1 kwan = 8·28 lbs.

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 17,825,645 yen in 1886; in 1890, 33,040,151 yen; in 1891, 46,341,040 yen; in 1892, 48,740,536 yen. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan; in 1891, 8,163,093 kwan; in 1892, 10,338,411 kwan; and in 1893, 11,104,112 kwan.

In 1891 there were 377,501 fishing-boats, and 2,508,361 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products were :—(1893) salt fish, 13,688,880 kwan; dried fish, &c., 12,498,878 kwan; fish manure, 40,611,427 kwan; fish oil, 1,968,128 kwan; sea-weed, &c., 17,130,468 kwan.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of Japan for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports . . .	81,836,575	63,851,132	75,952,344	89,355,338	121,677,263
Exports . . .	56,687,034	75,595,533	91,178,553	90,419,909	113,308,997

In 1894 the imports subject to duty were of the value of 103,195,819 yen, and the duty-free 18,481,444 yen. The exports subject to duty amounted to 62,860,041 yen, and the duty-free exports to 50,448,956 yen.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is mainly with the following countries, and to the following values in 1893 and 1894 :—

Countries	Exports to		Imports from	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
United States	27,739,458	43,323,557	6,090,408	10,982,558
British America	1,720,559	2,211,687	16,629	45,395
Great Britain	4,995,975	5,950,198	27,929,628	42,189,874
China	7,714,420	8,813,987	17,095,975	17,511,507
France	19,531,975	19,498,776	3,305,277	4,348,048
East Indies and Siam	2,477,482	3,688,159	8,733,420	10,560,448
Germany	1,380,040	1,517,549	7,318,134	7,909,542
Corea	1,301,243	2,365,112	1,999,439	2,183,313
Hongkong	15,688,875	16,199,481	8,268,071	8,999,718
Russia	621,838	27,594	1,871,114	8,468
Switzerland	227,141	703,021	669,301	629,208
Italy	1,631,908	2,900,390	86,578	170,340
Austria	322,120	465,186	24,209	19,820
Australia	890,637	1,098,066	319,034	534,763
Holland	140,683	136,871	32,619	30,174
Belgium	226,284	19,480	935,001	1,201,121
Other countries, &c.	3,809,271	4,389,883	4,660,501	14,352,966
Total	90,419,909	113,308,997	89,355,338	121,677,263

The recorded quantities and values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, the values in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, exclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of Yokohama, Kobé, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and 13 other ports. The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce, including exports of foreign produce and imports of home produce, for 1893 and 1894 :—

Exports	1893	1894	Imports	1893	1894
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	5,001,158	5,593,152	Rice	3,254,842	8,413,148
Mushrooms	563,855	573,511	Pulse	3,446,636	2,977,795
Green tea	7,420,371	7,569,189	Sugar	11,452,026	13,240,596
Seaweed	939,419	607,029	Chlorate of potash	742,317	840,640
Vegetable gum	682,140	495,625	Raw cotton	16,151,570	19,610,761
Cuttle fish	1,426,782	1,162,453	Cotton yarn	7,284,243	7,977,366
Shell fish	396,209	445,571	Cotton goods	3,086,425	4,722,882
Camphor	1,308,611	1,023,956	Woollen yarn	513,930	563,501
Fish oil	530,304	665,808	Flannels	1,389,714	308,834
Silk, raw, waste, &c.	30,960,175	42,561,748	Woollen muslin	2,305,505	3,150,823
Silk goods	8,429,116	12,951,313	Italian cloths	1,489,305	1,759,796
Carpets, hemp, &c.	391,990	1,134,073	Blankets, &c.	1,612,431	1,214,078
Umbrellas	589,273	746,068	Iron and steel rails	667,108	1,209,205
Fans and round fans	458,869	343,066	Iron, bar, &c.	975,787	1,339,034
Copper, ingot	2,033,820	1,799,435	Iron ware and nails	1,464,796	1,984,345
„ manufactured	2,535,409	1,945,456	Watches	523,127	404,646
Matches	3,537,974	3,795,635	Kerosene oil	4,401,041	5,135,332
Coals	3,288,843	4,674,305	Oil cake	599,893	822,195
Lacquered ware	708,993	797,539	Spinning machinery	1,912,013	2,858,321
Porcelain & earthenware	1,577,191	1,484,854	Steam vessels	865,428	8,202,549
Floor mats	1,723,383	1,965,493	All other articles	24,497,201	34,940,416
All other articles	15,911,024	20,977,718			
Total	90,419,909	113,308,997	Total	89,355,338	121,677,263

The exports of bullion and specie in 1894 amounted to 34,379,111 yen (1893, 12,289,188 yen), and imports to 26,783,653 yen (1893, 11,186,487 yen).

The extent of trade with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Japan into U.K. .	1,024,993	1 152,585	804,003	1,046,598	958,541
Exports of British produce to Japan	4,081,793	2,882,964	2,992,068	3,485,770	3,719,475

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain in the year 1894 were raw silk and silk waste, of the value of 108,986*l.*; silk manufactures, 77,341*l.*; earthenware, 25,261*l.*; tobacco, 55,069*l.*; drugs, 38,795*l.*; copper, 109,016*l.*; rice, 93,183*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 788,263*l.*; cotton yarn, 662,846*l.*; woollen fabrics, 328,132*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 568,552*l.*; machinery, 608,188*l.*; chemicals, 102,953*l.* in the year 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports directly cleared to and entered from foreign countries for 1894 :—

—	Cleared		Entered	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships .	313	263,428	319	277,385
„ sailing ships .	556	19,620	509	19,534
Foreign steamships .	1,192	1,826,952	1,469	2,262,566
„ sailing ships .	212	127,397	220	130,296
Total . . .	2,272	2,237,397	2,517	2,689,781

Of the total foreign ships entered, 974 of 1,614,112 tons were British; 376 of 343,500 tons German; 113 of 131,730 tons American; 26 of 54,722 tons French; 95 of 89,437 tons Norwegian; 63 of 92,422 tons Russian; 9 of 2,007 tons Corean; 3 of 2,874 tons Dutch; 4 of 2,765 tons Chinese; 854 of 356,239 tons other countries. Of the total shipping 502 vessels of 673,052 tons entered Nagasaki; 314 of 467,463 tons Yokohama; 363 of 513,501 tons Kobe.

In 1893 the merchant navy of Japan consisted of 680 steamers of foreign type, of 110,205 tons; 749 sailing vessels of foreign type, of 44,967 tons; and 730 native craft above 50 tons, of 55,909 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 4,481 miles of State roads and 15,362 miles of provincial roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways; (2) railways owned by private companies, fifteen in number, four of them guaranteed a certain rate of interest by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1893–94 :—

—	State Railways, 1893-94	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1893-94
Length in miles .	557·61	1,367·96
Gross income, yen .	5,384,455	6,210,019
Expenditure, yen .	1,942,376	3,034,967
Goods carried, tons .	950,505	2,405,088
Passengers, number .	14,438,994	17,965,778

The following are postal statistics for four fiscal years. The income, expenditure, and officers include those of the telegraph service :—

—	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
Letters and postcards	191,559,069	218,312,188	254,573,715	302,311,129
Newspapers and periodicals	51,282,811	50,829,700	56,968,379	80,415,390
Books	3,069,050	5,087,360	5,391,852	5,257,376
Samples, &c.	298,345	325,064	421,243	484,634
Registered packets	2,989,879	3,251,431	3,540,704	4,049,933
Parcels	—	40,682 ¹	734,615	1,206,849
Total	249,199,154	277,846,425	321,630,508	393,725,311
Income (yen)	5,049,360	5,518,913	6,487,688	—
Expenditure (yen)	4,119,621	4,499,027	5,087,047	—
Officers	7,149	8,268	14,209	14,633

¹ Six months.

All open ports and other important cities and towns are connected with each other and with Europe by lines of telegraph. In March, 1895, there were 9,386 miles of telegraph with 28,070 miles of wire, besides 291 miles of submarine cable, with 357 miles of wire. The number of telegrams carried was 8,231,819 in the fiscal year 1894-95. There were 759 offices in Japan.

In March, 1895, there were 430 miles of telephone (4,622 miles of wire), with 4 exchange offices, 24 calling offices, and 2,843 subscribers.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) :—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	886,000	1,124,835	1,351,267	1,364,612	1,583,088
Silver „	8,448,617	8,815,781	12,141,928	13,177,375	28,539,445
Nickel „	1,667,226	500,125	500,000	726,000	350,000
Copper „	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11,001,843	10,440,741	13,993,195	15,261,987	30,472,533

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to 1895, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 235,104,367 yen.

The paper money in circulation consists of Treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the National banks, and Nippon Ginko (or Bank of Japan) notes, exchangeable for silver on presentation. The amount in circulation on 1st April, 1895, was 169,545,546 yen.

In 1893 the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 10,000,000 yen; notes in circulation, 131,818,242 yen; loans, 108,486,071 yen; deposits, 312,249,282 yen. The Kokuritsu Ginko (133 head offices having 153 branches), paid-up capital, 48,416,100 yen; notes in circulation, 22,644,046 yen; loans, 374,117,505 yen; deposits, 783,558,976 yen. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; loans, 31,020,789 yen; deposits, 114,915,389 yen.

At the end of 1893 there were 628 private banks, having 201 branches with paid-up capital of 31,596,748 yen: loans, 50,149,802 yen; deposits, 44,461,665 yen. In 1893 1,278,931 persons deposited 38,358,252 yen and withdrew 12,202,753 yen from the post-offices, which act as savings banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use throughout Japan, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Yen*, or *Dollar*, of 100 *sen*s, is of the nominal value of 4s. ; actual value about 3s. 4d.

Gold coins are 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1-yen pieces. The 5-yen gold piece weighs 8·3 grammes, about ·900 fine, and contains 7·5 grammes of fine gold. The gold yen is the unit of account. Silver coins are the yen, and 50, 20, 10, and 5-sen pieces. The silver yen weighs 26·9564 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 24·3737 grammes of fine silver.

Trade dollars are also coined weighing 27·2156 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 24·4940 grammes of fine silver.

The 5-sen piece is also coined in nickel. Copper coins are 2, 1, half, and tenth-sen pieces, the last, called the *rin*, being the smallest coin used.

Paper currency of various denominations, corresponding to the coins, is in general use, and is now at par with silver. Practically the standard of value is silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	.	.	.	= 1·325 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	.	.	.	= 8·281 lbs. „
„ <i>Shaku</i>	.	.	.	.	= ·994 foot.
„ <i>Sun</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1,193 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	.	.	.	= 5·965 feet.
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	.	.	.	= $\frac{1}{16}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	.	.	.	= 2·44 miles.
„ <i>Ri</i> sq.	.	.	.	.	= 5·9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure	.	.	.	.	= 2·45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	.	.	.	.	= 39·7033 gallons.
„ „ dry	.	.	.	.	= 4·9629 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid	.	.	.	.	= 3·9703 gallons.
„ „ dry	.	.	.	.	= 1·9703 peck.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Takaaki Kato.

Secretary.—Shinsaku Kodera.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Endo.

Chancellor.—Kumchiro Tanaki.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G., appointed June 1, 1895.

Secretary.—Gerard A. Lowther.

Japanese Secretary.—J. H. Gubbins.

There are Consular Representatives at Hakodate Niigata, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Tokio, and Yokohama, and at Tamsuy and Tainan in the Island of Formosa.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*.

President of Liberia.—Joseph James Cheeseman.

The President is assisted in his executive function by five ministers—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

Area and Population.

Liberia has about 500 miles of coast line, and extends back 200 miles on an average, with an area of about 14,360 square miles. The total population is estimated to number 1,068,000, all of the African race, and of which number 18,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 1,050,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population (1891) of 5,000. Other towns are Robertsport, 1,200; Buchnam and Edma, 5,000; and Harper, 3,000, with suburbs, 8,550.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve, and in 1892 a small steel gunboat of 150 tons, armed with 4 Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns, was built for the Republic.

Finance.

For 1883 the revenue was officially returned at 34,802*l*., and expenditure at 31,493*l*.; for 1884, revenue 38,000*l*., expenditure 32,500*l*.; and for 1885, revenue 40,000*l*., and expenditure 32,500*l*. For 1888 the revenue was estimated at 35,000*l*., and expenditure 33,000*l*. The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of £100,000 at 7 per cent. was contracted in 1871; of this the interest, unpaid since August, 1874, amounts to £147,000.

Commerce.

The principal exports are coffee, palm oil, palm nuts, cocoa, sugar, arrow-root, ivory, hides. The exports and imports combined probably do not exceed 500,000*l*. The quantity of coffee exported in 1889 reached one million pounds, one half of which went to Germany.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the Republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa' (excluding the British and other colonies, but including, prior to 1891, the Congo Free State and the Niger Protectorate). The value of the trade thus indicated was as follows in five years : —

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from W. Africa .	971,051	411,043	338,718	277,847	116,092
Exports of British pro- duce to W. Africa . . .	971,259	339,270	221,793	214,911	228,265

The chief articles of import from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1894 were palm oil of the value of 32,969*l.* ; nuts, 14,035*l.* ; caoutchouc, 24,535*l.* ; ivory, 11,712*l.* The British exports to Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 129,662*l.* in 1894.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. Gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, 314·76 English troy grain, each of 16 *Akis*.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure ; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Edward Wilmot Blyden, accredited May 14, 1892.

Consul-General.—Henry Hayman.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Colonel F. Cardew, C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.

Vice-Consul at Monrovia.—Dr. C. Stedman.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Blyden* (E. W.), Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race. London, 1887.
Böttikofer (J.), Liberia. Amsterdam, 1890.
Die Negerrepublik Liberia, in 'Unsere Zeit,' Vol. III. 8. Leipzig, 1858.
Hutchinson (E.), Impressions of Western Africa. 8. London, 1858.
Johnston (Keith), Africa. London, 1882.
Ritter (Karl), Begründung und gegenwärtige Zustände der Republic Liberia, in 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde,' Vol. I. 8. Leipzig, 1853.
Schwarz (Dr. B.), Einiges über das interne Leben der Eingebornen Liberias, 'Deutsche Kolonialzeitung,' Dec. 15, 1887. Berlin.
Stockwell (G. S.), The Republic of Liberia: its Geography, Climate, Soil, and Productions. With a history of its early settlement. 12. New York, 1868.
Wauwerms (Colonel H.), Liberia, histoire de la fondation d'un état nègre libre. Brussels, 1885.
Wilson (J.), Western Africa. 8. London, 1856.

LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 23, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxembourg. *Offspring.*—I. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852; married June 21, 1893, to Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza; issue, Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1894. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864; married September 20, 1885, to Frederick, son of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxembourg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1890) of 211,088 (105,419 males and 105,669 females), or 212 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 1,058 Protestants, 1,009 Jews, and 100 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxembourg, has 18,187 inhabitants. The revenue for 1893 was 10,159,498 francs, and expenditure 8,573,271 francs. In the budget estimates for 1895 the revenue is set down at 9,429,300 francs, and the expenditure at 8,837,765 francs. The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3 per cent. For commercial purposes Luxembourg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 270 miles of railway, 1,083 miles of telegraph wire, and 84 post-offices in the Grand Duchy.

Books of Reference.

- Coster* (J.), Geschichte der Festung Luxemburg. 8. Luxemburg, 1869.
Groevig (N.), Luxemburg: Land und Volk. 4. Luxemburg, 1867.
Perk (M. A.), Luxemburgiana. [In Dutch]. 8. Bussum, 1892.

MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to October 1887. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for two consecutive terms of four years each. In the event of a vacancy in the presidency otherwise than by lapse of time, the succession is vested in the President and Vice-President of the Senate and in the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Congress successively. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General D. Porfirio Diaz; first elected in 1876; present term, December 1, 1892, to November 30, 1896.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of :—1. Foreign Affairs; 2. Interior; 3. Justice and Public Instruction; 4. Fomento, Colonisation and Industry. 5. Communications and Public Works; 6. Finance and Public Credit. 7. War and Marine.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws. Each has its governor and legislature popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevail, with few exceptions (Vera Cruz and the State of Mexico), in the different States.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the census population for 1879, and an official estimate of the area and of the population in 1893:—

Name of State	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1879	Estimated Population, 1893	Population per square mile, 1893
Atlantic States:—				
Tamaulipas	32,128	140,137	167,777	5·2
Vera Cruz	29,201	542,918	723,732	24·7
Tabasco	10,072	104,747	114,028	11·3
Campeche	18,087	90,413	93,976	5·2
Yucatan	35,203	302,315	329,621	9·3
Total	124,692	1,180,530	1,429,134	11·5
Inland States:—				
Chihuahua	87,802	225,541	298,073	3·4
Coahuila	63,569	130,026	177,793	2·8
Nuevo Leon	23,592	203,284	293,793	12·4
Durango	38,009	190,846	265,931	7·0
Zacatecas	24,757	422,506	526,966	21·2
San Luis Potosi . . .	25,316	516,486	546,447	21·5
Aguascalientes . . .	2,950	140,430	140,180	47·5
Guanajuato	11,370	834,845	1,007,116	88·6
Querétaro	3,556	203,250	213,525	60·0
Hidalgo	8,917	427,350	506,028	56·7
Mexico	9,247	710,579	826,165	89·3
Federal District . . .	463	351,804	575,747	1243·5
Morelos	2,773	159,160	151,540	54·6
Tlaxcala	1,595	138,988	149,808	93·8
Puebla	12,204	784,466	839,125	68·7
Total	316,125	5,439,561	6,518,237	20·6
Pacific States:—				
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	30,208	34,668	0·6
Sonora	76,900	115,424	150,391	1·9
Sinaloa	33,671	186,491	223,684	6·6
Tepic (Ter.)	11,275	—	131,019	11·6
Jalisco	31,846	983,484	1,250,000	39·2
Colima	2,272	65,827	72,591	31·9

Name of State	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1873	Estimated Population, 1893	Population per square mile, 1893
Pacific States:— <i>contd.</i>				
Michoacan	22,874	661,534	830,000	36·3
Guerrero	24,996	295,590	353,193	14·1
Oaxaca	35,382	744,000	793,419	22·4
Chiapas	27,222	205,362	269,710	9·9
Total	324,768	3,287,920	4,108,675	12·6
Islands	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total . . .	767,005	9,908,011	12,056,046	15·6

In 1874 the population was returned at 9,343,470 ; in 1882 there were 5,072,054 males, 5,375,930 females. In 1894 the population was estimated at 12,080,725. Of the total population 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing ; forming, it was stated, in 1874, one-half the population, in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. Of the mixed and Indian race only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilised.

The chief cities are the capital, Mexico, with a population (estimated 1893) of 329,535 ; Guadalajara, 95,000 ; Puebla, 110,000 ; San Luis Potosi, 62,573 ; Guanajuato, 52,112 ; Leon, 47,739 ; Monterey, 52,000 ; Aguascalientes, 32,355 ; Merida, 32,000 ; Vera Cruz (1895), 30,000 ; Oaxaca, 27,856 ; Morelia, 30,000 ; Colima, 25,124 ; Pachuca, 40,500 ; Jalapa, 18,000.

There are many difficulties in the way of successful colonisation, and a large proportion of immigrants in recent years have left the country. In 1890 the number of foreigners resident in the capital was 7,215.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. In 1889 there were 10,112 Roman Catholic churches and chapels and 119 Protestant churches in the Republic. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. On August 12, 1890, there were in the municipality of Mexico 320,143 Catholics and 2,623 Protestants.

In almost all the States education is free and compulsory, but the law has not been strictly enforced. In the municipality of Mexico there were in 1890, 15,268 persons who could read only, and 176,692 persons who could neither read nor write. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. In 1893 there were 7,616 Government and municipal schools, with an average attendance of 346,555 pupils. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. In 1893 there were 217 secondary and professional schools. There are also one military and one naval college. The number attending these higher schools is stated at 21,000. The entire sum spent on education

is given (1892) at 3,333,192 dollars, contributed by the Federal Government, the municipality of Mexico, and the State Governments and municipalities.

In 1893 there were in the Republic the National Library, with 159,000 volumes, and 100 other public libraries. There were in that year 22 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 3 meteorological observatories. The number of newspapers published was 307, of which 4 were in English, 2 in French, and 1 in German.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, 9 Circuit Courts, and 38 District Courts.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

State Finance.

Of the revenue in recent years about 50 per cent. has been derived from customs, 39 per cent. from internal taxation, and 11 per cent. from other sources. Of the expenditure about 44 per cent. has gone to the administration of the government, over 46 per cent. to the service of the debt, and nearly 10 per cent. to railway subventions.

The receipts and expenditure for five years have been :—

	RECEIPTS Dollars	EXPENDITURE Dollars
1890-91	67,366,753	67,288,518
1891-92	42,959,884	42,930,337
1892-93	47,704,132	47,975,246
1893-94	48,319,766	48,644,525
1894-95	43,945,700	43,967,318

The receipts include (besides ordinary revenue) loans on current account, and sums raised for special purposes, *e.g.*, the money obtained by the issue of bonds for payment of railway subventions.

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1896 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Import & export duties	19,783,000	Legislative power	1,005,638
Stamps	15,628,000	Executive „	60,369
Direct taxes	1,460,000	Judicial „	478,171
Octroi	1,650,000	Foreign Affairs	493,994
Tax on salaries	1,050,000	Home Department	2,605,642
Mint	2,275,000	Justice and Education	1,563,772
Posts and Telegraphs	1,775,000	Agriculture, &c.	619,473
Various	1,613,000	Public Works	4,669,513
		Finance	5,952,541
		Public debt & pensions	18,295,844
		War and Marine	10,325,957
	45,234,000		46,067,914

By various economies the expenditure will be reduced to 45,197,914 dollars, leaving an estimated surplus of 36,087 dollars.

The capital and cost of the public debt on June 30, 1894, were as follows:—debt free of interest, 18,144,051 dollars; debt of which the interest is payable in Mexico, 65,821,471 dollars; debt of which the interest is payable in London, 20,687,660*l.* or (at 5 dollars to the £) 103,438,300 dollars; total debt, 187,403,822 dollars; cost of service in Mexico, 2,861,541 dollars; cost of service in London (exchange at 2*s.* to the dollar), 12,172,952 dollars; total annual cost, 15,034,493 dollars. The total debt on June 30, 1894, was as follows:—

	Dollars.
External debt, 20,687,660 <i>l.</i> (at par =)	103,438,300
Internal debt:	
Consolidated 3 per cent.	34,214,750
Railway bonds	22,412,675
Railway debts	7,017,910
Other debts	20,320,187
Total internal	83,965,552
Total debt	187,403,822

On June, 30, 1894, at the then current rate of exchange, the total debt stood at 29,610,669*l.* sterling.

The capital of the debt is about 15 dollars, and its cost about 1 dollar per head of the population.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1891 is given as follows:—Urban, 260,552,200 dollars; rural, 237,312,996 dollars; total, 497,865,196 dollars; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

Local Finance.

The revenues of the State Governments and of the municipalities of Mexico for three years have been as follows. For those whose accounts have not been published the average of earlier years has been taken:—

Years	States.	Municipalities.
	Dollars	Dollars.
1891	19,303,957	12,168,105
1892	19,368,093	12,513,806
1893	19,785,180	13,309,616

Of the City of Mexico in the years 1893 and 1894 the revenue was 3,288,967 dollars, and 3,230,670 dollars; the expenditure being the same.

Defence.

The army consists (1895) of infantry, 23,730; cavalry, 11,069; artillery and train, 2,304; total, 37,103. There are 2,270 officers. Included in the cavalry are 250 gendarmes, and 2,365 rural guards. The total fighting strength, including reserves, is stated to be 132,000 infantry, 25,000 dragoons, and 8,000 artillery. Every Mexican capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels (launched 1875) and 2 unarmoured gun-vessels (launched 1874), each

of 425 tons and 425 horse-power, and severally armed with a 4-ton muzzle-loading gun, and 4 small breech-loaders. A steel training ship, the *Zaragoza* (1,200 tons), was built at Havre in 1891, and 5 first-class torpedo-boats have been ordered in England. The fleet is manned by about 90 officers and 500 men.

Production and Industry.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forest, 18,134 square leagues of mountain-land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land. The climate and soil are fitted for very varied produce, but, as regards crops usually grown in cold countries, agriculture is in Mexico in a very primitive condition. Provision is made for the sale and occupation of public lands by a law of July 22, 1863. The demarcation of such lands is carried out by public companies, the third part of the area demarcated being ceded to them for expenses incurred. Though there has recently been considerable speculation in land, few purchases have been made for actual occupation. In 1892 there were 25 colonies, consisting of 1,266 families, and a population of 10,985. Government has assisted in introducing plants of vines, olives, and other fruit trees, while seeds of vegetables and of silkworms have been distributed gratuitously. The chief agricultural products are rice, maize, barley, wheat, beans. The cultivation of cocoa, coffee, and tobacco is extending. In 1892-93, 14,285 tons of coffee were exported from the Republic, in 1893-94, 18,568 tons; and in 1892-93, 367 tons of manufactured and 1,000 tons of raw tobacco were exported; in 1893-94, 356 and 1,596 tons respectively. Henequen is grown chiefly in Yucatan. The fibre exported in 1893-94 amounted to 124,576,964 lbs. Other products are cotton, sugar-cane, vanilla. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000*l*.

Mexico is rich in minerals, gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, quicksilver, tin, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, coal, petroleum, being either worked or known to exist. There are in the country (April 1, 1894) 3,167 mining enterprises, of which two-thirds belong to Mexican companies or individuals, and the rest to foreigners. The total export of metals in the twelve years ended June 30, 1892, amounted to \$401,096,632, of which \$10,123,924 was for gold coin and bullion (including \$745,047 foreign gold coin), and \$323,520,728 for silver coin and bullion (including \$1,847,137 foreign silver coin). The silver ore exported in those years was valued at \$48,720,592, lead \$6,399,532, copper \$4,105,116. In 1893 the production of gold was 1,964 kilogrammes, value \$1,326,564; of silver 1,380,116 kilogrammes, value \$56,467,431. There are eleven mints in Mexico, and every producer is free to have his bullion coined, the mints receiving 4·62 per cent. for gold, and 4·41 per cent. for silver. Mining operations, whether for gold and silver, or other metals, as lead, copper, tin, zinc, are carried on under the provisions of the mining law, which came into force July 1, 1892. Important metallurgical works are carried out at San Luis Potosi, Monterey and Durango.

In 1893 there were in Mexico 2,899 factories for sugar and brandy ; 123 for woollen and cotton yarns and textiles ; 41 for tobacco ; the total number of factories being 3,844.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total imports and exports and the proportion of precious metals and other produce in the exports of Mexico during the last five years :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1890-91	—	27,020,023	36,256,372	63,276,395
1891-92	—	26,330,411	49,137,304	75,467,715
1892-93	43,413,131	30,948,794	56,499,005	87,447,799
1893-94	30,287,489	32,858,927	46,484,360	79,343,287
1894-95	34,000,440	38,319,099	52,535,854	90,854,953

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the following countries :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States .	14,351,785	15,130,367	60,660,243	67,322,986
Great Britain .	5,754,523	6,668,321	11,595,518	15,261,169
France . . .	4,359,393	5,576,750	2,436,895	2,129,816
Germany . . .	2,685,707	3,361,643	2,838,675	3,113,235
Spain	1,948,929	1,918,661	553,531	914,160
Other countries.	1,187,252	1,344,298	1,258,425	2,113,587

The following table shows the value of the principal articles exported in the last two years :—

—	1893-94	1894-95	—	1893-94	1894-95
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Silver . . .	3,130,823	18,803,876	Living Ani-		
Silver Coin	17,386,338	17,077,119	mals . . .	140,431	1,745,075
Coffee . . .	11,766,090	12,270,783	Tobacco . .	1,792,314	1,460,140
Silver Ore .	9,377,338	10,935,353	Gum	802,417	679,367
Henequen .	6,710,733	7,720,058	Zacatón root	951,854	846,168
Wood	2,081,898	2,691,811	Vanilla . . .	1,183,722	423,083
Hides	2,256,457	2,350,262			

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Mexico . . .	542,979	493,453	454,070	584,235	554,746
Exports of British produce to Mexico	1,906,317	1,695,774	1,298,293	1,152,847	1,213,721

The principal articles of import from Mexico into the United Kingdom in the year 1894 were mahogany, of the value of 169,170*l.*; silver ore, 204,174*l.*; hemp and other vegetable substances, 24,240*l.*; coffee, 10,224*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to Mexico were: cottons, of the value of 497,441*l.*; linens, of the value of 39,279*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 132,022*l.*; machinery, 137,670*l.*; and woollens, 69,966*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine of Mexico in 1894 of vessels over 100 tons comprised 14 steamers of 4,006 tons gross tonnage, and 15 sailing vessels of 3,071 tons net tonnage. The shipping includes also many small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. In 1893-94, in the foreign trade, 1,237 vessels of 1,314,625 tons entered, and 1,211 vessels of 1,296,834 tons cleared the ports of Mexico. In the coasting trade 7,721 of 1,623,371 tons entered and 7,708 of 1,592,754 tons cleared.

In 1895 there were 6,322 miles of railway and 127 miles of tramway in operation, while 57 miles of railway were completed but not open. Of the total length, 889 miles have been built by Mexican capital and 5,617 miles by foreign capital. The capital invested up to 1891 by English companies was 14,601,380*l.*, and by American companies 245,126,249 U.S. dollars. In 1892 21,700,000 passengers, and 3,100,000 tons of goods were conveyed, the gross proceeds being 23,600,000 dollars.

The total length of telegraph lines in 1895 was 39,193 English miles, of which 26,152 miles belonged to the Federal Government, the remainder belonging, to the States, companies, and the railways. There were in all about 800 offices. The telephone had a network of 7,459 miles.

In 1895 there were 1,453 post-offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1894-95 150,824,518 letters and postcards. The receipts were 1,358,348 dollars, expenditure 1,268,354 dollars.

Money and Credit.

There are 11 mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars,

which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints for ten years :—

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1884-85	25,840,727	423,250	—	26,263,977
1885-86	26,991,804	367,490	8,500	27,367,794
1886-87	26,844,031	398,647	191,296	27,433,974
1887-88	25,862,977	316,818	85,000	26,264,795
1888-89	26,031,252	334,972	129,844	26,496,068
1889-90	24,323,506	243,298	134,632	24,701,436
1890-91	24,237,449	308,083	218,869	24,704,402
1891-92	25,527,018	291,940	156,694	25,975,652
1892-93	27,132,376	361,672	74,460	27,568,508
1893-94	30,185,611	553,978	—	30,739,589

There are 10 banks in Mexico. The situation of the three most important of them was as follows on August 31, 1895 :—

—	Banco Nacional	Banco Hipotecano	Banco de Londres
Assets	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Capital not paid up	12,000,000·00	1,500,000·00	—
Cash	24,853,276·19	1,135,282·82	9,286,541·75
Notes	12,955,733·05	1,919,491·15	8,587,999·80
Advances	3,704,610·03	2,210,558·93	—
Debts	13,142,307·63	1,940,978·29	7,419,421·24
Property	228,011·00	292,262·13	109,834·65
Total	66,883,937·90	8,998,573·32	25,403,797·44
Liabilities			
Capital	20,000,000·00	5,000,000·00	3,000,000·00
Notes in circulation	17,709,310·00	—	9,383,445·00
Bonds	—	1,985,700·00	—
Debts	24,432,346·51	1,969,873·32	11,770,352·44
Reserve fund	4,742,281·39	43,000·00	1,250,000·00
Total	66,883,937·90	8,998,573·32	25,403,797·44

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the nominal value of 4s. actual value variable (average 25½ pence).

The 10-*peso* gold piece weighs 27·0643 grammes, ·875 fine, and thus contains 23·6813 grammes of fine gold.

The silver peso weighs 27·073 grammes, .902 fine, and thus contains 24·419 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is silver. There is no paper currency except ordinary bank notes.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884; but the old Spanish measures are still in use. The principal ones are these:—

Weight. 1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lbs. avoirdupois.

For gold and silver:—

1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.

1 ochava = 6 tomines.

1 tomin = 12 granos.

20 granos = 1 French gramme.

Length. 1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. $8\frac{9}{10}$ English in

1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Manuel de Yturbe.

Secretaries.—Cayetano Romero, L. F. Rivas.

Attaché.—V. G. Farias.

Consul-General in London.—C. Romero.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Newport, Southampton, Gibraltar, Hong-kong.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—Henry Nevill Dering, appointed July 8, 1894.

Secretary.—Francis W. Stronge.

There are Consular representatives in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and Vice-Consuls at Campechey, Chihuahua, Ensenada, Frontera, Guaymas, Laguna de Terminos, Mazatlan, Progreso, San Blas, Seconusco, Tuxpam, Tampico, and Tonola.

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 1, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Departement of Alpes Maritimes excepting on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I. died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte only reigning ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Honorius III., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc di Valentinois. This prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

Ever since the year 1819 the Government of the Principality have adopted the French Codes and possessed a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1890, 13,304. Towns: Monaco, 3,292; Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There is a Roman Catholic bishop. There is an English Church at Monte Carlo. Exclusive of the 'guard of honour,' the troops consist of 5 officers and 70 men. Olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables.

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—C. H. Piesse.

British Consul.—J. C. Harris (residing at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—Ed. Smith (residing at Monaco).

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¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Court of Rome (Papal Court) on January 3, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

MONTENEGRO.

(CRNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrović Njegoš, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vucotićova*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are six daughters and three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879; *Peter*, born 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegoš, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro was formally recognised by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. That Treaty closes the Port of Antivari and all the waters of Montenegro to the ships of war of all nations, and places the administration of the maritime and sanitary police on the coast of Montenegro in the hands of Austria.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.

Danilo	1697-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Sava and Vassili	1735-1782	Peter II. (Vladika Rade)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning Prince, nephew of the last)			

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income is fixed for the present at 9,000 ducats, or 4,100%. A yearly sum of 48,000 roubles, or 4,800%, has been received by Montenegro from Russia since the Crimean war, as a reward for its friendly attitude during that period. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government.

The Constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince,

while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one half of them being nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called Knjež, who acts as magistrate in peace and is commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and eight military commands.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, Voivode Bojo Petrovic. There are Ministries for Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, and Justice and Worship.

Area and Population.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Its extreme length, from the northernmost point of Piwa to the Boyana, is little more than 100, and its width, from Grahovo to the Lim, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish Vilayets of Scutari and Kossovo (North Albania), on the east by the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and on the north-west by the Herzegovina. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of Dalmatia (Bocche di Cattaro, Budua, Spizza), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of Antivari and Dulcigno, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population was stated in official returns to number 220,000 in 1879. The population having decreased owing to emigration and other causes, a recent estimate puts it at 200,000. The capital is Cetinje, with 1,200 population; Podgoritz, 6,000; Dulcigno, 5,000; Nikšić, 3,000; Danilograd, 600. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Religion.

The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance, aided by occasional contributions from Russia. The rural clergy are maintained by the communities. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, Cetinje and Ostrog, but actually the cure of both sees is united in the hands of the Metropolitan Bishop of Cetinje. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Antivari contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts recently acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Muselman parishes.

Religion	Number of Churches	Number of Clergy	Adherents
Greek Orthodox . . .	177	180	188,100
Mohammedan . . .	19	33	8,500
Roman Catholic . . .	10	13	3,400
	206	226	200,000

Instruction.

Schools for elementary education are supported by Government ; education is compulsory and free ; there are (1889) 70 elementary schools, with 3,000 male and 300 female pupils. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with 44 resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

A Judicial Code founded upon the Code Napoléon has been prepared, and is being gradually put in force.

There are district courts in four or five of the principal towns. In rural districts justice is administered in the first instance by the local knezes, but the 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and in the last resort there lies an appeal to the Prince in person. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour, being paid mostly in grain, procured for that purpose from Russia. Russian charity also does much.

Finance.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Reliable estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, or about 50,000*l.*, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly, and customs duties. Montenegro owes to the Länder Bank of Vienna a sum of one million florins (80,000*l.*) borrowed at 6 per cent.

Defence.

There exists no standing army, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Moslem inhabitants of Montenegro are exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax. The number of trained men is put at 35,870 infantry, and 856 artillery. About 25,000 men are in the first class.

There are about 40,000 rifles in the country :—20,000 Werndl, 10,000 Kruka, 10,000 Snider and Peabody-Martini. The artillery consists of 2 siege guns, 2 bronze Russian 12-pounders, 12 steel and 6 bronze Krupp guns, and 24 mountain guns, kept at the central dépôt of Spuz.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco (450,000 lbs. in 1894), oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tehermnitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritzza, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of forest and mountain pasturage, and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub.

There are no sea-fisheries. Good trout fishing is to be obtained in the rivers. Any small manufactures that exist are only for local consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 500,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 3,000 horses.

Commerce.

The customs tariff is 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on all merchandise, with the exception of certain prohibited articles. The exports are valued at about 120,000*l.*, imports at 20,000*l.* The principal exports are sumach, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scoranz*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, &c., olive-oil, wine, tobacco.

Communications.

There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinje; from Cetinje by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritza, and to Nikšić; also from Podgoritza to Plawnitza (the Scutari-Lake Port of Podgoritza); and from Antivari to Vir Pazar on Lake Scutari. A carriage road is being constructed from Podgoritza to Kolaschine. There are bridle roads over the rest of the principality. A lake steamer of about 50 tons, belonging to the Anglo-Montenegrin Trading Company, plies between Rieka and the town of Scutari. There are 280 miles of telegraph in the country, with 15 offices. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union.

Money.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own; Austrian paper is the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, born about 1881, son of Sultan Mulai-Hassan; succeeded on the death of his father, being proclaimed Sultan in the Sherifian Camp June 7, 1894.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Prince of True Believers—is the fifteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Achmet, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His four predecessors were:—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Soliman	1794–1822	Sidi-Mulai-Mohamed	1859–1873
Mulai-Abderrahman	1822–1859	Mulai-Hassan	1873–1894

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan’s nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan’s death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Grand Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and War, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan’s revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, derived from monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents.

Area and Population.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan’s dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000; it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlf, in the ‘Geographische Mittheilungen’ (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. An estimate of 1889 gives the following results:—The region of the old kingdom of Fez, 3,200,000; of Morocco, 3,900,000; of Tafilet and the Segelmesa country, 850,000; of Sus,

Adrar, and the Northern Draa, 1,450,000 ; total, 9,400,000. Again, as to race :—Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000 ; Shellah Berbers, 2,200,000 ; Arabs (1) pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000 ; (2) Mued, 3,000,000 ; Jews, 150,000 ; negroes, 200,000. The number of Christians does not exceed 5,000 ; the Christian population of Tangier alone probably amounts to 4,000. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 30,000. The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences between sects are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

Defence.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry ; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. Two Italian artillery officers and an Italian civil engineer have been recently lent to the Sultan by the Italian Government to assist in the establishment of a small-arms factory at Fez. A Spanish military commissioner also is engaged on topographical works, either at Tetuan, Tangier, or Fez, according to the direction of the Spanish Government. There is also a Spanish engineer officer and military doctor, and a German engineer officer with the Sultan. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

Commerce.

The foreign trade is largely with Great Britain and France, that with Germany being on the increase in recent years ; Great Britain's share is about half of the whole trade.

The following table shows the value of the trade and the shipping of Morocco at the different ports in 1894, including specie and precious metals :—

Ports	Imports	Exports	Entered		Cleared	
			Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
	£	£				
Tangier .	525,400	421,795	1,015	357,412	1,005	355,722
Tetuan .	48,578	8,556	176	4,150	178	4,178
Laraiche .	275,470	33,200	115	48,434	115	48,434
Rabat .	188,843	72,175	103	53,052	100	52,655
Mogador .	265,430	282,585	127	92,920	126	92,753
Casa Blanca ¹	347,047	357,144	343	168,720	348	171,952
Mazagan .	188,841	216,296	281	167,943	281	167,943
Saffi .	69,020	157,790	125	71,382	127	71,977
Total .	1,908,629	1,549,541	2,285	964,013	2,280	965,614

¹ The figures for Casa Blanca are those of 1893 ; hence the total results for 1894 are only approximate.

The following are the approximate values of the principal imports and exports of Morocco in 1893 :—

Imports		Exports	
	£		£
Cotton goods . . .	622,283	Beans	258,758
Sugar	384,283	Wool	158,608
Tea	79,481	Woollen goods . . .	16,823
Woollen cloth . . .	44,793	Oxen	167,667
Silk, raw	77,782	Goat-skins	71,447
Silk, manufactured .	5,623	Maize	53,637
Candles	48,280	Eggs	63,525
Wines, spirits, ales, &c.	46,659	Almonds	33,238
Hardware	39,120	Wheat	25,636
Iron and iron goods .	11,433	Bees'-wax	56,500
Glass & earthenware .	18,239	Slippers	49,145
Flour	33,169	Bird seed	27,080
Coffee	11,441	Dates	12,171

The value of the trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U. K. from Morocco . . .	£ 668,034	£ 611,445	£ 755,404	£ 549,687	£ 360,926
Exports of British produce to Morocco .	638,387	592,767	583,386	494,908	538,685

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Morocco in 1894 were beans, of the value of 183,939*l.* ; almonds, 26,830*l.* ; wool, 44,714*l.* ; gum, 17,065*l.* ; goat skins, 22,369*l.* ; wax, 12,564*l.* The staple article of British export to Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, to the value of 444,809*l.* in 1894.

By the Treaty of Wad Ras, 1860, the Sultan granted the claim of Spain, although the question has at different times been raised, to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, south of Mogador, but Spain has not yet taken advantage of the cession. On the North coast of Morocco, Spain occupies positions at Ceuta and Melilla.

Postal services, under the control of the Moorish, British, or French Government, have been begun, and now six couriers a week pass in each direction between Fez and Tangier, while a bi-weekly service extends to Elksar, Laraiche, and other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i> or <i>Muzoona</i> = 6 <i>Floos</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{9}{100}$ <i>d.</i>
The <i>Ounce</i> or <i>Okia</i> = 4 <i>Blankeels</i>	„ „ „	$\frac{38}{100}$ <i>d.</i>
The <i>Mitkal</i> = 10 <i>Ounces</i>	„ „ „	$3\frac{8}{100}$ <i>d.</i>

Spanish and French money are current in Morocco.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the produce of weight of the country, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 168 lb. English.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The actual *Tangin*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{2}{10}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G. ; appointed June 26, 1895.

Consul at Tangier.—H. E. White.

There is also a Consul at Dar-el-Baida; Vice-Consuls at Fez, Laraiche, Rabat, Mogador, Mazagan, Saffi and Tetuan.

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NEPAL.

AN independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17' N.$ lat., and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E. long. ; its greatest length 500 miles, its greatest breadth about 150 ; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The nominal sovereign is His Highness Mañarája Dhiraj Píthivi Bir, Bikráam Shamsher Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, who was born on August 8, 1875, and succeeded his grandfather on May 17, 1881, the Prime Minister, Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahádur, K.C.S.I., being the *de facto* ruler.

The Gúrkhas, a Rájput race from Oodeypore in Rajputana, conquered Nepál in the latter half of the last century, and have maintained their power to this day. About 1790 a Gúrkha army invaded Tibet ; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gúrkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which they were bound to pay tribute to China. This tribute is still sent, but only at irregular intervals. The relations between the Indian Government and the Gúrkha rulers of Nepál date from the time of the Chinese invasion, when Lord Cornwallis endeavoured, but without success, to avert hostilities. A commercial treaty, however, between India and Nepál was signed in 1792. An English envoy was sent to reside at Khatmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war ; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the English with Nepál have been on the whole friendly ; and during the Indian Mutiny, the Prime Minister, Sir Jang Bahádur, sent a detachment of Gúrkha troops to assist in the suppression of the rebellion in Oudh. Jang Bahádur died in 1877, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Ranodíp Singh, who was overthrown and murdered in a revolution which occurred in November 1885. Since then the Prime Minister, Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahádur, K.C.S.I., has been in power.

The government of Nepál is that of a military oligarchy. The chief power is in the hands of the Prime Minister ; the Maharája Dhiraj being merely titular sovereign. In accordance with the treaty between Nepál and the Government of India, an English Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital ; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles ; population estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gúrkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, and Newars.

Chief town, Khatmandu.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gúrkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

There is a standing irregular army in Nepál, with an estimated strength of 25,000. Besides this, a force of 17,000 regulars is stationed in and about the capital. The troops are equipped with Enfield, Snider, and Martini-Henry rifles of local manufacture ; and there is a limited number of small field-pieces.

The trade of Nepál with British India during three years ending March 31, 1895, has been as follows (excluding treasure) :—

—	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Imports from India . . .	12,052,658	11,610,295	12,726,301
Exports to India . . .	14,189,724	15,981,613	18,417,974

The principal articles of export are rice, oil seeds, clarified butter, ponies, timber, musk, borax. The chief imports are raw cotton, twist, and piece goods, woollens, shawls, tobacco, sheet copper, tea and salt.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice of varying value are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

British Resident.—Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I.

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890.

Queen Regent during the Minority of the Queen.

Adelhaid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Queen-Dowager, mother of the Queen, took oath as Queen Regent, December 8, 1890.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess **Sophie**, sister of the late King Willem, born April 8, 1824; married October 8, 1842, to Grand-duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The established union between the

northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders at the commencement of the reign of King Willem III., and is since maintained. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The Queen-Regent receives an annual allowance of 150,000 guilders. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	1815
Willem II.	1840
Willem III.	1849
Wilhelmina	1890

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by bill. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during

the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, and is elected directly from among all the male citizens who are 30 years of age, and are not deprived by judicial sentence of their eligibility or the administration and the disposal of their property. Voters are all male citizens, 23 years of age, who have paid either a ground-tax of at least 10 guilders, or a direct tax (personal) to an amount higher than the sum which gives partial exemption from taxation, and which varies according to population, or who are lodgers according to the precepts of the law. The total number of electors, according to the new Constitution, is about 295,000, which gives 1 voter in about 15 persons. The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (£166), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every three years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only have the right of introducing new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers can attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative voice, unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the colonies.

The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council.*—Jhr. Dr. J. Roëll; appointed May 7, 1894.

2. *The Minister of the Interior.*—Dr. S. van Houten; appointed May 7, 1894.

3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Dr. J. P. Sprenger van Eyk; appointed May 7, 1894.

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. W. van der Kaay; appointed May 7, 1894.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—J. H. Bergsma; appointed May 7, 1894.

6. *The Minister of Marine.*—Jhr. H. M. van der Wyck; appointed May 7, 1894.

7. *The Minister of War*.—C. O. H. *Schneider* ; appointed May 7, 1894.

8. *The Minister of Public Works and Commerce* (Waterstaat).—Ph. W. *van der Sleyden* ; appointed May 7, 1894.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l*.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory of the Netherlands is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes.

Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the members retiring every 3 years. The practice is the same as that for the Second Chamber. Voters must be inhabitants of the province. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the King. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General, and are bound to see the common law executed in their provinces. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative voice. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 39, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law ; besides each commune receives a fixed annual allowance out of the State Treasury. All by-laws can be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2, 3, or 4 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by the Council ; this college is also charged with the execution of the common law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor ; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council ; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the population at various census periods :—

1829	2,613,487	1869	3,579,529
1839	2,860,559	1879	4,012,693
1849	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415
1859	3,309,128		

The rate of increase in each year has been, in 1880, 0·6 ; in 1881, 1·3 ; in 1882, 1·4 ; in 1883, 1·2 ; in 1884, 1·3 ; in 1885, 1·4 ; in 1886, 1·3 ; in 1887, 1·4 ; in 1888, 1·2 ; in 1889, 0·9 ; in 1890, 1·18 ; in 1891, 1·25 ; in 1892, 1·03 ; in 1893, 1·36 ; in 1894, 1·33.

The following table shows the area and the population of the eleven provinces of the kingdom, according to the census of December 31, 1889, and to the communal population tables on December 31, 1894 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1889	Dec. 31, 1894	Per sq. mile
North Brabant	1,980	509,628	528,718	267
Guelders	1,965	512,202	534,737	272
South Holland	1,166	949,641	1,021,865	876
North Holland	1,070	829,489	906,136	847
Zealand	690	199,234	207,228	300
Utrecht	534	221,007	235,378	441
Friesland	1,282	335,558	337,765	263
Overijssel	1,291	295,445	310,299	240
Groningen	790	272,786	285,780	362
Drenthe	1,030	130,704	139,148	135
Limburg	850	255,721	268,592	316
Total	12,648	4,511,415	4,795,646	379

Of the total population in 1894 there were 2,372,406 males and 2,423,240 females.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large urban population, especially in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Year	Population of the 21 principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1869	936,801	26·1	2,642,728	73·8
„ „ 1879	1,115,627	27·8	2,897,066	72·1
„ „ 1889	1,411,584	31·2	3,099,831	68·7
„ „ 1892	1,506,703	32·2	3,162,873	67·8
„ „ 1894	1,567,799	32·6	3,227,847	67·4

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of Dec. 1889 gives in a population of 4,511,415 :—

—	Males	Per cent.	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1,406,646	31·1	1,374,956	30·4
Married	738,256	16·3	739,051	16·3
Widowers and widows	81,419	1·9	165,496	3·6
Divorced and separated	2,127	0·04	3,403	0·07

The Dutch belong to the Germanic race.

At the census of 1889 there were 47,888 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 28,767 of them being Germans, 13,697 Belgians, 1,339 English, and 4,085 from other countries. 2,950,471 persons were born in the communes where they lived ; 977,360 in some other communes in the province ; 497,809 in other provinces of the realm ; and 9,795 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages :—

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average						
1879-84	144,879	4,264	90,127	31,046	54,751	7,689
1884-89	149,516	4,753	91,658	30,501	57,864	7,744
1889-93	152,452	4,853	93,419	32,769	59,047	7,404
1891	154,687	4,913	94,844	32,707	59,843	7,366
1892	148,714	4,762	97,530	33,330	51,184	7,307
1893	159,005	4,932	90,372	34,311	68,633	7,533
1894	154,722	4,833	87,970	34,383	66,752	7,390

The emigration in the last five years has been as follows :—

Year	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Total
1890	3,282	167	—	77	3,526
1891	3,923	—	—	152	4,705
1892	6,211	—	—	79	6,290
1893	4,820	—	—	—	4,820
1894	1,146	—	—	—	1,146

In 1894, 583 were males, 322 females, and 241 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1894, 15,138.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1894, the following towns had a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Amsterdam	450,189	Leiden	44,734	Nieuwer-Amstel	31,969
Rotterdam	234,916	Tilburg	36,275	'sHertogenbosch	28,826
The Hague	180,454	Maestricht	33,261	Zwolle	28,944
Utrecht	92,581	Nimeguen	35,795	Schiedam	25,983
Groningen	59,679	Dordrecht	35,552	Breda	24,397
Haarlem	58,390	Leeuwarde	31,357	Deventer	24,475
Arnhem	53,239	Delft	31,529	Helder	25,254

Religion.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian ; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and 'sHertogenbosch. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. For Protestant Churches the sum of 1,379,852 guilders is set down in the Budget for 1896 ; for Roman Catholics, 576,735 gl. ; and for Jews, 12,775.

Religious Bodies	Divisions	Number of Clergy 1894.	Number of Adherents according to the Census of 1889
Dutch Reformed Ch. . .	1 synod, 10 provin- cial districts, 44 classes, and 1,347 parishes	1,605	2,194,649
Walloon Church . . .			10,299
English Presbyterian Church			370
Scotch Church			199
Various Protestant bodies (9)			522,608
Roman Catholic Ch. . .	About 260 churches .	285	
	1 archbishopric, 4 bishoprics, 1,041 churches	2,415	1,596,482
Jansenists	1 archbishopric, 2 bishoprics, 26 churches	27	7,687
Jews	12 districts, 178 churches	138	97,324

Belonging to other religious bodies, or of unknown creed, were 82,366 persons.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, but education is not compulsory nor necessarily free ; religious convictions are respected.

From the beginning of this century elementary schools have been more or less under State regulation and inspection. In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. Elementary education is now regulated by the Primary Instruction Act, passed in 1857, supplemented by an Act of 1878, and again considerably altered by the Act of December 1889. By the last Act public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now supported by the State. According to the regulations of the present Act the cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1893-94 :—

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities (public) ¹ . . .	4	165	3,012
Classical Schools	29	431	2,499
Secondary Day and Evening Schools.	38	419	5,194
Navigation Schools	11	65	453
Middle Class Schools . . .	73	940	8,199
Polytechnicum	1	24	325
Elementary Schools :			
Public	3,022	13,833	473,951
Private	1,351	5,927	209,578
Infant Schools :			
Public	135	800	24,273
Private	870	2,550	82,516

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools—viz., agricultural (1), horticultural (2), deaf and dumb (3) and blind (1) schools, 1 school for philology, geology, and demography of the East Indies (for the Indian Civil Service), several military schools, a national Academy of Art, a royal school of music, a national normal school for drawing teachers, several technical schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 85 students in 1893-94.

	1890	1891	1892	1893
	£	£	£	£
On Primary Education—				
The Government spent.	364,300	461,308	488,142	471,433
The Communes spent .	575,055	645,816	707,772	679,523
On Normal Schools were spent in all	83,801	81,706	85,611	86,852
The total expenses for Edu- cation were :—				
For the State	587,583	692,666	741,167	728,416
For the Communes . .	719,833	793,250	860,167	833,500

Of the conscripts called out in 1894, 5·0 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in North Brabant, 9·7. Of the total number of children from 6 to 12 years (school age) on 31 December, 1892, 10 per cent. received no elementary instruction. In 1884 it was 12·70.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. All Judges are appointed for life by the King (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

The number of penal sentences pronounced was :

	By the Cantonal Courts	District Tribunals	Courts of Justice	High Court
1885	67,583	15,079	497	230
1891	69,104	15,750	807	252
1893	75,536	19,186	931	283
1894	74,302	19,176	901	265

The number of persons convicted was :—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1887	60,153	5,990	15,212	2,050
1891	61,943	7,679	15,339	2,089
1893	70,683	8,122	16,178	1,922
1894	70,260	7,595	15,545	1,710

The number of prisons in 1894 was 31, of houses of detention 44. The number of inmates in the prisons at the end of 1894 was 2,177 males and 216 females; in the houses of detention, 754 males and 50 females. There are also 3 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, at the end of 1894, 3,763.

Children under 16 years are placed, if necessary, in the 3 State reformatories; they numbered in 1894 480 boys and 85 girls.

There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern).

The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 19 officers and 758 men. There are about 786—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into 107 brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. The communes grant small subsidies to the private societies; there is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in many communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1892 was 253,818 or 5.43 per cent. of the total population. The percentage for 10 years has been :—1883, 5.13; 1884, 4.96; 1885, 4.94; 1887, 5.13; 1888, 5.12; 1889, 5.08; 1890, 5.34; 1891, 4.38.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were:—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1890	124,487,805	41,450,106	165,937,911
1891	129,450,298	713,175	130,163,473
1892	131,115,706	570,000	131,685,706
1893	126,458,401	290,000	126,748,401
1894	131,555,338	1,385,552	132,940,890

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1890	33,031,970	34,018,172	54,583,939	45,052,333	166,686,414
1891	36,229,284	34,113,746	13,408,446	47,202,957	130,954,433
1892	35,783,384	56,444,208	11,366,319	48,447,353	152,041,264
1893	38,171,279	36,649,430	12,465,307	48,157,077	135,443,093
1894	36,584,712	34,419,145	11,120,181	49,367,844	131,491,882

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1895 (October) and 1896 (October) were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1895	1896	Sources of Revenue	1895	1896
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	821,000	804,250	Direct taxes:—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	667,860	672,633	Land tax	11,910,000	12,030,000
Department of Foreign Affairs . .	795,380	833,880	Personal	11,712,000	11,716,000
Department of Justice	5,419,147	5,349,604	Tax on capital . .	6,870,000	6,850,000
Department of Interior	13,224,423	13,871,976	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c. . .	4,523,000	4,523,000
Department of Marine	15,413,487	15,758,026	Excise duties . .	42,395,000	42,720,000
Department of Finance	19,146,235	19,411,510	Indirect taxes . .	19,815,000	20,053,000
Department of War	21,982,662	23,792,645	Import duties . .	5,811,250	7,400,000
Department of Public Works, &c. . .	22,182,529	21,399,623	Tax on gold and silver	214,820	214,850
Department of Colonies	1,502,585	1,399,972	Domains	2,355,000	2,365,000
Public Debt	35,188,310	35,018,546	Post office	7,895,000	8,179,000
Contingencies	50,000	50,000	Telegraph service .	1,336,500	1,345,800
			State lottery . .	661,500	657,800
			Shooting and fishing licences . .	130,000	131,000
			Pilot dues	1,400,000	1,500,000
			Dues on mines . .	5,175	5,175
			State railways . .	3,950,000	3,950,000
			Miscellaneous receipts	7,327,630	7,157,670
Total expenditure	136,393,618	138,362,665	Total revenue . .	128,311,875	130,858,295

The share of the direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes and customs duties in the revenue for five years 1890–94 was:—

Year	Direct Taxes	Excise	Indirect Taxes	Customs Duties
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1890	28,212,782	43,550,730	23,998,658	5,711,952
1891	28,479,008	44,223,364	25,884,255	5,801,238
1892	28,600,816	44,527,474	27,463,005	5,776,407
1893	32,351,922	43,208,403	19,938,942	5,840,051
1894	34,894,258	42,989,388	20,222,984	5,992,995

The amount of these taxes per head of the population was, in 1894, 21.70 guilders.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1896 calculated the total revenue at 131,539,666 guilders, with an expenditure of 139,825,625 guilders. The expenditure of 1896 is distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions :—

	Guilders
Administrative and other expenses in the colonies	114,945,125
Home Government expenditure	24,880,500
Total expenditure	139,825,625

In the budget for 1896 the national debt is given as follows:—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	626,008,900	15,650,222
3 " " " " " " " "	93,412,250	2,802,368
3½ " " " debt of 1886 and 1891	373,312,800	13,082,630
5 " " " } debt of appropriated	294,000	14,847
6 " " " } railway.	2,719,693	166,624
Total	1,095,747,643	31,716,691
Floating debt	—	50,000
Annuities	—	66,254
Paper money	15,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	3,185,600
Total debt	1,110,747,643	35,018,545

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the last six years:—

Year	Interest	Sinking Fund	Year	Interest	Sinking Fund
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1895	31,912,910	3,275,200	1892	31,519,317	24,923,052
1894	32,015,837	3,032,800	1891	31,239,303	2,872,545
1893	31,463,972	5,185,458	1890	31,485,559	2,539,941

During the years 1850–1895, 296,014,615 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1894) amounts to 1,116,120,243 gld. or 19*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* per head, and the annual charge to 12*s.* 2*d.*

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 116,820,000 guilders in 1894, and of land, 96,265,000 guilders. The total real property of the Netherlands in 1892 was estimated by the Minister of Finance at 7,700 million francs; the total amount of personal wealth, estimated from the declared inheritances, has been put at 14,300 million francs; the total wealth would thus be 22,000 million francs, or 880,000,000*l.* sterling.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure and revenue for 1895 was estimated at 4,608,300 guilders: the special communal expenses in 1893 amounted to 73,112,000 guilders, whereof 16,461,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in 1893, 78,063,000 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. These frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The most effective means of defending the Netherlands consists in piercing the dykes, and inundating a great stretch of land between the Zuiderzee and the river, the Lek. The few roads lying above the level of the water are guarded by fortresses connected with each other; the river can be defended by gun-vessels, if necessary. A large part of the province of Utrecht, besides North and South Holland, with the principal towns, is thus secured.

II. ARMY.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of a law of 1861, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of nineteen, have to serve, nominally, five years; but really only for twelve months, meeting afterwards for six weeks annually for practice, during four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. The first, the 'active militia' (dienstdoende), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and more; in the others there is a 'resting' (rustende) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the

reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (bans): (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercise of their profession; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population. Besides this there is the 'landstorm,' consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the 'Society of Sharpshooters,' corresponding somewhat to the English 'Volunteers.'

The regular army on footing of war consisted on July 1, 1895, of 46,039 infantry, 3,132 cavalry, 1,632 engineers, 16,080 artillery; in all, about 68,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on the same date in 1895, only 20,222 men and about 1,766 officers.

Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards, and 8 regiments of the line; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 corps of light-horse artillery, 1 corps of pontooneers, and 1 corps of torpedoists (see under COLONIES).

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. The fleet, built and building, consists of six turret and barbette rams (ranging between 3,400 and 5,200 tons); 22 small port and local defence rams, monitors, and armoured gunboats; a large number of small unprotected cruisers and gunboats, and a torpedo-flotilla, besides guard, training, and special service vessels. The estimates for 1896 for the building of new ships are 3,670,000 fl. Three powerful protected cruisers are laid down (3,900 tons) of a type new to the Netherlands Marine, but resembling our *Latona* and *Astræa* classes. Classified according to the system adopted in this book (see Introductory Table), the effective floating strength of the Netherlands, including the 3 cruisers alluded to and the Indian Marine, may be thus stated:—

Port Defence Ships	28	Torpedo-craft, 1st Class	28
Cruisers, 1st Class (a) None }	1	„ 2nd Class	3
„ „ (b) 1 }		„ 3rd Class	6
„ 2nd Class	9		
„ 3rd Class (a) 7 }	75		
„ „ (b) 68 }			

The following is a complete list of the armour-clad fleet of the Netherlands. The first eight are sea-going vessels; the rest are purely for local defence.

—	Displacement, or Tonnage	Armour Thickness at water-line	Heaviest Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed—Knots
			Number	Calibre		
Koningin Wilhelmina .	4,600	inches 9½ (turret)	{ 2 2 }	centimètres 28 & 21 17 }	5,900	17·0
Holland .	3,900	—	{ 2 6 }	15 12 }	9,250	—
Zeeland .	„	—	{ 2 6 }	15 12 }	„	—
Friesland .	„	—	{ 2 6 }	15 12 }	„	—
Evertsen .	3,400	6	3	21 & 15	—	20·0
Kortenaer .	„	„	„	„	—	„
Piet Hein .	„	„	„	„	—	„
Prins Hendrik .	3,375	4½	{ 4 4 }	23 12 }	2,000	12·1
Stier .	2,069	6	1	28	2,257	12·4
Schorpioen .	2,175	3	1	28	2,225	12·0
Buffel .	2,198	6	1	28	2,000	12·4
Guinea .	2,378	6	1	28	2,000	12·2
Reinier Claeszen	2,490	5	2	21 & 17	2,400	16·5
Draak .	2,156	8	2	28	807	8·5
Matador .	1,935	5½	2	28	691	7·5
Luipaard .	1,525	5½	1	28	680	7·3
Hijena .	1,566	5½	1	28	654	7·3
Panther .	1,566	5½	1	28	650	7·3
Haai .	1,566	5½	1	28	672	7·3
Wesp .	1,566	5½	1	28	744	7·3
Krokodil .	1,530	5½	1	28	630	8·0
Heiligerlee .	1,530	5½	1	28	630	8·0
Tijger .	1,414	5½	1	28	684	9·5
Cerberus .	1,530	5½	1	28	617	8·0
Bloedhond .	1,530	5½	1	28	680	8·0
Rhenus .	367	5	2	12	310	7·5
Isala .	367	5	2	12	306	7·5
Mosa .	367	5	2	12	400	7·5
Merva .	367	5	2	12	395	7·5
Vahalis .	340	4	2	7, 5	243	6·0

The navy was officered on Jan. 1, 1895, by 2 vice-admirals, 2 rear-admirals ('schouten-bijnacht'), 25 captains, 35 commanders, 355 lieutenants, 191 midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 7,000 seamen. The marine infantry consists of about 60 officers, and about 2,400 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1888 (latest available statistics) as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare=2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath), 712,514; water and morass, 126 868; dykes and roads, 44,309; untaxed land, 92,453; building land, houses, &c., 37,850. According to the sta-

tistics of 1893 there were: land under culture, 855,141; pasture, 1,136,540; gardens and orchards, 54,416; forest, 228,425. Total, 2,274,522 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

In 1893 the number of estates was:—

Under 5 hectares	From 5 to 10 hectares	From 10 to 20 hectares	From 20 to 40 hectares	From 40 to 75 hectares	From 75 to 100 hectares	Above 100 hectares
77,767	34,199	30,098	18,377	6,336	442	204

42·5 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 57·5 per cent. by the owners. In 1888 the percentage was 41·5 and 58·5.

The total number of cattle in 1893 was 1,485,800; of horses, 265,400; of sheep, 688,400; and of pigs, 1,128,400.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows:—

—	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	Average, 1871-80
Wheat	70,804	74,216	85,583	84,841	85,376	86,421
Rye	201,993	200,633	183,506	203,598	202,971	196,112
Winter barley	26,767	27,218	19,547	28,489	28,878	26,667
Summer barley	15,137	16,363	25,706	13,749	15,515	21,034
Oats	126,350	126,408	152,709	115,052	114,967	113,627
Potatoes	151,970	152,064	149,584	145,460	148,219	135,310
Buckwheat	38,099	38,148	43,563	44,853	46,425	65,135
Beans	38,914	41,437	44,477	36,195	36,129	36,814
Peas	24,161	24,075	28,009	26,601	25,166	16,493
Rapeseed	7,354	7,542	2,249	8,216	5,220	12,690
Flax	13,529	12,183	14,433	16,312	17,070	18,530
Beetroot	28,379	24,582	22,531	28,100	23,588	13,904
Tobacco	616	584	657	892	1,107	1,676
Madder	792	560	408	394	567	2,295

The mean yield of these products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hectolitre=2·75 bushels):—

—	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	Average, 1871-80
Wheat	24·7	25·5	21·1	22·5	26·7	22·0
Rye	21·6	21·8	15·9	19·2	19·6	17·3
Winter barley	46·8	44·0	37·5	37·1	42·8	39·0
Summer barley	28·2	34·1	32·7	29·7	31·0	28·8
Oats	34·4	41·8	42·7	40·5	41·0	38·3
Potatoes	207·8	218·0	107·0	130·0	155·0	136·0
Buckwheat	14·3	12·8	12·8	12·9	18·1	17·4
Beans	25·9	21·9	25·9	24·9	25·2	21·7
Peas	25·7	21·2	16·3	18·9	27·9	20·5
Rapeseed	26·7	25·5	20·5	28·2	25·2	21·3
Flax (kilo.)	377·0	420·0	415·0	415·0	546·0	476·0
Beetroot	26,715·0	30,165·0	18,680·0	26,050·0	32,790·0	26,260·0
Tobacco	2,081·0	2,140·0	1,655·0	1,815·0	2,409·0	2,247·0
Madder	2,741·0	2,395·0	2,090·0	2,945·0	2,513·0	2,500·0

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1893 and 1894 was as follows (in guilders) :—

	1893		1894	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat . . .	86,019,000	59,936,000	105,644,000	64,213,000
Flour wheat and rye . . .	41,848,000	9,842,000	42,661,000	9,548,000
Rye . . .	46,481,000	20,245,000	56,513,000	21,969,000
Barley . . .	25,850,000	14,100,000	36,122,000	18,223,000
Oats . . .	13,450,000	12,260,000	19,383,000	18,787,000
Potatoes . .	122,000	845,000	437,000	681,000
Potato-flour .	3,713,000	13,340,000	3,444,000	12,975,000
Buckwheat .	1,456,000	543,000	1,244,000	709,000
Flax . . .	1,703,000	16,796,000	1,374,000	17,998,000
Beetroot . .	94,000	1,480,000	159,000	1,503,000

The import of bulbs, shrubs, and trees was valued for 1894 at 319,000 gl., the export at 5,152,000 gl. ; for 1893, 278,000, and 5,032,000 gl. ; vegetables at 1,273,000 gl. import and 23,481,000 gl. export in 1893, and 1,464,000 and 22,954,000 gl. in 1894.

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg ; they belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1894 was 65,708,000 kilos., valued at 269,392 gl. ; clear revenue, 94,950 gl. ; part of the State, 19,975 gl.

There are no official returns of the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1894 : 524 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 52 salt works, 510 breweries, 96 vinegar manufactories, and 2 wine manufactories.

The total number of manufactories which made use of steam-engines at the end of 1894 was 4,007 ; the number of engines, 4,728.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1894 : 5,151 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 17,286. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 5,620,552 guilders. The total number of oysters produced in 1894 amounted to 18,582,920 ; about one-third part of it exported to England.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character. The duties amount usually to 5 per cent. of the value of manufactured articles, and *nihil* or only 2½ per cent. if these articles are used for the industries of the country.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in

1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions ; while in 1894 the former were 17,629 million kilogrammes, and the latter 10,542 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders
1890	1,299,750,000	1,087,532,000
1891	1,356,058,000	1,140,473,000
1892	1,284,194,000	1,133,931,000
1893	1,408,723,000	1,116,618,000
1894	1,461,000,000	1,115,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in 1893–1894 were (in thousands of guilders) :—

—	Imports, 1893	Exports, 1893	Imports, 1894	Exports, 1894
Iron and steel of all kinds	122,219	75,547	135,404	92,002
Textiles, raw and manu- factured	130,513	161,332	84,946	85,838
Cereals and flour	213,648	116,383	260,323	132,740
Coal	44,418	3,729	44,331	2,261
Rice	46,240	12,089	35,717	12,515
Mineral oil	9,162	164	9,978	102
Coffee	35,013	19,932	34,116	22,361
Butter	1,917	13,003	1,665	13,700
Margarine (raw & eatable)	23,923	54,229	21,221	50,338
Sugar	37,866	43,842	40,716	44,059
Cheese	90	10,541	80	11,447
Drugs	181,569	145,926	202,482	132,700
Gold and silver	20,627	3,638	13,606	2,235
Vegetables	1,273	23,481	1,464	22,954
Wood	28,470	15,773	32,699	19,255
Skins	21,397	19,738	21,725	18,330
Indigo	7,446	5,878	5,889	4,617
Copper	48,562	40,978	47,810	45,626
Paper	3,299	20,486	3,237	21,418
Soot, grease, tallow, suet .	15,233	3,926	17,754	4,494
Saltpetre	17,409	16,702	17,853	16,642
Zinc	10,144	8,971	11,551	10,365
Tobacco	8,834	3,635	8,826	3,721
Tin	15,188	12,304	20,231	12,316
Colours (painters' wares) .	11,103	10,741	11,693	8,832
Flax	1,703	16,796	1,374	17,998
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	34,485	9,040	26,775	10,762

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of the great classes of products in 1893 and 1894 (in 1,000 gl.) :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
Food products	378,578	414,636	329,882	346,042
Raw materials	292,669	299,455	207,931	201,180
Manufactured products	206,872	205,912	236,196	220,531
Miscellaneous	322,104	329,831	214,285	200,091

For the last five years the returns were, in millions of kilogrammes :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Re-exports	Transit
1890	14,612	8,298	468	2,028
1891	15,877	8,616	520	2,386
1892	15,711	9,009	625	2,713
1893	16,378	9,599	697	2,650
1894	17,629	10,542	728	2,793

The following table shows the value of the trade with the leading countries for the last five years, in millions of guilders :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Percentage 1894
Imports for home consumption from—						
Prussia	247.1	250.6	249.3	258.8	266.1	18.2
Great Britain	283.6	270.3	266.5	263.8	246.1	16.8
Belgium	195.2	186.1	184.3	175.6	161.1	11.0
Dutch East Indies	159.5	225.1	177.2	193.0	225.0	15.4
Russia	112.1	119.2	38.5	88.8	175.3	12.0
United States of America	98.4	92.5	148.9	155.1	132.1	9.0
British India	38.0	42.0	41.9	53.4	43.8	3.0
France	24.2	22.5	20.9	20.1	21.5	1.5
Hamburg	21.2	18.4	19.6	17.5	15.2	1.0
Exports to—						
Prussia	498.5	532.2	487.2	534.2	538.2	48.3
Great Britain	270.5	295.8	325.8	256.3	260.3	23.4
Belgium	148.0	149.7	160.4	167.9	155.2	13.9
United States of America	23.7	20.7	23.3	21.8	22.2	2.0
Dutch East Indies	53.2	63.6	62.5	57.1	53.8	4.8
Hamburg	17.3	18.1	15.1	15.5	17.5	1.6
France	10.8	8.8	9.0	10.0	11.9	1.0
Italy	10.8	4.6	4.7	6.0	5.1	0.5
Russia	5.5	3.6	3.1	5.9	5.2	0.5

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free, the importer has to declare the real value according to the current prices of the day; in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official values, unchanged since 1862, are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination: thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given; thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are attributed to that country.

The total value of the imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the Netherlands, in each of the last five years is shown in the table following, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Netherlands.	25,900,924	27,301,657	28,820,921	28,851,490	27,606,397
Exports of British produce to Netherlands . .	10,121,160	9,463,300	8,836,020	9,248,678	8,787,415

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from the Netherlands in the year 1894 were: Butter, 813,951*l.*; margarine, 2,834,804*l.*; living animals (horses), 45,591*l.*; cheese, 760,835*l.*; gin, 57,930*l.*; sugar, 1,605,624*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,043,748*l.*; woollen manufactures, 2,543,941*l.*; cotton manufactures, 889,584*l.*; leather and leather goods, 1,553,491*l.*; enumerated also as imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, 1,800,856*l.* in 1894, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, the seat of the German silk industry. The principal articles of British home produce exported to the Netherlands in the year 1894 were cotton goods, and yarn, of the value of 2,520,141*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 594,125*l.*; woollen-yarn and manufactures, of the value of 1,748,700*l.*; and machinery, 424,975*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1894 was :—

Sailing vessels 424, of 110,802 English tons; steamers 157, of 183,018, English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

<i>Entered.</i>						
Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1890	8,711	5,257,243	764	188,913	9,475	5,446,156
1891	8,802	5,591,653	563	127,627	9,365	5,719,280
1892	8,729	5,732,488	638	201,919	9,367	5,934,407
1893	8,519	6,014,460	659	252,756	9,178	6,267,216
1894	9,048	6,688,830	705	237,180	9,753	6,925,656
<i>Cleared.</i>						
1890	5,931	3,007,497	3,272	2,383,444	9,203	5,390,941
1891	5,799	3,085,168	3,463	2,594,196	9,262	5,689,364
1892	6,364	3,488,851	2,925	2,422,617	9,289	5,911,468
1893	6,392	3,676,290	2,678	2,478,354	9,070	6,154,644
1894	6,663	3,795,588	3,078	3,036,966	9,741	6,850,254

Of the total number in 1894, 2,817 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 1,894,608, and 6,936 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,031,402; 2,916 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 1,906,290, and 6,825 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 4,944,318.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

<i>Entered</i>						
Port	1893			1894		
	Number	Tons.	pr. cnt.	Number	Tons.	percent.
Rotterdam	4,068	3,229,896	53·9	4,423	3,772,578	56·4
Amsterdam	1,394	1,009,608	16·8	1,528	1,138,464	17·0
Flushing	906	729,240	12·1	816	678,618	10·1
<i>Cleared</i>						
Rotterdam	2,640	1,635,834	44·5	2,684	1,670,526	43·8
Amsterdam	1,079	686,672	19·0	1,114	733,842	19·2
Flushing	886	697,380	19·0	802	673,902	17·3

The number of Dutch vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports was, in 1893, 2,129, with a tonnage of 1,320,066. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is about 3,000 miles.

The total extent of the canals was in 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles.

In 1893 the total length of the tramway lines was 658 miles; 41,209,000 passengers were carried, and 268,559,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 4,461,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1894 was 266,131,000 guilders.

In 1894 the railways had a length of 1,667 miles, whereof the State owned 891 miles, and private companies the remainder.

Year	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)	Goods carried (kilogrammes)	Passengers carried
1890				
State Railway Co. .	14,872,000	7,833,000	4,715,000,000	6,664,000
Private railway cos. ¹	12,431,000	7,300,000	2,376,000,000	10,306,000
1891				
State Railway Co. .	19,674,000	18,382,000	5,673,000,000	11,178,000
Private railway cos.	12,548,000	9,834,000	2,724,000,000	11,007,000
1892				
State Railway Co. .	19,743,000	18,896,000	5,890,000,000	11,129,000
Private railway cos.	12,733,000	10,195,000	2,399,000,000	11,545,000
1893				
State Railway Co. .	19,926,000	18,048,000	6,159,000,000	11,231,000
Private railway cos.	13,805,000	10,946,000	2,969,000,000	12,308,000
1894				
State Railway Co. .	19,880,000	18,244,000	5,904,000,000	11,682,000
Private railway cos.	14,140,000	11,061,000	2,838,000,000	12,705,000

¹ In 1890 one of the private companies was appropriated by the State.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in the years named :—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1890					
Internal .	50,850,000	26,569,738	83,496,000	3,480,506	980,327
Foreign .	16,519,000	4,077,776	7,580,000	394,445	687,003
1891					
Internal .	50,917,000	28,364,552	86,227,000	3,598,159	1,003,965
Foreign .	16,998,000	4,164,436	8,593,000	432,565	739,656
1892					
Internal .	52,361,000	29,020,601	95,593,000	3,592,755	1,034,608
Foreign .	17,589,000	4,389,798	9,530,000	474,742	803,579
1893					
Internal .	52,609,000	31,075,826	100,428,000	3,707,825	1,112,891
Foreign .	18,875,000	4,832,720	9,913,000	582,578	820,735
1894					
Internal .	53,396,000	31,607,786	103,887,000	3,737,235	1,166,557
Foreign .	20,162,000	5,183,915	11,032,000	630,707	871,942

The receipts of the Post Office in 1894 were 7,777,866 guilders, the expenditure 6,104,604 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1894, was 3,468 miles, the length of wires 12,406 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1894, 505. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1894 was 4,385,010. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 1,401,762 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 1,995,200 guilders.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation was valued as follows in thousands of guilders :—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money issued by the State	Paper money issued by the Bank	Total
1891	60,544	24,255	14,486	204,940	303,225
1892	57,649	24,056	14,750	203,288	299,743
1893	53,995	23,773	13,960	197,547	289,275
1894	58,153	23,594	14,347	201,809	297,903
1895	58,888	23,671	14,534	202,943	300,036

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces (in thousands)
1840-70	—	372,235	—	17,939	390,078	1,282,681
1871-80	74,300	97,325	1,220	—	172,649	146,433
1881-90	4,030	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768
1893	—	400	—	1,000	1,400	9,800
1894	—	400	50	—	450	8,500

State Banks are unknown. The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has received the right of issuing bank-notes, by a bill of 1863, for a period of 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, with continuation for 10 years if the contract is not broken by one of the parties two years before the beginning of a new period. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1891	194,680	320,117	47,050	69,140
1892	189,125	345,278	38,580	85,480
1893	193,452	353,516	33,790	85,090
1894	200,029	364,540	54,270	83,660
1895	203,683	374,018	51,390	84,320

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,000,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant
1890						
Private banks.	256	16,161	15,929	61,545	301,928	13·48 gl.
State P. S. B.		12,973	9,739	21,250	281,870	4·65 „
1891						
Private banks.	255	15,724	16,687	62,370	311,599	13·49 „
State P. S. B.		13,559	11,367	24,014	319,106	5·20 „
1892						
Private banks.	246	15,526	15,704	57,267	294,105	12·26 „
State P. S. B.		15,370	12,473	27,562	358,483	5·90 „
1893						
Private banks.	264	17,353	17,102	66,371	328,137	14·02 „
State P. S. B.		17,651	13,726	32,247	401,046	6·81 „
1894						
State P. S. B.		20,102	15,576	37,651	448,581	7·85 „

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The *guilder*, *guilder*, or *florin* of 100 cents. = 1 sh. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders.

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), ⅛ guilder (*dubbeltje*), ⅙ guilder (*stuivertje*).

Cent coins are: 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. W. Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller.

Secretary.—Dr. A. W. Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.

Chancellor.—H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-General in London.—Jhr. J. W. May.

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom :—

Aberdeen.	Dundee.	Limerick.	Plymouth.
Belfast.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Portsmouth
Birmingham.	Gloucester.	London.	(Southampton).
Bradford.	Grangemouth.	Londonderry.	Ramsgate.
Bristol.	Hartlepool.	Lowestoft.	Sunderland.
Cardiff.	Harwich.	Manchester.	Swansea.
Cork.	Hull.	Newcastle.	Weymouth.
Dover.	Leith.	Newport.	Yarmouth.
Dublin.			

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G. ; accredited June 5, 1888.

Secretary.—G. D. Bland

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands :—

Amsterdam (C.).	The Hague.	Rotterdam (C.).
Brouwershaven.	Harlingen.	Terneuzen.
Dordrecht.	Helder.	Texel.
Flushing.	Hellevoetsluis.	
Groningen.	Maassluis.	

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 34,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government ; (2) Vassal lands ; (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. That 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands. By the terms of a bill which passed the Legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar-cane is now totally abolished.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-two provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents (except the Resident of one of these provinces, Krawang, who has no Assistant-Resident), and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the *Contrôleurs*, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive.

Governor-General.—*Jhr. C. H. A. van der Wyck*, appointed July 15, 1893.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Java—including Madura—and of the Outposts:—

—		Area : English square miles	Population at the end of 1893
Java and Madura		50,554	24,642,985
Island of Sumatra	Sumatra, West Coast	31,649	1,274,898 ¹
	Sumatra, East Coast	35,312	304,602 ²
	Benkulen	9,399	159,431 ²
	Lampongs	11,284	131,809 ¹
	Palembang	53,497	597,596 ¹
Atjeh		20,471	529,562 ²
Riau-Lingga Archipelago		16,301	104,756 ²
Banca		4,446	84,998 ¹
Billiton		1,863	40,184 ¹
Borneo, West Coast		55,825	418,000 ²
Borneo, South and East Districts		156,912	870,000 ³
Island of Celebes	Celebes	49,390	1,450,100 ³
	Menado	22,080	394,500 ³
Molucca Islands		43,864	376,000 ²
Timor Archipelago		17,698	37,500 ⁴
Bali and Lombok		4,065	1,360,000 ³
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ⁵		151,789	200,000 ³
Total		736,400	32,800,000 ⁶

¹ Tolerably accurate.² Approximately.³ Mere conjecture.⁴ Without the non-Christianised natives.⁵ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.⁶ Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them at the beginning of 1893 was 32,697 males and 26,109 females; of these 30,426 males and 25,590 females were Dutch, of whom 23,736 males and 22,601 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,132 were German, 257 French, 254 English, 190 Swiss, 267 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 446,000 were Chinese, 24,000 Arabs, and 27,000 other Orientals, and about 32,000,000 natives.

The movement of population between Europeans and persons assimilated to them, by marriages, births, and deaths, was as follows:—

—		Marriages	Per1,000	Births	Per1,000	Deaths	Per1,000
1889	{ Java and Madura	389	8·9	2,116	48·6	1,453	33·2
	{ Outposts	83	7·2	531	45·8	465	40·1
1890	{ Java and Madura	423	9·2	2,157	46·7	1,403	30·5
	{ Outposts	78	6·5	683	57·2	439	36·7
1891	{ Java and Madura	429	9·2	2,135	45·8	1,673	35·9
	{ Outposts	78	6·7	665	57·2	443	38·0
1892	{ Java and Madura	469	10·0	2,296	49·0	1,408	30·0
	{ Outposts	74	6·3	595	51·1	382	32·8
1893	{ Java and Madura	493	10·3	2,387	49·8	1,485	31·0
	{ Outposts	69	5·9	677	57·9	418	35·7

The European population¹ of the three principal towns of Java was, in 1893, Batavia, 9,017; Samarang, 3,781; Soerabaya, 6,403.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into these two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Dutch East India. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Religion.

According to the terms of the regulations for the government of Netherlands India, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counts 35 ministers and 31 assistants, the Roman Catholic 23 curates and 24 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was :—

In Java and Madura in 1873	.	5,673, and in 1893 (1 Jan.)	16,730
„ the Outposts	„ „	. 148,672	„ „ . 264,888

In 1893, 103 missionaries of various societies were working to propagate Christianity in the Dutch East Indies. In the same year 8,663 natives went to Mekka on pilgrimage, whereof 5,646 returned.

Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1893, 7 public middle class schools, with 766 pupils. The cost of these schools to the Government in the same year was 484,731 guilders, and the revenue out of the school fees 77,475 guilders.

In 1893 there were for Europeans 121 mixed public elementary schools, and 31 for girls only, with 18 private schools, or a total of 170 elementary schools. The 152 public schools had a teaching staff of 503, and an attendance of 13,537 pupils, and the 18 private schools a teaching staff of 128, and an attendance of 2,743 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1893, 2,232,505 and the income 244,200 guilders.

The following statement relates to schools for natives :—

In 1893 Dutch India had 5 normal schools, with 29 teachers and 236 pupils; besides there were 4 schools for sons of native chiefs, with 219 pupils.

The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1875: 104 Government schools, with 14,906 pupils, and 132 private schools, with 6,978 pupils; and in 1893, 204 Government schools with 36,392 pupils, and 170 private schools with 17,585 pupils. In the Outposts in 1881, 281 Government schools with 19,437 pupils, and 205 private schools with 10,696 pupils; and in 1892, 312 Government schools with 39,856 pupils, and 439 private schools with 22,281 pupils. In 1893 there were in Java and Madura 119 private schools subventioned with 14,047 pupils, and 69 non-subventioned

¹ Of the Chinese and other Orientals no statistics have been taken since 1887.

with 3,538 pupils. In 1875 the Government spent 803,906 guilders for the education of natives, and in 1893 1,151,754 guilders.

For foreign Orientals there were in 1893 about 368 schools with 6,617 pupils. The total of Mohammedan schools (religious) at Java and Madura was in 1893, 18,030, with 272,427 pupils, and in 1886 17,388 schools with 231,871 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is based on the principle that Europeans and persons assimilated with them are subject to laws nearly similar to those of the mother-country, while the natives are subject to their own customs and institutions. The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases.

There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The number of natives condemned for serious crimes in 1892 was 14,748 ; for police offences, 8,281 ; while it was in 1882, 11,701 and 6,667. There are about 300 prisons ; their population was 31,716 at the end of 1892.

The relations of the State to pauperism are limited to subvention to Protestant and Catholic orphan-houses ; for this purpose the budget contains about 100,000 guilders yearly.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief part of the large profits is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1870, 1880, and 1890-94 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1870	123,525,000	115,765,000	+ 7,760,000
1880	146,838,000	146,936,000	- 98,000
1890	137,789,482	127,736,739	+ 10,052,743
1891	116,396,932	130,638,830	- 14,241,898
1892	127,318,507	135,338,553	- 8,020,046
1893	135,814,300	128,138,382	+ 7,675,918
1894	127,207,925	139,121,198	- 11,913,273

The percentage of the different sources of revenue is shown in the following table :—

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1890	33·0	19·4	34·5	13·1	100
1891	41·1	23·6	21·4	13·9	100
1892	37·2	21·5	26·7	14·6	100
1893	36·2	19·3	31·3	13·2	100
1894	35·9	24·5	24·1	15·5	100

¹ Opium and salt, etc.

² Coffee, cinchona, tin, and coal.

The total revenue, according to the budget estimates for 1896, is 131,539,666 guilders, and the expenditure 139,825,625 guilders, showing a deficit of 8,285,959 guilders.

The sources of revenue are stated as follows in the budget for the year 1896 :—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (13,447,588 guilders), cinchona (114,840 guilders), tin (5,083,085 guilders), railways (925,000 guilders), share of the State in the profits of the Biliton Company (93,000 guilders), various (694,242 guilders), total	20,357,755
Receipts in India from sales of opium (19,267,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (15,115,000 guilders), land revenues (18,665,500 guilders), sales of coffee in Java, &c. (9,185,300 guilders), sales of salt (8,556,600 guilders), railways (9,294,060), from all other sources (31,098,511 guilders).	111,181,911
Total revenue	131,539,666

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Defence.

The army is purely colonial. At the end of 1893 the strength of the army was 1,358 officers and 33,273 sub-officers and soldiers, comprising 13,883 Europeans, 55 Africans, 2,481 Amboinese, and 16,854 natives. The number of horses was 1,200. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, though in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field, garrison, and dépôt battalions. Each battalion is composed of four companies, two companies consisting of European soldiers and two of natives, or one of Europeans and three of natives. The 'half-castes' are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank to whom honorary ranks are given; in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the navy in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belonging to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. (See 'Defence,' mother-country.) The *personnel* in the Dutch Indies numbers 3,903 men, thus divided: 1,746 Europeans and 851 natives with the Indian marine (22 ships) 1,017 Europeans and 275 natives with the auxiliary squadron (4 ships).

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners can enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The extent of the soil of Java and Madura regularly cultivated by the natives was, in 1893, 6,240,827 acres ($1\frac{3}{4}$ acre = 1 bahu). From 1889-93 the increase of various cultures was as follows, in acres :—

Year	Rice	Maize	Arachis	Various plants	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Indigo	Cotton	Total
1889	4,810,974	1,711,227	385,045	1,033,070	124,386	194,243	42,278	28,572	8,329,795
1890	4,888,552	1,880,121	430,981	1,225,810	154,516	180,135	50,198	30,850	8,341,163
1891	4,406,566	1,704,340	460,346	1,069,694	157,797	208,428	49,392	33,939	8,090,502
1892	4,851,554	1,969,010	465,374	1,146,407	167,980	243,234	47,805	40,958	8,931,325
1893	4,756,227	1,963,960	469,252	1,191,181	212,017	231,045	53,128	36,531	8,913,341

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1893 were ceded in Java to 617 Societies and Europeans, 645,351 acres; 47 Chinese, 31,570 acres; 1 European and Chinese, 348 acres; 4 natives, 2,572 acres—total, 679,841 acres. Since 1816 no land in Java has been alienated by the Government. The lands now the property of Europeans have an extent of 1,946,222 acres, of Chinese, 762,657 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, 36,295 acres.

The change from the Government culture of sugar to private culture is shown by the following table :—

Year	Government Estates, in acres	Private Estates of the Natives, in acres	Year	Government Estates, in acres	Private Estates of the Natives, in acres
1879	67,669	7,805	1888	19,563	50,459
1884	41,139	34,510	1890	9,611	61,941
1886	30,458	39,835	1891	4,761	62,634

In 1891 the Government ceased to cultivate sugar. The sugar is grown on lands hired from the natives, or on lands held on emphyteutic tenure from the Government, or on private properties.

The number of estates and the total yield of the sugar culture in Java was :—

Year	Estates	Total yield in lbs.	Year	Estates	Total yield in lbs.
1890	210	912,754,133	1892	229	930,526,933
1891	211	938,548,666	1893	217	1,082,923,733

The production of coffee in Dutch India in the years 1890-93 was, in lbs. :—

Year	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands	Total
1890	21,559,466	21,346,000	11,084,533	1,061,066	55,051,065
1891	57,360,800	16,358,800	40,371,466	1,564,666	115,655,733
1892	101,323,066	24,386,666	46,094,133	2,956,133	174,759,998
1893	17,265,733	9,467,866	19,365,866	1,754,800	47,854,265

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows :—

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1889	8	351,751	85	1,966,514	3	34,692
1890	8	267,281	118	2,436,375	2	26,578
1891	8	286,101	126	2,810,636	5	37,500
1892	8	308,021	112	2,793,820	6	28,944
1893	8	278,662	100	2,856,138	4	46,928

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—

Year.	In Java.		In Sumatra (Deli, etc.).	
	Plantations.	Production.	Plantations.	Production.
1889	105	9,603,743	261	16,933,038
1890	102	14,377,369	276	21,016,937
1891	84	8,156,542	170	20,536,601
1892	93	8,512,217	± 307	12,921,509
1893	83	13,228,810	222	15,210,315

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—1888, 3,014,209 ; 1889, 3,717,137 ; 1890, 3,241,287 ; 1891, 3,331,570 ; 1892, 4,598,234 ; 1893, 4,129,031.

The production of 1893 was obtained from 63 plantations.

There were 159 indigo plantations in 1893, yielding 685,984 kilogrammes of indigo ; in 1892, 169 plantations and 678,464 kilogrammes.

The production of the tin mines of Banca and Billiton delivered to the Government is shown by the following table, in lbs. :—

Years	Workmen	Total Product	Years	Workmen	Total Product
1888-9	15,720	19,354,400	1891-92	18,040	26,649,200
1889-9	16,846	24,796,000	1892-93	17,992	26,681,066
1890-91	17,617	27,157,066	1893-94	18,548	26,414,300

There were, in 1893-94, 328 mines, the produce being about equally divided between Banca and Billiton.

At the end of 1892 there were in Java in all about 2,653,500 buffaloes, 2,415,800 oxen and cows, and 533,100 horses. Horses are never used in India for agricultural purposes.

In 1893 there were 3 Government and 43 private printing-offices, 48 ice or soda water manufactories, 12 soap factors, 12 arak distillers, 11 saw mills, and 148 rice mills. The industrial establishments in Dutch India used, in 1893, 1,623 steam engines.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods ; on some articles there is a small export duty, including coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

The following table shows the value of the general import and export during the years 1889-93, in guilders :—

<i>Imports</i>							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1889	5,009,445	8,000,000	13,009,445	139,914,805	20,460,521	169,375,326	173,384,771
1890	5,602,351	4,000,000	9,602,351	141,322,087	9,249,279	150,571,366	160,173,717
1891	8,147,703	1,000,000	9,147,703	157,438,304	10,844,900	168,283,204	177,430,907
1892	6,633,294	2,000,000	8,633,294	152,225,378	10,030,052	162,255,430	170,888,724
1893	6,585,534	1,000,000	7,585,534	159,473,640	10,298,297	169,771,937	177,357,471
<i>Exports</i>							
1889	33,072,175	—	33,072,175	164,131,047	459,392	164,590,439	197,662,614
1890	17,148,178	—	17,148,178	158,747,522	653,929	159,401,442	176,549,620
1891	22,160,395	—	22,160,395	188,668,650	13,331,725	202,000,375	224,160,170
1892	26,298,479	—	26,298,479	178,119,132	10,536,893	188,656,025	214,954,504
1893	20,377,312	—	20,377,312	171,023,668	1,030,671	172,054,339	192,431,651

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U. K. from Java . . .	£ 1,223,035	£ 1,901,961	£ 1,534,726	£ 1,352,512	£ 505,248
Exports of British produce to Java	1,469,206	2,205,655	1,957,831	1,901,401	1,799,290

The chief and almost sole article of import into the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar ; in 1882 of the value of 3,579,119*l.* ; in 1891, 1,628,647*l.* ; in 1892, 1,368,357*l.* ; in 1893, 1,186,420*l.* ; in 1894, 380,232*l.* The staple article of British home produce exported to Java is manufactured cotton ; including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,294,938*l.* ; machinery, 104,699*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 59,893*l.* ; coals, 68,198*l.* ; woollens, 31,142*l.* ; manure, 87,894*l.*, in the year 1894.

Shipping and Communications.

The following table shows the navigation at the various ports of Netherlands India in 1893 and 1892, and the share of England in it:—

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, from England :	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1893 {	Steamers .	2,946	1,182,360	355	454,182
	Sailing vessels	188	147,264	42	47,436
1892 {	Steamers .	2,989	1,184,130	363	406,038
	Sailing vessels	187	149,388	31	42,834

At the end of 1893 the total length of railways (State and private) opened for traffic was about 962 English miles; the revenues were 12,015,279 guilders.

There are about 300 post-offices; the number of letters carried in 1892 and 1893 for internal intercourse was 5,484,733 and 6,027,316, while 4,696,756 and 4,681,553 newspapers, samples, &c., for the interior passed through the various post-offices in the Dutch Indies during the same years. In 1892 and 1893, 1,342,194 and 1,229,538 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

There were 4,277 miles of telegraph lines in Dutch India in 1893 with 104 offices; the number of messages was 586,177. There are 28 telephone offices.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of 1,041,567 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In September, 1894, the value of the notes in circulation was 43,862,132 guilders, and of the bank operations 14,229,429. There are two other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, in 1893, there were 13,333 depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond</i> .	=	1·09 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pikol</i>	=	133½ „ „
„ <i>Catty</i>	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Tjengkal</i>	=	4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul at Batavia.—S. R. Lankester.
Vice-Consul at Samarang.—D. D. Fraser.
Vice-Consul at Sourabaya.—A. J. Warren.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America, between 2° and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmchumce Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, 1667, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority of Surinam is in the hands of a governor, assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, the attorney-general as vice-president, and three members, all nominated by the King. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. Four members are chosen every year by the governor; the others by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

The area of Dutch Guiana is 46,060 English square miles. At the end of 1893 the population was 62,469, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. The capital is Paramaribo, 29,276 inhabitants.

According to the terms of the regulation for the government of Dutch Guiana, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions.

At the end of 1893 there were: Reformed and Lutheran, 8,831; Moravian Brethren, 24,657; Roman Catholic, 10,399; Jews, 1,211; Mohammedans, 1,907; Hindus, 7,650, etc.

There were, in 1893, 20 public schools with 2,113 pupils, and 26 private schools with 4,499 pupils. Besides these elementary schools, there are a normal school and a central school of the Moravian Brethren for training teachers and of the Roman Catholics.

There is a court of justice, whose president, members, and recorder are nominated by the Sovereign. Further, there are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes. A subvention from the mother-country is necessary. The revenue and expenditure in the last three years, in guilders, were:—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1893	1,865,000	1,722,000	143,000
1894	1,932,000	1,565,000	368,000
1895	2,089,000	1,726,000	363,000

In 1893 the militia ('Schutterij') consisted of 27 officers and 398 men, the civic guard of 55 officers and 1,367 men, and the garrison of 21 officers and 392

men. The navy consists of a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1893 sugar was produced on 13 plantations of about 1,600 hectares to the amount of 8,739,572 kilogrammes; cacao on about 100 plantations and 609 small properties of 10,376 hectares to the amount of 3,398,708 kilogrammes. The other productions were bananas, 591,128 bundles; coffee, 36,055 kilogrammes; rice, 25,856 kilogrammes; corn, 398,185 kilogrammes; rum, 521,494 litres; and melasse, 1,606,528 litres.

For gold mining were granted, at the end of 1893, 346 concessions, comprising 254,139 hectares. In that year the export of gold was 1,159,675 grammes, valued at 1,588,755 guilders. This export was: to the Netherlands, 833,118 grammes; to Great Britain, 69,937 grammes. The declared value since the beginning of the gold industry (1876) to the end of 1893 is 17,968,743 guilders.

In 1893 there entered 206 vessels of 82,000 tons, whereof 88 with 18,507 tons British, and cleared 206 ships of 81,000 tons, whereof 87 with 18,315 tons British. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports during the years 1889-93:—

Year	Imports	Exports
1889	4,893,355 guilders	3,521,867 guilders
1890	5,366,258 „	4,272,692 „
1891	5,873,335 „	3,994,616 „
1892	5,238,401 „	3,851,187 „
1893	5,730,365 „	5,467,631 „

In 1893 the imports into the United Kingdom from the Dutch West Indies, including Curaçao, were valued at 19,387*l.*; and exports from the United Kingdom of British produce or manufacture to the Dutch West Indies, 107,122*l.*

The colonial savings-bank had, at the end of 1892, a balance of 358,628 guilders, of which 189,283 guilders belonged to immigrated coolies.²

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

In 1893 were sent off 103,436 letters, 2,217 postcards, 112,758 prints, and 2,117 samples; and received 84,689 letters, 2,506 postcards, 231,749 prints, and 3,784 samples.

British Consul at Paramaribo.—Sidney J. A. Churchill.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of the islands *Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, *St. Martin* (as far as it belongs to the Netherlands), *St. Eustache*, and *Saba*, lying north from the coast of Venezuela.

—	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1893
Curaçao	210	27,306
Bonaire	95	4,275
Aruba	69	8,065
St. Martin ¹	17	3,718
St. Eustache	7	1,660
Saba	5	1,963
	<hr/> 403	<hr/> 46,987

¹ Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

² No later statistics are given.

The colony is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of the Attorney-General and three members, all nominated by the Sovereign.

There is also a Colonial Council consisting of the members of the Council and eight members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands of the colony, except Curaçao, are placed under chiefs called 'gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign.

At the end of 1893 there were 38,542 Roman Catholics, 6,768 Protestants, 809 Jews. The number of schools was 28 with 5,081 pupils. At the same period the number of prisoners was 37.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1895 the revenue is estimated at 691,000, and the expenditure also at 691,000 guilders; the difference, if there is any, is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1893 of 30 officers and 362 men; the garrison of 9 officers and 252 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands.

The imports in Curaçao in 1893 were valued at 4,115,595 guilders; the exports (excluding Curaçao) at 309,584 guilders. The chief produce are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and lime.

There entered the different islands in 1893, 2,992 vessels of 475,776 English tons. In 1893, 123,904 letters and 214,533 prints arrived, and 116,725 and 156,785 were despatched.

British Consul at Curaçao.—J. Jesurun.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE new Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on July 4, 1894. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House. The Legislature is elected by universal suffrage, the term being two years, and the number of representatives 40. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—General Santos *Zelaya*, for the term 1894–98.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction ; Finance ; Interior, Justice, War, and Marine ; Public Works.

The active army consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men, and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population (1895) 380,000, or including uncivilised Indians 420,000, giving about 8·5 inhabitants per square mile. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200. There are 14 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle and raising of coffee. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 18,000 inhabitants.

On November 20, 1894, the so-called Mosquito Reserve was reincorporated with the territory of the Republic by free resolution of the Indians. The new 'Departamento' is called Departamento de Zelaya. It brings the number of provinces of Nicaragua up to 13, and the area to 49,200 square miles.

Instruction.

According to an official statement of 1894 there were 1,020 schools with 20,000 pupils. There are, besides, two higher schools for boys and one for girls.

Finance.

In 1892 the revenue was 1,764,037 dollars, and the expenditure 2,983,576 dollars. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from Government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import and export duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt.

The public debt consists of the internal debt, amounting in 1894 to 7,000,000 dollars, and a loan raised in London in 1886 for 285,000*l.* in 6 per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the 93 miles of railway controlled by the State

as well as on the customs revenue. Default was made in payment of interest on July 1, 1894 ; the amount due for one year is 17,100%.

Industry and Commerce.

There are about 400,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and there is a large export of hides.

The culture of bananas is extending, as is also the coffee industry. The total area under coffee is estimated (1892) at 38,000 manzanas (1 manzana = nearly two acres).

There are (1891) in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American companies. In nearly all of these gold is found mixed with silver ; in a few, silver mixed with copper.

In the year ending June 30, 1889, the total imports amounted (in currency) to 2,536,820 pesos ; 1890, 3,327,007 pesos ; 1891, 2,738,500 pesos ; 1892, 6,006,806 pesos ; exports, 1889, 3,162,683 pesos ; 1890, 3,834,137 pesos ; 1891, 2,376,500 pesos. The chief article of export is coffee, 113,719 quintals in 1890, valued at 2,487,646 pesos ; in 1893, 130,000 quintals ; in 1894, 123,180 quintals. At Corinto, in the year 1893-94, the imports amounted to 868,962 gold dollars ; exports, 3,642,997 pesos (coffee, 2,865,924 pesos). The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, North America, France, and Germany. The trade of the United Kingdom with Nicaragua (according to the Board of Trade Returns) has been as follows :—

	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Nicaragua	59,010	86,077	77,723
Exports of home produce to Nicaragua	128,739	74,222	190,067

The chief import from Nicaragua in 1894 was coffee, 57,605% ; and the chief exports to Nicaragua, cottons, 131,938% ; iron, 8,847%.

Communications.

A canal has been begun to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

There are 2,100 miles of telegraph lines in the Republic, with 72 stations. There are 91 miles of railway open in the Republic, which cost 2,700,000 dollars. One line extends from Corinto, on the Pacific, to Momotombo, 58 miles, and another from Managua, the capital, to Granada, 33 miles. Concessions were granted for a line from San Miguelito to the head waters of the Blue River, 100 miles ; for another from the Pueblos district to Masaya, 25 miles ; and for a third from Momotombo to the head waters of the Rio Grande, 200 miles. These concessions have lapsed ; but the Government is to build the lines on its own account. The construction of the line from San Miguelito to the city of Rama (102 miles), was to be commenced in August, 1895. In 1891 there were 54 post offices. There are 1,245 miles of telegraph wire, and 59 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued

as well by the Bank of London and Central America as by the Government ; there is also a paper currency. Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Frederick S. Isaac.

There are Consular Representatives at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow, Southampton, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.), Brighton, Belize, Gibraltar.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consul at Granada.—Marshall Vaughan.

Consul at Greytown.—H. F. Bingham.

Consul at Managua.—Charles E. Nicol.

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OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S.E. and S.W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles ; population, 1,500,000. The capital, Muscat (60,000 inhabitants), was occupied by the Portuguese till the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741. His family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and has now been formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of the present century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip on the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1854 Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul or Political Agent resides at Muscat. The authority of the Sultan does not extend far beyond Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 200,000 dollars.

The exports in 1894-95 were valued at 1,628,580 dollars ; chiefly dates, 585,000 dollars ; cotton fabrics, 150,000 dollars ; fruit, 45,000 dollars ; pearls, 40,000 dollars ; rice, 28,000 dollars ; salt, 45,000 dollars ; fish, 13,000 dollars. The imports were valued at 2,079,600 dollars ; chiefly rice, 77,150 dollars ; coffee, 50,000 dollars ; sugar, 70,000 dollars ; cotton stuff, 155,000 dollars ; twist, 80,000 dollars ; salt, 50,000 dollars ; pearls, 75,000 dollars ; mother-o'-pearl, 25,000 dollars ; ghee, 45,000 dollars ; oil sweet and cocoa-nut, 30,000 dollars.

The imports from India were valued at 1,535,600 dollars ; Persian Gulf, &c., 335,030 dollars ; South Arabia and Africa, 191,770 dollars ; United States, Mauritius, and Singapore, 17,200 dollars.

Vessels entered and cleared the port of Muscat in 1894-95, 381 of 173,010 tons, of which 123 of 151,000 tons were European.

Administrative Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency for 1894-95. Calcutta 1895.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

(ORANJE-VRIJSTAAT.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic known as the Orange Free State, founded originally by Boers who quitted Cape Colony in 1836 and following years, is separated from the Cape Colony by the Orange River, has British Basutoland and Natal on the east, the Transvaal on the north, and Transvaal and Griqualand West on the west. Its independence was declared on February 23, 1854, and a Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854, and revised February 9, 1866, and May 8, 1879. The legislative authority is vested in a popular Assembly, the Volksraad, of 58 members, elected by suffrage of the burghers (adult white males) for four years from every district, town, and ward, or field-cornetcy in the country districts. Every two years one-half of the members vacate their seats and an election takes place. The members of the Volksraad receive pay at the rate of 2*l.* per day. Eligible are burghers 25 years of age, owners of real property to the value of 500*l.* Voters must be white burghers by birth or naturalisation, be owners of real property of not less than 150*l.*, or lessees of real property of an annual rental of 36*l.*, or have a yearly income of not less than 200*l.*, or be owners of personal property of the value of 300*l.*, and have been in the State for not less than three years. The executive is vested in a President chosen for five years by universal suffrage, who is assisted by an Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary, the Landdrost of the capital, and three unofficial members appointed by the Volksraad, one every year for three years.

President of the Republic.—

There is a Landdrost or Magistrate appointed to each of the districts (19) of the Republic by the President, the appointment requiring the confirmation of the Volksraad. In every ward there are commissioners for various purposes, the members of which are elected by the burghers.

Area and Population.

The area of the Free State is estimated at 48,326 square miles ; it is divided into 19 districts. At a census taken in 1890 the white population was found to be 77,716—40,571 males and 37,145 females. Of the population 51,910 were born in the Free State and 21,116 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 129,787 natives in the State—67,791 males and 61,996 females—making a total population of 207,503. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,077 white inhabitants in 1890 and 1,382 natives. Of the white population 10,761 were returned in 1890 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 41,817 ‘coloured servants.’

Immigration is on the increase, mainly from Germany and England.

Religion.

The Government contributes 9,000*l.* for religious purposes. The State is divided into 36 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes. There are about 80 churches. The principal body is the Dutch Reformed Church with 68,940 adherents; of Wesleyans there are 753; English Episcopalians, 1,353; Lutherans, 312; Roman Catholics, 466; Jews, 113.

Instruction.

The system of education is national. Small grants are also made to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. The Government schools are managed by elected local boards, which choose the teachers, who are appointed by the President, if he is satisfied with their qualifications. Education is not compulsory nor free except for very poor children. In 1893-94 about 40,000*l.* was allotted to education, a portion of which consisted of interest on a capital of 200,000*l.* set apart by the Volksraad for this purpose. Besides this amount a considerable sum was spent upon school buildings under the Public Works Department. There are no foundations, properly so called, for education. In 1893-94 there were 149 Government schools, inclusive of the two higher schools and the infant school at Bloemfontein, with 5,178 pupils and 195 teachers. Grants are made to private schools on certain conditions. In 1893-94 there were 53 such schools, with 853 pupils. The Grey College, the highest school for boys, prepares candidates for the matriculation examination of the Cape University; and the 'Eunice' Institute is a similar school for girls.

At the census of 1890 45,015 of the white population could read and write. 2,721 only read, 23,722 (of whom 19,508 were under 7 years of age) could neither read nor write, while 6,258 were not specified.

There is a good public library in Bloemfontein, and small libraries in several villages.

There is a Government Gazette, one daily and two bi-weekly papers.

Justice and Crime.

The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the country are the High Courts of Justice, with three judges, and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the court of the Landdrost and the court of Landdrost and Heemraden. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the High Court preside in turn, are held twice a year in the chief town of every district. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The court of Landdrost and Heemraden consists of the Landdrost (a stipendiary magistrate) and two assessors. The Landdrost's court thus has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

There are no statistics of crime. There are police-constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country.

Finance.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the last five years (ending February):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1890-91	376,912	304,006
1891-92	386,589	407,610
1892-93	310,372	378,922
1893-94	293,790	323,899
1894-95	306,653	319,221

Among the items of revenue (1894-95) are quit rents, 15,500*l.*; transfer dues, 20,000*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 23,650*l.*; import dues, 98,000*l.*; stamps, 47,000*l.*; native poll-tax, 13,000*l.*; and of expenditure, salaries, 48,155*l.*; police, 11,890*l.*; education, 43,800*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 28,315*l.*; public works, 97,842*l.*; artillery, 4,900*l.*

The Republic has a debt of 55,000*l.* (1895), but possesses considerable public property in land, buildings, bridges, telegraphs, &c. (valued at 417,000*l.*), and in its share in the National Bank, amounting to 70,000*l.* Bloemfontein has a municipal debt of 7,000*l.*

Defence.

Frontier measures about 900 miles; of this 400 miles marches with Cape Colony, 200 Basutoland, 100 Natal, and S.A. Republic 200 miles.

There are no fortifications on the frontier.

Every able-bodied man in the State above 16 and under 60 years of age is compelled to take arms when called upon by his Field Cornet (equal to the rank of a captain), when necessity demands it. The number of burghers available is 17,381. A battery of artillery is stationed at the capital, Bloemfontein; 52 officers and men, with 350 passed artillerists, as a reserve.

Production and Industry.

The State consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing. A comparatively small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, but a considerable quantity of grain is produced. The number of farms in 1890 was 6,000, with a total of 24,675,800 acres, of which 250,600 were cultivated. There were in the same year 248,878 horses, 276,073 oxen, 619,026 other cattle (burthen), 6,619,992 sheep, 858,155 goats, and 1,461 ostriches.

The diamond production in 1890 was 99,255 carats, valued at 223,960*l.*; in 1891, 108,311 carats, valued at 202,551*l.*; in 1893, 209,653 carats valued at 414,179*l.* Garnets and other precious stones are found, and there are rich coal-mines; gold has also been found.

Commerce.

As the exports and imports pass through the Cape and Natal ports, and are included in the returns for these colonies, it is impossible to give any statement of the value of the commerce. In 1890 the imports were estimated at 1,487,450*l.*; in 1891 at 1,620,660*l.* The principal export is wool, as also hides, diamonds (415,262*l.* in the year 1893-94), and ostrich feathers; considerable quantities of British produce are imported.

Communications.

The capital, Bloemfontein, is connected with Natal, Transvaal, and the Cape Colony by telegraph ; 1,500 miles of telegraph have been constructed. A railway constructed by the Cape Colonial Government connects the Orange River (at Norval's Pont) with Bloemfontein, 121 miles, and Bloemfontein with the Transvaal (at Viljoens drift on the Vaal River) 209 miles. Harrismith is connected with Natal by railway, and a line is in construction from the main line at Kroonstad to the coal-mines at Vierfontein in the Kroonstad district, a distance of about 60 miles. There are roads throughout the districts, ox-waggons being the principal means of conveyance.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about $2\frac{1}{16}$ acres.

Consul-General in London.—Sir Wm. Dunn.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each 200*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—General *Eguisquiza*, for the term 1894–97.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,900*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area and Population.

The area of Paraguay is 98,000 square miles. An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return (regarded as exaggerated), was reduced to 221,079, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. A very imperfect census of March 1, 1887, gives the population as 329,645—155,425 men and 174,220 women. There are besides 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 uncivilised Indians. In 1893 the population was estimated at 480,000. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, and 100 English. The country is divided into 23 electoral districts. The population of the capital, Asuncion, was 24,838 in 1886; other towns are Villa Rica, 11,000; Concepcion, 11,000;

San Pedro, 12,000; Luque, 8,000—including their districts. In 1887 there were 1,809 marriages, 9,365 births (65 per cent. illegitimate), and 4,463 deaths. In the eleven years 1881–1891 there were 5,957 immigrants of whom 1,657 were Italians, 1,342 Germans, 955 French, 850 Spaniards. The total number in 1891 was 448; in 1892, 539; in 1893, 656, of whom 225 were from Australia. Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property; but in recent years most of it has been sold, much of it in very large estates.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Education is free and compulsory. In 1887 only 20 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of adult foreigners could read and write. There were in 1891 139 public elementary schools, with 16,000 pupils. There are, besides, over 100 schools subsidised by the Council of Education, and at Asuncion there is a National College, with 15 professors and 205 students. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

Asuncion has also a public library and five newspapers.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. In 1887, 1,091 persons were tried for offences, 51 of them for serious crime.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from customs, stamps and other dues, and from the sale of land and yerbaes. The revenue and expenditure for four years are officially given as follows:—

—	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	1,647,717	2,731,507	5,775,899	5,900,723
Expenditure . .	2,485,203	3,829,569	5,852,722	5,507,936

The revenue for 1894–95 was estimated at 3,122,136 dollars, and expenditure at 3,152,019 dollars.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at 1,505,400*l.*, the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885 it was agreed that 850,000*l.* of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount, an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. The outstanding principal amounts to 836,550*l.*, and the arrears of interest up to January 1, 1895, to 76,500*l.*; total, 913,050*l.* The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway amounted to 257,430*l.* The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,876,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,600 pesos. The authorised amount of the issue of legal currency notes is 5,000,000 pesos.

Defence.

The army, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, maintained chiefly to preserve internal order, consists of 82 officers and 1,345 men. Every citizen from 20 to 35 years of age is liable to military service. There is a screw steamer of 440 tons and 4 guns, and 2 small steamers on the river.

Production and Industry.

The number of horned cattle in Paraguay in 1891 was 861,954; horses 99,693, mules and asses 4,621, sheep 62,920, goats 14,656, pigs 10,778. Besides *yerba maté*, the chief products are:—maize, of which 8,229,823 acres were cultivated in 1890, manioc 7,015,862 acres, beans 2,574,962 acres, tobacco 1,980,611 acres, sugar cane 887,796 acres, mani 719,816 acres, potatoes and vegetables 540,894 acres, rice 371,492 acres, lucerne 192,736 acres, cotton 126,313 acres, coffee 69,970 acres. In 1890–91 public lands and *yerbales* were sold to the value of 324,873 dollars, and the rent of Government forests and lands was 12,653 dollars. Immigration is encouraged and agricultural settlements or ‘colonies,’ near Villa Rica, of which there are six, with, in all, 3,693 colonists. About 500,000 acres were ceded to an Australian company, and at the end of 1893 about 200 Australian emigrants had arrived to settle on these lands. The colony, however, owing to internal disagreement and other causes, has not yet been altogether successful.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south, and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, kaolin, are found.

Commerce.

The following is the value in gold dollars of the imports and exports for five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports .	2,725,611	1,802,000	2,190,116	2,533,000	2,222,202
Exports .	2,901,589	6,359,830 ¹	9,270,138 ¹	9,135,000 ¹	1,835,665

¹ Paper Dollars.

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The value of *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, exported was, in 1891, 1,352,000 pesos; tobacco, in 1891, 626,000 pesos; and hides and skins, in 1891, 379,000 pesos; timber in 1891, 270,000 pesos.

The British trade passes almost entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. In 1894 there were no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay, and the British exports direct to Paraguay amounted to only 2,706*l*.

Communications.

In 1893, 407 vessels of 202,753 tons, entered the port of Asuncion from abroad, and 383 of 191,646 tons cleared for foreign ports. In river traffic (1893) 945 vessels of 21,202 tons entered the port of Asuncion.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Caazapa, but the proposed extension to Encarnacion has not been carried out. The actual length of line open (1892) is about 150 miles. Gross receipts in 1894 amounted to 754,680 paper pesos. There are 10 miles of tramway. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there are altogether 360 miles of telegraph wire; there were 31,451 messages in 1893. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1891 the number of post offices was 69; letters, &c., received or transmitted in 1893, 1,362,514; receipts (1893), 91,109 paper pesos.

Money and Credit.

The banks in Paraguay (1894) are the National Bank, a State institution and now in liquidation; the Agricultural Bank, a State institution with certain State funds assigned to it as capital for the encouragement of agriculture; the Hypothecary Bank, now in liquidation; the Bank of Paraguay and the Plate River, also in liquidation. The only regular banks actually in operation are the Territorial Bank and the Mercantile Bank.

Paper money is the chief circulating medium, the value of the paper peso being about $7\frac{1}{2}d$.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.—The *Peso*, or *Dollar*=100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4s.

There is an extensive paper currency, and the currency of Brazil is also in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

„ *Sino* (land measure) . . = $69\frac{1}{2}$ Engl. sq. yards.

„ *Legua cuadrada* . . . = $12\frac{1}{2}$ Engl. sq. miles.

The weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—

Consul at Asuncion.—W. J. Holmes.

2. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Christopher James. Accredited May 14, 1884.

Consul in London.—A. F. Baillie.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Nâsr ed-dîn, born Monday, 6 Safar, A.H. 1247 = 17-18 July, 1831; eldest son of Muhammed Shâh; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. Coronation at Teherân, October 20, 1848.

Children of the Shâh.—I. Muzafer ed-dîn, heir-apparent (Valiahd), born 14 Jemâdi II. A.H. 1269 = March 25, 1853, and has four sons and fifteen daughters. II. Mas'ûd, Zil es-Sultân, born 20 Safar 1266 = January 5, 1850, and has five sons and six daughters. III. Kâmrân, Nâib es-Saltaneh, born 19 Zilkadeh 1272 = July 22, 1856, and has one son and three daughters. IV. Sâlâr es-Saltaneh, born 13 Jemâdi II. 1299 = May 2, 1882. V. Rukn es-Saltaneh, born 16 Rabî' II. 1301 = February 14, 1883. VI. Sultan Ahmed Mirza, born 1891. There are also fourteen daughters.

The royal family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year-book only mentions three brothers, two sisters, 140 uncles, great-uncles, and cousins of the Shah.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to five or six millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows:—

1. Agha Muhammed 1794	3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha	Ali 1835
Muhammed 1797	4. Nâsr ed-dîn, son of Muhammed 1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown

with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shâh is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Muhammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shâh is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet (a great part of the priesthood and descendants of the Prophet [Syeds] deny this), and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The office of Sadr Azam or Grand Vizir, was re-instituted on January 27, 1893, and given to Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, Amin i Sultan, who is also Minister of Finance, Treasury, and Customs. Other departments represented in the Ministry are:—Interior, Foreign Affairs, War, Justice, Commerce, Public Instruction, Telegraphs, Mines (the last three are under one minister), Posts, Religious Endowments (both under one minister), Press—nine ministers altogether. There are also about twenty ministers without portfolios, and Amin eddowleh, the Minister of Posts, is president of the whole Council of ministers.

The country is divided into twenty-two large and ten small provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c. ; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fernâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah ; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbeggi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizîr or a pîshkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbeggi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl ; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, twelve inhabitants to the square mile. According to the latest estimates, based on personal observation of travellers and statistics of the Persian Home Office, the population of Persia numbered in 1881 :—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The population in 1894 is estimated at about 9,000,000.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 800.

The principal cities of Persia are :—Teherân, with 210,000 ; Tabriz, with 180,000 ; Ispahân, with 80,000 ; Meshed, with 60,000 ; Bârfurûsh, with 50,000 ; Kermân, Yezd, each with 40,000 to 45,000 ; Hamadân, Shîrâz, Kazvîn, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8 millions belong to the Shîa'h faith, 800,000 Sunnis, 9,000 Parsis (Guebres), 25,000 Jews, 45,000 Armenians, and 25,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shîa'h, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (Ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (Mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a Mujtahid, a chief priest. There are many Mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town ; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the Mujtahid¹ who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the Mujtahids, but the Sheikh-el-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pish nemâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the Mutavalli (guardian of the mosque). this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All

¹ The last holder of this office died on February 20, 1895 ; no successor has yet been appointed.

mosques and shrines have some endowments (*wakf*), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Orthodox Armenians are under a bishop residing at Ispahan; there are also a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Musulmans belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

There are a great number of colleges (*medresseh*), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teherân forty-six years ago, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teherân and Tabriz. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs-el-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the *Urf*, the unwritten or common law; the latter according to the *Shar'*, the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. At the end of April 1888 the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

The total revenue in cash and kind in 1839-40 amounted to 34,026,150 krans, or (1 kr. = 12·95*d.*) 1,835,995*l.* In the year 1876-77 the amount was 50,700,000 krans, or (1 kr. = 9·25*d.*) 1,950,000*l.* In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 krans or (1 kr. = 7·06*d.*) 1,602,580*l.* With the rise in the price of silver, the value of the revenue rose in 1890-91 to 1,775,000*l.*, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1895-96 are estimated at 1,300,000*l.*

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krans; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

About 82 per cent. of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from customs, while posts, mines, and other concessions supply the remainder. In May, 1892, the Government concluded with the Imperial Bank of Persia a contract for the issue of a loan of 500,000*l.*, the produce of

which should serve for the payment of an indemnity to the Tobacco Regie Company of Persia. The loan, guaranteed by the Customs receipts of Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf, will be repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments together with 6 per cent. interest. Yearly instalments and interest have been regularly paid.

Defence.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery (20 batteries), 54,700 the infantry (78 battalions), 25,200 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia (24 battalions). Of these troops, however, only half are liable to be called for service, while the actual number embodied—that is, the standing army—does not exceed 24,500. The number liable to be called for service is as follows:—Infantry, 35,400; irregular cavalry, but more or less drilled, 3,300; undrilled levies, 12,130; artillery, 2,500; camel artillery, 90; engineers, 100; total, 53,520.

By a decree of the Shâh, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has never been enforced.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one and sometimes two, and a district contributes one. The commanding officers are generally selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Parsis, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the Kashan and Yezd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers of different nationalities for the last thirty years or more.

The navy consists of 2 vessels, built at Bremerhaven—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 horse-power, armed with four 3-inch guns; and the *Susa*, a river steamer, on the river Karûn, of 30 horse-power.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, the annual yield, chiefly from the Caspian provinces, being about 606,100 lbs. About two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The opium industry is on the increase. In 1870 there were exported 800 boxes of 150 lbs. each; in 1891 the export amounted to 10,000 cases, and is now estimated at 13,000 cases, the opium sent to Europe being prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,934,400 lbs.; wool, 1,200,000 fleeces, weighing 7,714,000 lbs., about one-third to Bombay and the remainder, mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets in 1888 reached the value of 140,000*l.*, and is now a little more.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teherân, and Ispahân; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar, and Bender i Gez on the Caspian. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports; the revenue from the customs being, however, known, the approximate value of the commerce may be calculated. The custom dues are for Europeans 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, the value being considered to be the invoice price *plus* the freight; for

Persian subjects they vary from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent. The customs are farmed out to the highest bidders, who generally make a good profit; the farm money, therefore, does not represent the actual sum taken for customs, which latter sum, it is estimated, is 20 per cent. in excess. The following table shows the farm money received by Government for ten years, the estimated amounts paid annually for customs, and the value of the imports and exports, obtained by taking the average of the duty at 4 per cent. of the value :—

Years	Farm Money received by Government		Rate of Exchange for the Year	Estimated Totals of Customs Paid	Estimated Value of Imports, and Exports, Average Duty taken at 4 per cent. ad valorem
	Tomans	£		Farm Money + 20 per cent.	
1884-85	806,000	264,262	30½	317,160	7,939,000
1885-86	838,000	250,150	33½	300,000	7,500,000
1886-87	850,000	253,730	33½	304,500	7,600,000
1888-89	800,000	235,294	34	282,400	7,060,000
1889-90	800,000	242,424	33	290,908	7,272,700
1890-91	820,000	241,200	34	289,450	7,236,200
1891-92	830,000	237,140	35	284,568	7,114,200
1892-93	850,000	223,684	38	268,417	6,710,425
1893-94	850,000	170,000	50	204,000	5,100,000
1894-95	930,000	178,846	52	214,815	5,370,375

Considering the great fall in the value of silver, these figures are no longer correct. If they were it would seem that the value of the imports and exports had decreased by about 2,000,000*l.*, but competent persons say that the commerce has not decreased, and estimate it for 1894-95 at 7,500,000*l.* equivalent to 390,000,000 kranas at the exchange for that year. The farmers having paid only 9,300,000 kranas, and the average duty being 4 per cent., they must have gained a profit of over 6 million kranas, or 67 per cent. on the farm money.

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, &c. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, &c.

The following figures from Persian Gulf Consular Reports and from reports published by the Persian Custom House relate to the year 1894. The values include specie :—

—	Imports	Exports	Total Tonnage		British Tonnage	
			Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
	£	£				
Bushire . . .	1,019,506	561,835	167,309	160,477	136,438	129,996
Shiraz . . .	1,033,188	400,556	—	—	—	—
Lingah . . .	654,529	566,996	119,400	97,250	92,000	72,100
Bunder Abbas	545,486	270,686	97,875	99,755	93,060	93,640
Mohammarah	131,969	88,292	92,104	86,400	87,137	78,673

There are annually exported from Persia about 10,000 boxes of opium, valued at about 750,000*l.* At Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas in 1894, the chief imports were: cotton goods, 851,173*l.*; tea, 290,117*l.*; sugar, 113,160*l.*; indigo, 70,105*l.*; grain and pulse, 63,757*l.*; metals, 54,991*l.* At these three ports the chief exports were: opium, 4,242 boxes, valued at 292,350*l.*; pearls, 218,622*l.*; woollen goods (chiefly carpets), 105,703*l.*; cotton goods, 68,184*l.*; dates, 33,530*l.*; other fruits, 62,593*l.*; grain and

pulse, 63,678*l.*; wool, 62,746*l.*; hides and skins, 24,821*l.*; raw cotton, 16,457*l.*; gum, 10,856*l.*; tobacco, 8,820*l.*; raw silk, 7,950*l.*; mother-of-pearl, 6,920*l.* At Tabriz in the year 1894-95, the total imports amounted to 350,339*l.*; total exports, 162,808*l.* These amounts, however, should probably be increased by one-third. A large trade is carried on with Russia through Resht on the Caspian. From Russian statistics published in 1894 by Léon Decroze, Moscow, it appears that during the year 1891 Persia exported to Russia goods to the value of 3,300,000 roubles by land and 7,600,000 roubles by sea from the Caspian ports; while the Russian goods imported into Persia amounted to 1,400,000 roubles by land and 8,500,000 roubles by sea; total exports from Persia to Russia in 1891, 1,090,000*l.*; total imports into Persia from Russia, 990,000*l.* For recent years the average value of imports from Turkey has been put at 1,840,000*l.*; from Russia, 878,000*l.*; by the Persian Gulf, 3,050,000*l.*; exports to Turkey, 778,000*l.*; to Russia, 1,486,000*l.*; and by Persian Gulf, 2,102,000*l.*

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom in each of the last five years was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Persia . . .	104,475	163,639	243,984	119,001	206,918
Exports of British produce to Persia	362,669	469,396	311,169	251,382	323,215

The direct imports from Persia into Great Britain in 1894 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 22,312*l.*, wheat, 16,621*l.* (55,454*l.* in 1889); shells, 24,931*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 255,972*l.*, and copper (wrought and unwrought), 27,593*l.*, were the staple articles of British export to Persia in 1894.

Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of an Imperial Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December 1894, to 650,000*l.* The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l.* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes shall be at first on the basis of the silver krân. The coin in reserve for two years must be 50 per cent., afterwards 33 per cent. The bank has the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October 1889, in April 1890 took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Meshed, Ispahan, Yezd, Shiraz, Bushire, and Bombay; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights have been ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April 1890, and went into liquidation in

January, 1894. There are also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque des Prêts de Perse,' and a branch of the Russian 'Banque de Commerce.'

Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azîm (six miles) was opened in July, 1888. Another from Mâhmûdabad on the Caspian to Barfurûsh and Amol (twenty miles) was commenced, but has not been completed. The former is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse'; the latter was a private undertaking by a Persian merchant. The river Karûn at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwâz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight, with a subsidy from the British Government.

The only carriageable roads in Persia are Teherân-Kom and Teheran-Kazvin, each about 91 miles, and on both mails and travellers are conveyed by post-carts. A concession for the construction of a cart road and the establishment of a regular transport service from Teherân to Ahwâz was granted to an English Company, and construction was commenced in 1890. A concession for the construction of a cart road from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893. The former project has been abandoned, and there are hopes of the latter being executed in 1896, work of construction having commenced in October, 1895.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of about 4,150 miles of line, with about 6,700 miles of wire, and 99 stations.

(a) 675 miles of line with three wires—that is, 2,025 miles of wire between Bushire and Teherân—are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' an English Government department. (b) 415 miles of line with three wires, 1,245 miles of wire between Teherân and Julfâ on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company. (c) About 3,400 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff. During the year 1891-92, 125,478 messages were transmitted by the English Government and Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines. The average time of transmission of a message between Calcutta and England was one hour and fifteen minutes.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia'), and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 95 post offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krân has in consequence much decreased. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l.*; in December 1888 a 1*l.* bill on London was worth 34 krâns. In the month of April, 1888, a 1*l.* bill on London was worth 36½ to 37 krâns. In consequence of the recent fall in the price of silver, the value of a krân is at present (October, 1895) about 4½*d.*, a 1*l.* bill on London being worth 51 krâns, while the average exchange for 1894-95 was 52.

Coins issued by the Mint

Values calculated at average exchange for 1894-95, 52 Krâns=£1.

Copper :—	<i>Pâl</i>	0·11 <i>d.</i>
	<i>Shâhî</i> =2 <i>Pâl</i>	0·23 <i>d.</i>
	Two <i>Shâhîs</i> =4 <i>Pâl</i>	0·46 <i>d.</i>
	Four <i>Shâhîs</i> =(1 <i>Abbâssi</i>)	0·92 <i>d.</i>
Silver :—	Five <i>Shâhîs</i> =10 <i>Pâl</i> = $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Krân</i>	1·15 <i>d.</i>
	Ten <i>Shâhîs</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Krân</i>	2·30 <i>d.</i>
	One <i>Krân</i> =20 <i>Shâhîs</i>	4·61 <i>d.</i>
	Two <i>Krâns</i>	9·23 <i>d.</i>
	Five <i>Krâns</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 11·07 <i>d.</i>

Five-shâhî, ten-shâhî, and five-krân pieces are rarely coined.

Gold :—

 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Toman*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*.

The *Toman* is nominally worth 10 *Krâns*; very few gold pieces are in circulation, and a gold *Toman* is at present worth 19·50 *Krâns*=7*s.* 6*d.*

Accounts are reckoned in *dînârs*, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten *krâns*. A *krân* therefore=1,000 *dînârs*; one *shâhî*=50 *dînârs*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2·96 grains) of 4 *gandum* (·74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sîr*, and 5 *sîr* make an *abbâssi*, also called *wakkeh*, *kervânkeh*. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are :—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> =8 <i>Abbâssîs</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâssi</i> =9 <i>Abbâssîs</i>	= 720 „	= 7·30 „
<i>Man-i-Kohne</i> (the old man)	=1,000 „	= 10·14 „
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> =2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	=1,280 „	= 12·98 „
<i>Man-i-Rey</i> =4 „	=2,560 „	= 25·96 „
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbâssi</i>	= 840 „	= 8·52 „
<i>Man-i-Hâshemi</i> =16 <i>Mans</i> of	720 „	=116·80 „

Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by *Kharvâr*=100 *Tabriz Mans* =649 „

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gez*; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in *Azerbâijân*, equals 44·09 inches. A *farsakh* theoretically=6,000 *zar* of 40·95 inches=3·87 miles. Some calculate the *farsakh* at 6,000 *zar* of 44·09 inches=4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is *jerib*=1,000 to 1,066 square *zar* of 40·95 inches=1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Ala-es-Sultaneh, accredited March 4, 1890.

Secretary.—Hussein Kuli Khan.

Consul-General.—H. S. Foster.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Tcherân: *Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General*.—Sir H. Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Appointed May 1, 1894.

Secretary of Legation.—Conyngham Greene.

2nd Secretary.—P. C. H. Wyndham.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Picot.

Tabriz : Consul-General.—Cecil Godfrey Wood.
Resht and Astrabâd : Consul.—H. L. Churchill.
Bushire : Political Resident and Consul-General.—Lieut.-Col. Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E.
Vice-Consul.—John C. Gaskin.
Kerman : Consul.—Capt. Percy M. Sykes.
Meshed : Consul-General.—Ney Elias, C.I.E.
Ispahân : Consul.—J. R. Preece.
Muhamrah : Vice-Consul.—W. McDouall.
Yezd : Vice-Consul.—McLeod Ferguson.
 There are agents at Shirâz, Kermanshâh, and Hamadân.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces of each department, at the rate of two when the department has two provinces, and one more for every other two provinces. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress, and elect the municipal councils as well.

The executive power is entrusted to a President. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Nicolas de Pierola.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Finance. None of the President's acts have any value without the signature of a minister.

Area and Population.

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are chiefly descendants of Spaniards, the rest including, besides 18,000 Europeans, 50,000 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 100,156 (in 1891, 103,956), Callao 15,000 (35,000 in 1880), Arequipa 35,000, Cuzco 22,000.

The Republic is divided into nineteen departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the last census taken (in 1876):—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population	Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura	13,931	135,502	Ica	6,295	60,111
Cajamarca . .	14,188	213,391	Ayacucho . .	24,213	142,205
Amazonas . .	14,129	34,245	Cuzco	95,547	238,445
Loreto	32,727	61,125	Puno	39,743	256,594
Libertad . . .	13,649	147,541	Arequipa . . .	27,744	160,282
Ancachs . . .	17,405	284,091	Moquegua . .	22,516	28,786
Lima	14,760	{ 226,922	Apurimac . .	62,325	119,246
Callao			Lambayeque . .	17,939	85,984
Huancavelica .	10,814	{ 104,155			
Huanuco . . .	33,822	{ 78,856			
Junin			Total	463,747	2,621,844
		{ 209,871			

There are besides about 350,000 uncivilised Indians.

No recent census has been effected, but it is believed that the population is nearly stationary owing to the great infant mortality in the lower classes, as well as to small-pox and alcoholism among the Indians.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapaca. The Chilians have also occupied the department of Tacna for eleven years. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country it is to belong, but owing to troubles in Peru the decision has been deferred.

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being Anglican churches in Callao and Lima. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews; other religions, 27,073.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes, and is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, and in some provinces pupils pay a moderate fee. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' the most ancient in America; its charter was granted by the Emperor Carlos V.; it has faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, political science, theology, and applied science. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. Lima has also a public library, with a rich collection, besides the one of the university and school of mines. There are two minor universities at Cuzco and Arequipa.

Finance.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano, and from customs. Direct taxation exists in two forms, there being a poll-tax, at the rate of 4 soles on the coast and 2 in the inland departments per annum, for every man between 21 and 60 years; a tax is levied too, at the rate of 3 per

cent., on the rent derived from real property. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government there were until recently no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, besides the payment of interest of a large debt.

The revenue and expenditure for four years, ended May 31, were estimated as follows:—

	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Revenue	6,957,350	8,608,043	7,104,423	7,066,330
Expenditure	6,073,966	8,179,981	6,572,927	6,572,927

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1894 were as follows:—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Soles		Soles
Customs	5,009,450	Congress	355,093
Taxes	1,440,355	Government	830,682
Posts and Telegraphs	235,752	Ministry Foreign Affairs	216,123
Various	317,833	„ Justice	672,964
		„ Hacienda	2,754,189
		„ Army and Navy	1,951,602
Total ordinary	7,003,390	Total ordinary	6,780,653
Extraordinary	515,757	Extraordinary	566,194
Total Revenue	7,519,147	Total	7,346,847

The revenue is mostly from customs.

The public debt of Peru is divided into internal and external. The internal debt (1894) is stated at 35,000,000 soles. The interest is provided for by the tax on alcohol, customs dues, and other taxes appropriated for the purpose. The foreign debt is made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872:—

	£
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	20,437,500
Total	31,579,080

The two loans of 1870 and 1872 were secured on the guano deposits (now in possession of Chile) and the general resources of Peru. No interest having been paid on the foreign debt since 1876, the arrears in 1889 amounted to 22,998,651*l*. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the railways, guano deposits, mines, and lands of the State for 66 years. In 1882 an arrangement was made with Chile that a portion of the proceeds of the guano deposits should be paid as interest to the bondholders, and in 1883 a small amount was sent to England. In 1890 a further arrangement was made with the Chilean Government in favour of the bondholders, but certain disputed claims supported by the French Government delayed the settlement. In October, 1892, it was decided to refer these claims to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Swiss Confederation for arbitration. In 1893, distribution of 630,000*l*. Chilean 4½ per cent. bonds received by the Peruvian Corporation from the Chilean Government, was made to holders of "Chilian Assets Certificates."

In December 1894, it was decreed that bonds of 10 to 500 soles should be issued to the amount of 500,000 soles, payable to bearer, to be considered as a debt of the State, bearing interest at 10 per cent., and to be received at all custom houses in Peru in the proportion of 10 per cent. of the amount paid in.

Defence.

The army of the Republic is composed of six battalions of infantry, numbering 2,000 men; of two regiments of cavalry, numbering 620 men; of two brigades of artillery, numbering 450 men; and of a gendarmerie of 3,150 men, forming a total of 6,220 men.

The Peruvian navy now consists of one cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, two steamers, and one training frigate.

Industry.

The staple productions of Peru are cotton and coffee. The chief coffee-growing district is that of Chanchamayo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation is making roads and bridges and introducing colonists. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 5,000,000 acres, about 1,250,000 acres being in the valley of the Perené, which is being opened up so as to bring Peru into communication with Europe by means of the Ucayali and Amazon. The annual export of coffee is valued at 400,000 soles. Cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize, are also produced; and the manufacture of cocaine is carried on at Callao. Besides, there are in the country indiarubber, cinchona, dyes, medicinal plants, and the alpaca and vicuña. The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, Pabellon de Pica, and the island of Lobos de Afuera, are stated to have been delivered over to Peru by the Chilean Government.

The total number of mines held in Peru in 1889, was 2,599; in 1890, 2,911; in 1891, 4,187; in 1894, 4,132. Of the mines claimed in 1891, 427 were gold mines or washings, 46 gold and silver, 2,641 silver, 18 silver and copper, 25 silver and lead, zinc, or quicksilver, 28 copper, 20 quicksilver, 613 petroleum, 278 coal, 60 salt, 14 sulphur, 17 various. Gold is found in 16 of the 19 departments of Peru, but mining operations are now, in general, attended with little success. Many gold fields have been abandoned or are worked only by natives. In the department of Junin the mines of Cerro de

Pasco, a ridge of gravelly sand, yield 31 to 52 grm. to the metric ton. The most important silver mines in active working are those at Cerro de Pasco, Caylloma, Castrovireina, and Recuay. Peru produced in 1887, 110,000 kilogrammes, and in 1888, 120,000 kilogrammes of fine silver, including that contained in the silver ore exported in those years (10,705 tons and 12,500 tons respectively). In 1894, 107,468 kilogrammes of silver were coined, value 4,474,763 soles.

In the province of Paita vast petroleum beds exist. In 1892, 185,000 barrels of crude petroleum were obtained from the wells at Negritos. During the three years 1889-91 there were formed with English capital twenty-two companies (railway, mining, smelting, &c.), with a nominal capital of 8,350,000*l*.

Commerce.

The foreign commerce of Peru which is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany, is carried on from several ports, of which the principal are Callao, Paita, Eten, Salaverry, Chimbote, Pisco, and Mollendo. In 1891 (the latest for which details are officially published) the imports were valued at 14,763,241 soles, and exports at 11,616,716 soles. The principal exports were sugar, 2,953,000 soles; silver and silver ore, 2,201,895 soles; cotton, 1,214,140 soles; wool, 837,000 soles. For the year 1893 the value of the imports is unofficially estimated at 10,668,385 soles, and the exports at 17,138,000 soles.

At Paita Piura the exports (1894) amounted to 3,240,521 soles (cotton, 1,310,400 soles). At Mollendo the exports amounted to 5,091,050 soles (silver ore, 1,290,000 soles; copper ore, 1,237,000 soles; alpaca wool, 914,200 soles).

There are no reliable statistics to be had for 1894, the greater part of that year having been devoted to revolution.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the last five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Peru	1,053,604	969,814	1,573,813	1,399,287	1,070,949
Exports of British produce to Peru	1,123,395	1,037,455	763,508	790,693	554,018

The quantities and value of the imports of guano into Great Britain from Peru in the last six years were as follows:—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Quantities, tons	6,064	<i>nil</i>	3,780	13,767	9,220	17,556
Value . . . £	34,308	<i>nil</i>	16,200	109,422	41,029	81,546

The imports of nitre from Peru into Great Britain were, according to the Board of Trade returns, as follows in each of the last six years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Quantities, cwts. .	<i>nil</i>	69,900	286,700	7,074	2,797
Value . . . £	<i>nil</i>	29,185	119,303	68,283	25,335

Imports into the United Kingdom from Peru are :—sugar, 1,380,622*l.* in 1879 ; 524,173*l.* in 1892 ; 394,941*l.* in 1893 ; 215,435*l.* in 1894 ; sheep and alpaca wool, 259,801*l.* in 1892 ; 310,466*l.* in 1893 ; 312,893*l.* in 1894 ; raw cotton, 290,092*l.* in 1892 ; 314,799*l.* in 1893 ; 152,803*l.* in 1894 ; copper ore and copper, 20,422*l.* in 1891 ; 20,295*l.* in 1892 ; 19,351*l.* in 1893 ; 13,593*l.* in 1894 ; silver ore, 73,585*l.* in 1892 ; 129,896*l.* in 1893 ; 120,179*l.* in 1894.

The chief exports from Great Britain to Peru are :—cotton goods, 331,840*l.* in 1892 ; 231,756*l.* in 1893 ; 253,685*l.* in 1894 ; woollens, 104,223*l.* in 1892 ; 83,030*l.* in 1893 ; 76,851*l.* in 1894 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 82,884*l.* in 1892 ; 63,252*l.* in 1893 ; 52,361*l.* in 1894 ; machinery, 38,008*l.* in 1893 ; 27,910*l.* in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

At the port of Callao in 1894, 419 vessels of 561,578 tons (215 vessels of 294,779 tons British) entered, and 415 vessels of 556,415 tons (211 of 288,144 tons British) cleared. There entered also 805 coasting vessels of 10,084 tons.

The merchant navy of Peru now (1895) consists of 2 steamers of 2,262 gross tonnage and 37 sailing vessels of 9,734 tons.

Internal Communications.

In 1894 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 905 miles, of which 781 miles belong to the State. The gross receipts of the railways in which the Peruvian Corporation is interested (the Central, Southern, Trujillo, and Pascamayo Railways), and the steamers on Lake Titicaca, in the year ended June 30, 1895, amounted to 262,986*l.* and expenses to 165,553*l.* the net receipts being 97,433*l.* while the leased lines yielded as rent 2,520*l.* The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chile, cost about 36 millions sterling.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1894 was 1,330 miles. There are 52 telegraph offices. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America have stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system is in operation between Callao and Lima.

In 1894, 883,705 letters, 11,500 post-cards, and 676,597 newspapers, &c. (exclusive of internal communications) passed through the Post Office ; there are 306 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY (SILVER COINS).

The <i>Sol</i> . . .	=	100	<i>centesimos</i> ; nominal value, 4s. ; actual value, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
„ <i>Medio Sol</i> .	=	50	„
„ <i>Peseta</i> . .	=	20	„
„ <i>Real</i> . . .	=	10	„
„ <i>Medio Real</i> =		5	„

In the beginning of 1888 the paper money was withdrawn from circulation, except as payment of 5 per cent. of customs duties, at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver. The currency is in convertible silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	=	1·014	ounce	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014	lb.	„
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44	lbs.	„
„ <i>Arroba</i> {	of 25 pounds	=	25·36	„
„	of wine or spirits	=	6·70	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74	„	gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927	yard.	
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859	square	yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use, except for the customs tariff.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister —Don José F. Canevaro.

Secretary. —Wenceslao Melendez.

Consul-General. —F. A. Pezet.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Montreal, Port Elizabeth, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General. —Captain H. M. Jones, V.C. Appointed October 24, 1894.

There is a Consul at Callao, and Vice-Consuls at Lima, Payta, Arequipa, Mollendo, Pisco, and Salaverry.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Carlos I., born September 28, 1863, son of King Luis I. and his Queen Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who still survives ; married, May 22, 1886, Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris ; succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889.

Children of the King.

- I. *Luis Philippe*, Duke of Braganza, born March 21, 1887.
- II. *Manuel*, born November 15, 1889.

Brother of the King.

Prince *Affonso Henriques*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Antonia*, born February 17, 1845 ; married, September 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born September 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons :—
1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João, or John I., was created by his father Count of Barcelos, Lord of Guimaraens, and by King Affonso V., Duke of Braganza (1442). When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his successor, Cardinal Henrique, Philip II. of Spain became King of Portugal in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess. After 60 years' union under the same kings with Spain, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Dom João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their national king, he being the nearest Portuguese heir to the throne. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title of 'the Restorer.'

From this João the present rulers of Portugal are descended. Queen Maria II., by her marriage with a Prince of Coburg-Gotha, Fernando, Duke of Saxe, united the House of Braganza with that of the Teutonic Sovereigns. Carlos I. is the third Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Carlos I. has a civil list of 312,000 milreis; while his consort has a grant of 48,000 milreis. The whole grants to the royal family amount to 456,800 milreis.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>		A.D.			A.D.
Henri of Burgundy		1097	Philip II.		1598
Affonso I., 'the Conqueror'		1140	Philip III.		1621
Sancho I., 'the Colonizer'		1185			
Affonso II., 'the Fat'		1211	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
Sancho II., 'Capel'		1223	Joan IV., 'the Restorer'		1640
Affonso III., 'the Bolonian'		1248	Affonso VI.		1656
Diniz, 'the Farmer'		1279	Pedro II.		1683
Affonso IV., 'the Brave'		1325	Joan V.		1706
Pedro, 'the Severe'		1357	José		1750
Ferdinando I., 'the Hand-			Maria I. and Pedro III.		1777
some'		1367	Maria I.		1786
			Joan, Regent		1799
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan VI.		1816
Joan I., 'of Happy memory'		1385	Pedro IV.		1826
Duarte		1433	Maria II.		1826
Affonso V., 'the African'		1438	Miguel I.		1828
Joan II., 'the Perfect'		1481	Maria II., restored		1834
Manoel, 'the Fortunate'		1495			
Joan III.		1521	V. <i>House of Braganza-Coburg.</i>		
Sebastian, 'the Desired'		1557	Pedro V.		1853
Cardinal Henrique		1578	Luis I.		1861
			Carlos I.		1889
III. <i>The Spanish Dynasty.</i>					
Philip I. (II. of Spain)		1580			

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the 'Constitutional Charter' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, altered by the additional Acts, dated July 5, 1852, July 24, 1885, and by laws of 1895 (March 28, September 25). The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The Constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of July 24, 1885, provided for the abolition of hereditary peerages, though only by a gradual process. The law

of March 28, 1895, made without the concurrence of the Parliament, alters considerably the past constitution of the two houses. The number of life peers appointed by the King will be 90, not including princes of the royal blood and the 12 bishops of the Continental dioceses. The nominated peers, who must be over 40 years of age, may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber ceases to exist. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens twenty-one years of age who can read and write, or who pay taxes amounting to 500 reis: convicts, bankrupts, beggars, domestic servants, workmen in the Government service, and non-commissioned soldiers are not electors; electors must register themselves. The deputies must have an income of at least 400 milreis per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Peers and certain Government employees cannot be deputies, and deputies cannot accept any paid employment from Government during the session or 6 months after. Continental Portugal is divided into 17 electoral districts, which, with Madeira and the Azores, return 14 deputies, or 1 deputy to 45,000 people; there are also 6 deputies for the Colonies. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called together immediately. But from November 1894 to January 1895 the Parliament did not meet. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. A committee composed of members of the two houses decides in case of conflict, the King having the final decision if the committee does not come to a decision.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, in charge of the following ministries:—

Premier and Minister of Finance.—E. R. Hintze Ribeiro.

Foreign Affairs.—Luiz Pinto de Soveral.

Interior.—J. F. Franco Pinto Castello Branco.

Justice and Worship.—A. d'Azevedo Castello Branco.

War.—Colonel L. A. Pimentel Pinto.

Marine and Colonies.—Jacinto Candido da Silva.

Public Works, Industry, and Commerce.—Campos Henriques.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Area and Population.

Continental Portugal was divided into six natural provinces, and is now divided into seventeen districts; in addition there are the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the Kingdom. The area, according to the latest official geodetic data, and population, according to the census of January 1, 1878, and of December 1, 1890, are given in the following table:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1878	1890
Entre Minho-e-Douro :—			
Vianna do Castello	867	212,580	210,787
Braga	1,058	330,111	337,178
Porto	882	472,703	550,391
	2,807	1,015,394	1,098,356
Tras-os-Montes :—			
Villa Real	1,718	234,844	239,225
Braganza	575	175,617	179,692
	2,293	410,461	418,917
Beira :—			
Aveiro	1,124	270,940	287,551
Vizeu	1,920	392,686	397,988
Coimbra	1,500	308,854	321,000
Guarda	2,146	238,061	250,758
Castello Branco	2,558	180,206	204,537
	9,248	1,390,747	1,461,834
Estremadura :—			
Leiria	1,343	199,787	215,912
Santarem	2,651	228,362	258,298
Lisbon	2,882	523,396	617,191
	6,876	951,545	1,091,401
Alemtejo :—			
Portalegre	2,484	108,054	113,727
Evora	2,738	114,777	118,428
Beja	4,209	151,672	160,899
	9,431	374,503	393,054
Carried forward	30,655	4,142,650	4,463,562

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		1878	1890
Brought forward	30,655	4,142,650	4,463,562
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	205,901	228,551
Total Continent	32,528	4,348,551	4,692,113
Islands :—			
Azores	1,005	264,352	255,511
Madeira (Funchal)	505	132,221	134,623
Total Islands	1,510	396,573	390,134
Grand total	34,038	4,745,124	5,082,247

The population increased only 4·1 per cent. in the nine years from 1869 to 1878, or at the average rate of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The increase between 1878 and 1890 was 7·1 per cent., or at the rate of 0·54 per cent. per annum. Of the total population, mainland and islands, in 1878, 2,175,829 were males, and 2,374,870 females. The average density in the mainland (1890) is 144·2 per square mile; it is greatest in province Minho, 391 per square mile; and least in Alemtejo, where it is only 41·6 per square mile. The only non-Portuguese element in the population of any consequence is the gipsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is mainly Galician; further south there has been considerable intermixture with Arabs, Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

Portugal had in 1890 three towns with a population of above 20,000—Lisbon, with 307,661; Oporto, with 139,856; Braga, with 23,089 inhabitants; other large towns are Funchal (Madeira), 18,989; Loulé, 18,872; Covilha, 17,562; Coimbra, 17,329; Setubal, 16,986; Ponta Delgada, 16,767; Evora, 15,134; Pova de Varzim, 12,463; Tavira, 11,558; Angra, 11,067; Ovar, 11,002.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

In 1889 there were 34,857 marriages; in 1890, 35,769 in Portugal, including 2,881 in 1889 and 3,097 in 1890 in the Azores and Madeira. The average for 1890 was 9·02 marriages per 1,000 of population.

The following table derived from official statistics shows the numbers of births and deaths in Continental Portugal and the Azores and Madeira for two years :—

—	Births				Deaths	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total 1890	Total 1889	1890	1889
Continent . .	131,770	19,183	150,953	154,639	114,339	102,365
Islands . .	12,863	811	13,674	13,646	12,898	9,848
Totals . .	144,633	19,994	164,627	168,285	127,237	112,213

The average number of births in 1889 was 36·98 per 1,000 ; in 1888, 36·03 per 1,000. The average number of deaths in 1888 was 23·61 per 1,000. The natural increase of population in 1889 was 56,072 or 12 per 1,000.

The number of emigrants from Portugal during the period 1866–86 was 268,568. The following are the statistics for 1887–90, showing destination of emigrants :—

Years	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Oceania	Total
1887	411	4	422	15,803	292	16,923
1888	349	19	656	22,952	5	23,981
1889	967	—	1,340	18,305	2	20,614
1890	476	12	1,879	27,038	16	29,421

In 1891, according to American statistics, 28,534 Portuguese arrived in Brazil, and in 1894, 2,071 arrived in the United States. In 1892, 17,759, and in 1893, 28,109, embarked from Portugal to Brazil. The number that returned from Brazil to Portugal in 1891 was 11,906 ; in 1892, 15,513 ; in 1893, 15,591.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion ; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch' (of Lisbon), with extensive powers, two archbishops (Braga and Evora), and fourteen bishops (including the islands). The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five home and five colonial bishops ; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six ; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. There are 93,979 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt ; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Instruction.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. According to official returns of the total population, at the close of 1878 the number of illiterate inhabitants in Portugal and its islands is stated to be 3,751,774, or 82 per cent. of the total population, including, however, young children. The total school population in 1885 was 332,281. There were in Portugal and the adjacent islands in 1890 3,864 public primary schools for children with 181,738 pupils, of whom 123,693 were boys. There were also 175 primary schools for adults with 6,774 pupils. In addition to these there are about 1,600 private primary schools with over 60,000 pupils. For secondary instruction there are (1891) for boys 108 lycées with 52,241 pupils and 231 communal colleges with 32,873 pupils; while for girls there are 24 lycées with 3,955 pupils, and 26 colleges with 3,088 pupils. There are, besides, 3 municipal schools, 23 official lycées, and 5 normal schools, with, in all, 3,592 pupils. There are also (1883) 18 clerical schools with 2,038 pupils. At Lisbon there is a school of literature and one of fine art, the former with 21 and the latter with (including evening classes) 436 pupils in 1892. There are medical schools at Lisbon, Oporto, and Funchal with 280 pupils (1892); technical schools at Lisbon and Oporto with 566 pupils; industrial schools at Lisbon and Oporto with 839 pupils; and in other towns 23 industrial schools with 4,856 pupils. There are also (1892) 7 agricultural schools with 187 pupils. At Lisbon there is a military college with (1892) 226 pupils, an army school with 320 pupils, a naval school with a school for officers attached, having 93 pupils, and 11 other schools for special military or naval instruction. The University of Coimbra (founded in 1290), has faculties of theology (49 students in 1892), law (496 students), medicine (124), mathematics (165), and philosophy (332 students).

The expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction, according to the budget of 1890-91, is 1,102,283 milreis, exclusive of 643,223 milreis to be expended through other ministries.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by means of a supreme tribunal, which sits in Lisbon and decides cases for the whole Portuguese dominions; Courts of 'Relação,' three in number (similar to the French 'Cour de Cassation'), at Lisbon, Oporto, and in the Azores; and courts of first instance in all district towns.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were:—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1888-89	37,812,345	881,495	38,693,840	39,165,351	11,256,288	50,691,639
1889-90	39,234,696	200,602	39,435,297	42,780,655	11,578,943	54,359,598
1890-91	39,787,876	76,585	39,864,462	42,560,586	8,811,796	51,372,383
1891-92	38,478,908	161,300	38,643,209	45,666,787	9,280,297	54,947,088
1892-93 ¹	38,719,965	135,794	38,855,758	43,285,334	4,727,806	48,013,140

¹ Provisional.

The following are the revised estimates for 1894-95 :—

Revenue		Milreis	Expenditure		Milreis
Direct taxes :			Civil list		525,000
Property tax		3,192,100	Cortes		97,854
Industrial tax		1,838,000	Int. chargeable on Treasury		6,956,089
Income tax		5,563,700	Consolidated debt		12,969,556
Other taxes		1,708,700	Amortisable „		2,940,335
Registration		2,056,600	Annuities, &c.		30,000
Stamps		2,348,000	Ministry of Finance		3,708,343
Indirect taxes :			„ „ Interior		2,312,049
Import duties		17,383,333	„ „ Justice		1,022,062
Lisbon octroi		2,008,000	„ „ War		5,167,958
Export duties		331,900	„ „ Marine and Colonies		3,855,658
Other duties		2,878,400	„ „ Foreign Affairs		386,309
Additional taxes		1,140,600	„ „ Public Works		5,106,880
National property :			Savings Bank		60,465
Railways		1,605,500	Total ordinary		45,138,563
Posts and Telegraphs		1,134,000	Extraordinary		2,185,400
Various		4,319,768			
Total		47,508,602	Total		47,333,963

The following are statistics of the Portuguese National Debt, showing its amount at various periods :—

Year	3 % Consolidated Fund		Amortisable		Floating Debt
	Internal	External	6 %	5 %, 4½ %, 4 % and various	
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
1853	25,704,627	3,667,435	—	—	—
1858	58,152,425	11,290,714	—	—	—
1863	90,053,802	17,182,619	—	—	—
1868	135,499,946	22,671,750	—	—	—
1873	204,507,489	31,571,908	2,034,000	1,377,270	—
1878	226,291,802	34,228,666	14,743,120	31,435,020	—
1883	235,681,119	43,513,350	16,273,360 ¹	53,614,890	—
1888	261,790,497	47,306,708	—	—	—
1889	261,761,197	46,366,708	—	87,018,082	12,683,972
1890	258,086,897	46,366,759	—	104,172,464 ²	19,565,172

The annual interest on the debt (exclusive of amortisation) was 18,904,300 milreis. To amortise the floating debt, a new debt was issued in 1890, at 4½ % for 36,000,000 milreis, upon the tobacco revenue. The proceeds of this loan were absorbed, the floating debt in 1891 being 23,011,608 milreis. In the 40 years 1853 to 1892 the proceeds of loans obtained by Portugal (including the floating debt) amounted to 312,168,000 milreis, or nearly 8,000,000 milreis annually.

In 1891 the finances became quite deranged, and steps were taken for the reduction of the amount of interest payable. The law of February 26, 1892, reduced by 30 per cent. the interest on the internal public debt payable in

¹ Paid up by conversion.

² All the old 5 % debt is converted into 4½ % bonds.

currency, and that of April 20, 1893, reduced by 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. the interest on the external debt to be paid in gold. An Act of May 19, 1893, granted permission for the conversion of external into internal debt until September 1, 1893. According to a Portuguese Government Report the condition of the consolidated 3 per cent. debt on October 30, 1893, and of the redeemable debt on June 1, 1894, with the interest, nominal and after the deductions, were as follows:—

	Capital	Interest		Amortisation
		Nominal	Reduced $\frac{1}{2}$	
Consolidated—	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Internal . . .	342,198,736	10,265,962	7,186,173	—
External . . .	187,794,340	5,633,830	1,877,943	—
Total . . .	529,993,076	15,899,792	9,064,116	—
Redeemable—				
Internal . . .	28,082,902	1,231,453	862,017	93,402
External . . .	66,844,890	2,964,632	988,210	148,500
Tobacco . . .	43,284,600	1,940,861	1,940,861	624,600
Total . . .	138,212,392	6,136,946	3,791,088	866,502
General Total . .	668,205,468	22,036,738	12,855,204	866,502

Thus (taking 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ milreis = £1) the total Portuguese debt amounts to £148,490,104, the nominal interest to £4,897,053, the reduced interest to £2,856,712, and the amortisation to £192,556. If 30 per cent. be added for the premium on gold for payments made abroad, the annual charge is 15,395,742 milreis, or £3,221,276.

Defence.

The fortified places of the first class in Portugal are Lisbon (Monsanto, San Julia-da-Bavra, and the maritime works), Elvas, Peniche, Valença, and Almeida. The defences of Lisbon are the only thoroughly modern ones, and are not yet complete; there are several naval harbours.

The army of the Kingdom is formed partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. Its organisation is based on the law of June 23, 1864, modified by subsequent laws in 1868, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1884, and 1885. The law of Dec. 31, 1884, is now the fundamental one for the general organisation of the army. The conscription is ruled by the law of 1887, modified in 1891, 1892, and 1894. All young men of 21 years of age, with certain exceptions, are obliged to serve. The contingent for 1892-93 numbered 14,264 men. The effective is fixed annually by the Cortes. By the law of 1884, modified in 1895, the army consists of 24 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of chasseurs (grouped in 10 brigades), 10 regiments of cavalry, 3 regiments of mounted artillery, 1 brigade of mountain artillery,

1 regiment and 4 batteries of garrison artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers. The duration of service is 12 years, 3 with the active army, 5 in the first, and 4 in the second reserve. The strength of the army, including the Municipal Guards and the Fiscal Guard, was in 1893 34,172 officers and men of all ranks. There were 4,665 horses and mules. The war effective is about 150,000 men, 23,000 horses and mules, and 264 guns. There are maintained in the colonies 8,880 officers and men, besides native troops.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 armoured cruiser, the *Vasco da Gama*; 4 second class protected cruisers (projected or building); 27 vessels which may be grouped as third class cruisers, one only of which has a sea-speed of more than 10 knots (these including 5 corvettes and 22 gunboats); 15 first class torpedo boats, 5 of the second class, and 1 of the third-class, besides 2 smaller and a submarine-boat. In addition there are several training ships, transports, &c. It has recently been stated that a large building programme is contemplated for the reconstitution of the fleet:—2 cruisers (2,600 tons), 2 coast defence armourclads (2,300 tons), 4 corvettes (1,000 to 1,300 tons), 4 gunboats, 4 river gunboats, 12 sea-going and 23 smaller torpedo boats, and 2 transports.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in December 1875. She is plated with armour 11 inches thick on central battery, and a belt from 10 to 7 inches thick, and carries 2 18-ton guns, 1 4-ton, 2 Hotchkiss, quick-firing guns, and 2 machine guns. Her displacement is 2,420 tons, and her speed 13 knots.

The navy was (1895) officered by 2 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 26 captains, 35 frigate captains, 42 lieutenant-captains, 90 lieutenants, 52 sub-lieutenants, besides midshipmen, surgeons, engineers, &c.; and had 4,360 sailors.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of Portugal 2·2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7·2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12·5 per cent. under cereals; 2·7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26·7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2·9 per cent. under forest; 45·8 per cent. waste. In Alentejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, *métayage*, and *emphyteusis*. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and *emphyteusis* prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* or *emphyteusis* the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called

foro or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1889 was 1,588 tons, valued 440*l.*; copper ore, 181,520 tons, value 97,470*l.*; zinc ore, 6 tons, value 340*l.*; antimony ore, 1,509 tons, value 32,010*l.*; manganese ore, 5,893 tons, value 17,820*l.*; lead ore, 1,308 tons, value 9,745*l.*; gold ore, 13 tons, value 77*l.* Common salt gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. The number of concessions of mines existing in 1885 was 432; and the area conceded extended over 49,446 hectares. The quantity of ore produced in that year was 104,595 metric tons, of the value of 1,007,398 milreis; of which 88,576 metric tons were exported and the remainder kept for home use. The number of persons employed in mining work was 5,450, of whom 4,859 were males (483 under 15), and 591 females (113 under 15). The machinery employed in mining consisted of 22 hydraulic machines and 71 steam engines of (in all) 2,732 horse-power.

There are three cotton factories at work for exportation to Angola. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881 was 90,998.

Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports for five years:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1890	58,837,849	32,077,369
1891	47,778,143	51,182,749
1892	34,589,700	33,976,500
1893	39,837,000	29,337,500
1894	36,489,000	27,796,000

The following table shows for 1893 the imports for consumption from and exports to the leading countries:—

Countries	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
Great Britain	19,914,700	7,626,100
Germany	5,025,300	5,146,800
France	4,075,800	1,312,100
Brazil	2,721,200	7,694,800
United States	7,436,000	1,003,700
Spain	3,711,000	2,362,300
Belgium	1,247,200	1,107,800

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports (special trade) in two years :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Living animals	1,095,727	1,270,541	658,924	1,902,038
Raw materials	15,691,261	14,248,523	5,151,815	5,772,556
Textiles	4,975,080	4,602,490	685,254	818,686
Food substances	12,247,451	11,384,762	15,365,524	13,657,340
Machinery, &c.	1,758,753	1,635,323	70,724	88,299
Various manufactures.	2,467,739	2,460,109	1,475,743	1,672,874
Tare	70,855	60,751	—	—
Coin and bullion	1,530,113	826,030	5,929,463	3,883,933
Total	39,836,979	36,488,529	29,337,447	27,795,726

The following table shows the declared values of the leading special imports and exports in 1894 :—

Imports		Exports	
	Milreis		Milreis
Wheat	3,740,926	Wine	9,748,523
Cotton & cotton yarn	2,617,795	Cork	2,955,554
Wool	994,681	Sardines	760,034
Machinery	697,677	Copper	2,238,115
Iron	1,420,392	Animals	1,902,038
Coal	1,959,673	Onions	276,754
Sugar	2,027,990	Cotton goods	669,388
Fish	1,906,268	Dried figs	313,475
Leather and hides	1,041,137	Olive oil	209,630
Chemicals	569,584	Timber	299,058
Animals	1,161,383		
Timber	429,728		

Wine is the most important product ; the export in 1890 was valued at 10,898 contos ; in 1891, at 11,122 contos ; in 1892, at 13,432 contos. In 1892 the wine shipped from Oporto was valued at 10,320 contos ; in 1893, at 8,604 contos ; and in 1894, at 7,797 contos. Most of the wine shipped at Oporto is

sent to England, considerable quantities being exported also to Brazil and to Germany. The chief exports of port and Madeira are to England, and of other wines to Brazil.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom and of the exports of British produce to Portugal, in the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Portugal.	2,942,194	2,952,965	3,440,822	2,377,892	2,390,065
Exports of British produce to Por- tugal . .	2,157,784	2,018,597	1,395,191	1,739,090	1,445,676

The recorded quantities, values, and origin or destination of imports and exports are those presented in the declarations to the Customs houses, the values being reduced to averages.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1894 to 944,139*l.* Other imports from Portugal are :—copper ore and regulus, 159,258*l.* ; cork, 346,882*l.* ; fruits, 127,042*l.* ; fish, 98,639*l.* ; onions, 53,601*l.* ; wool, 84,305*l.* ; caoutchouc, 96,596*l.* The exports of British home produce to Portugal embrace cotton goods and yarn to the value of 398,732*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 162,101*l.* ; woollens and worsted, 42,986*l.* ; butter, 43,043*l.* ; coal, 277,575*l.* ; machinery, 80,543*l.* in 1894.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal in each of the last five years :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1890	3,991,359	1,189,397
1891	4,329,169	1,275,552
1892	5,560,654	1,750,805
1893	3,181,841	978,617
1894	3,096,649	944,139

In 1894 the total imports of wine from all countries into the United Kingdom amounted to 14,368,621 gallons, valued at 5,018,108*l.* ; consequently the imports from Portugal were 21 per cent. of the total quantity, and 19 per cent. of the total value of the wine imported.

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted on January 1, 1893, of 186 registered vessels (including 44 steamers) of 104,394 total tonnage.

Including vessels calling at different ports, there entered the ports Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira from abroad in 1894, 1,970 sailing vessels of 291,600 tons, and 4,101 steamers of 5,655,969 tons, total 6,070 vessels of 5,947,569 tons ; and cleared 1,853 sailing vessels of 274,516 tons, and 4,089 steamers of 5,629,078 tons, total 5,942 vessels of 5,903,394 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 4,603 vessels of 1,260,139 tons, and cleared 4,535 vessels of 1,267,013 tons.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1892 was 1,419 miles, of which 914 miles belonged to the State. All the railways receive subventions from the State.

The number of post-offices in the Kingdom in December 1893 was 3,819. There were 27,007,000 letters, 5,324,000 post-cards, and 23,971,000 newspapers, samples, &c., carried in the year 1893. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1889 was 366. There were at the same date 3,985 miles of line and 8,839 miles of wire. The number of telegrams transmitted, received, and in transit in the year 1889 was 1,354,827.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

At the end of October 1890 the Portuguese Savings Bank had 11,314 accounts, with deposits amounting to 2,450,355 milreis.

At the beginning of 1890 there were 37 banks with cash in hand 14,637,868 milreis, bills 35,756,712 milreis, loans on security 5,316,431 milreis, deposits 36,797,849 milreis, note circulation 12,109,624 milreis. On September 30, 1895, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows:—Metallic stock 12,102,000 milreis, note circulation 54,139,000 milreis, accounts current and deposits 1,246,000 milreis, commercial account 11,090,000 milreis; advances on securities 5,411,000 milreis, balance against Treasury 15,681,000 milreis.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* is of the value of 4s. 5d., or about 4·5 milreis to the £1 sterling. Large sums are expressed in *Contos* (1,000 milreis of the value of £222 4s. 5d.).

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2, and 1 milreis pieces, called the *corôa*, *meia corôa*, &c. The gold 5 milreis piece weighs 8·8675 grammes, ·916 fine, and consequently contains 8·12854 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half-testoon (*testao*) pieces, or 500, 200, and 50-reis pieces. The 5-testoon piece weighs 12·5 grammes, ·916 fine and therefore contains 11·4583 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins are 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is chiefly in circulation.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7	imperial gallons.
„ „	{	Oporto	=	5·6	„ „
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36 „ bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2·78 „ quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Senhor Martins d'Antas.

1st Secretary.—A. de Castro.

Attaché.—Baron de Costa Ricci.

Consul-General in London.—Ferreira Pinto Basto.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton, &c.; Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Quebec, Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. G. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed to Lisbon January 1, 1894.

Secretary.—C. Conway Thornton.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Oporto; Beira, Loanda, Lorenzo Marques, Macao, Funchal (Madeira), Mozambique, Quilimane, St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes).

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa:		
Cape Verde Islands (1885)	1,650	110,930
Guinea (1885)	14,000	800,000
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1878-9)	454	21,040
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, Mossamedes, and Congo	457,500	2,000,000
East Africa.	261,700	1,500,000
Total, Africa	735,304	4,431,970
2. Possessions in Asia:		
In India—Goa (1887)	1,447	494,836
Damao, Diu, &c. (1887)	158	77,454
Indian Archipelago (Timor, &c.)	6,290	300,000
China: Macao, &c. (1878-85)	5	67,030
Total, Asia	7,900	939,320
Total, Colonies	743,204	5,371,200

The following table shows the colonial budgets for the year 1894-95, and imports and exports in 1891:—

Colonies	Revenue 1894-95	Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure 1894-95	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Angola	1,634,800	1,532,637	2,870,000	3,250,000
Cape Verde	259,170	265,757	252,000	240,000
Guinea	67,990	174,708	95,000	43,000
St. Thomas	293,490	232,359	315,000	1,480,000
East Africa	1,335,880	1,555,138	400,000	60,000
India (Goa)	849,741	959,436	2,000	45,000
Macao and Timor	488,243	442,827	5,000	3,000
Total	4,929,314	5,162,862	3,939,000	5,121,000

The imports into Timor in 1893 amounted to 123,130*l*. Owing to a revolt of the natives (1894), the island is in an unsettled condition. Exports from Macao are opium (1,809 chests, 16 balls of raw, and 182,610 lbs. of prepared opium in 1894), tea, silk, oils, feathers, rice, soy, &c. At Macao in 1894, 22 vessels, of 38,529 tons, entered and cleared.

At St. Thomas in 1893 the imports amounted to 1,035,063 milreis ; exports to 1,046,820 milreis, chiefly coffee and cocoa.

The value of the trade between the United Kingdom and the Portuguese possessions in 1894 was :—

—	Imports into U. K. from	Exports from U. K. to	—	Imports into U. K. from	Exports from U. K. to
	£	£		£	£
Azores .	65,420	47,492	East African	30,673	392,46
Madeira .	65,442	88,802	Indian .	nil	6,857
West African	56,845	387,065	Macão .	3,266	963
			Total .	221,646	923,643

In Angola there were in 1894 180 miles of railway in operation and 230 in construction or projected. A telegraph cable between the Cape of Good Hope and Loanda has been laid, completing the telegraphic circuit of Africa. There are 260 miles of telegraph in the colony.

The area of Mozambique and dependencies is that within the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal of June 1891. (*See South Africa, British, and Central Africa.*)

By a decree of September 30, 1891, the Colony of Mozambique was constituted as the State of East Africa (*Estado d'Africa Oriental*), and divided into two provinces, viz., that of Mozambique, north of the river Zambezi, with the city of the same name for its capital, and that of Lourenço Marques, south of the Zambezi, with the town of that name for its capital. The State is administered by a royal commissioner appointed for three years, and residing in the capitals of the provinces alternately. The province of Mozambique includes, besides the districts of Mozambique and Quilimane, three *intendencias* in the region conceded September 26, 1891, to the Cape Delgado Company ; while the province of Lourenço Marques includes, besides the district of that name, three *intendencias* in the region conceded July 30, 1891, to the Inhambane Company, and three in the region conceded February 11 and July 30, 1891, to the Mozambique Company. The State has a colonial military force and a small navy. Every settlement on the coast has its municipality, police, tribunals of justice, and other administrative authorities, civil and ecclesiastical. The estimated revenue of Mozambique for the year 1894–95 was 296,857*l.* and expenditure 345,587*l.* The revenue from customs was estimated at 151,311*l.* ; from the Lourenço Marques railway, 54,222*l.* ; from hut tax, 20,000*l.*

In 1894 the imports into the port of Mozambique were valued at 109,677*l.*, and the exports at 67,588*l.* At Quilimane and Chinde the imports in 1894 amounted to 94,039*l.*, and the exports to 87,792*l.* The chief articles imported into the colony were cotton goods, spirits, beer, and wine. The chief articles exported were oil-nuts and seeds, caoutchouc, and ivory. The sugar industry is being developed at Quilimane, where 600 tons of sugar have been shipped to Portugal, and 10,000 gallons of rum sold for consumption in the neighbourhood. In 1894, 98 vessels, of 140,885 tons (39 of 81,630 tons British, entered the port of Mozambique ; 131, of 37,632 tons (52 of 11,849 tons British), entered the port of Quilimane ; and 266 vessels, of 416,515 tons (195 of 331,051 tons British), entered and cleared at Lourenço Marques.

In 1895 the colony had 57 miles of railway (Delagoa Bay) open. This line is continued to Pretoria, the additional 290 miles having been executed by the Netherlands Company.

There are 230 miles of telegraph in East Africa, and 55 under construction. From Lourenço Marques messages may be sent to all places of any importance in South Africa. A telegraph line, belonging to the French Government, has been laid between Mozambique and Madagascar.

Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea.—W. C. Pickersgill, C.B., residing at Loanda.

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ROUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' or Lord, of Roumania, April 20 (N.S.), 1866; entered Bucharest May 22 (N.S.), 1866. Proclaimed King of Roumania March 26 (N.S.), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l*.

The succession to the throne of Roumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Roumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring of the union is Carol, born October 15, 1893; Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Roumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of 9,400 lei (376*l*.) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l*. or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 fr. or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and have an income of 300 lei (12*l*.) from rural land, vote directly, as do also the village priests and schoolmasters, the rest vote indirectly. For each election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates

vote along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80*l.*; the second, of those persons whose income from property is from 32*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 25 lei (francs) for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may or may not have a special department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and Dobrogea into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between Dobrogea and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Roumania there are 227 arrondissements (plăși) and 2,791 communes, 71 urban and 2,720 rural. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. The total actual area is 48,307 square miles, and the estimated population (1893), including Dobruja, is 5,800,000. The Roumanian is a Latin dialect, with many Slavonic words; it was introduced by the Roman colonists who settled in Dacia in the time of Trajan. The people themselves, though of mixed origin, may now be regarded as homogeneous. Roumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; their total number probably is between 9 and 10 millions. Included in the population of Roumania Proper are 4½ million Roumanians, about 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gipsies, 50,000 Bulgarians, 20,000 Germans, 37,400 Austrians, 20,000 Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,500 Magyars, 1,000 English, besides about 3,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, &c. The total population of the Dobruja is estimated at 200,000, comprising about 77,000 Roumanians, 30,000 Bulgarians, 30,000 Turks, 10,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 9,000 Greeks, 3,000 Germans, and 4,000 Jews, in 1889-90.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (including the Dobruja) in each of the last five years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1890	204,667	150,786	38,644	53,881
1891	228,283	162,287	44,267	65,996
1892	211,407	187,543	41,276	23,864
1893	222,652	170,251	48,804	52,401
1894	227,708	177,147	50,256	50,538

Not included in the births and deaths are the still-born, 1·08 per cent. of the total births in 1891. The illegitimate births are (1891) 5·92 per cent. of the total number.

According to the results of an inquiry for fiscal purposes in 1894, the population of the principal towns was as follows:—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 232,000; Jassy, 67,000; Galatz, 59,143; Braila, 46,715; Botosani, 31,024; Ploësti, 37,000; Craïova, 38,500; Berlad, 22,000; Focsani, 19,000. These numbers, however, are regarded as too low.

Religion.

Of the total population of Roumania Proper it is estimated that 4,950,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 150,000 are Roman Catholics, 13,800 Protestants, 15,000 Armenians, 10,000 Lipovani (Russian heretics), 300,000 Jews, 20,000 to 30,000 Mahometans. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Roumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and one Roman Catholic bishop.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1893 there were 3,659 primary schools, with about 221,000 pupils, or 3·97 per cent. of the total population (in Great Britain the proportion is 12·8 per cent.) There are 8 normal schools, with 770 pupils; 52 high schools, with 10,227 pupils; 2 universities (Bucharest and Jassy), with faculties in law, philosophy, science, and medicine, and having about 110 professors and teachers and 1,650 students.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. A tax, at the rate of 6 lei (4s. 9d.) per head, called 'Contribution for means of Communication,' is, with certain exceptions, levied on all persons over 21 years of age. There is an income tax of 6 per cent. on houses, 5 per cent. for property farmed by a resident owner, 6 per cent. for property let by an owner resident in Roumania, and 12 per cent. for estates whose owners reside abroad. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last five years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93 "	1893-94
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue .	159,849,907	170,353,796	180,147,096	182,095,596	219,597,336
Expenditure	158,770,924	162,116,869	168,404,894	178,532,004	199,261,159

For 1894-95 revenue and expenditure 203,170,765 lei.

The following are the budget estimates for 1895-96 :—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes	32,390,000	Public Debt	73,975,262
Indirect „	63,410,000	Council of Ministers .	66,500
State monopolies . .	48,700,000	Ministries :—	
Ministries :—		War	41,016,134
Agriculture, &c. . .	28,436,500	Finance	25,650,185
Public Works	13,919,000	Worship and Public	
Interior	10,220,000	Instruction	26,161,920
Finance	2,820,000	Interior	21,312,900
War	1,389,000	Public Works	6,318,500
Instruction and Worship	868,000	Justice	6,625,976
Foreign Affairs . . .	255,000	Agriculture, &c. . .	5,950,349
Justice	2,500	Foreign Affairs . . .	1,725,741
Various	7,390,000	Supplementary credit .	958,790
Total	209,800,000	Total	209,800,000

The public debt of Roumania amounted on April 1, 1895, to 1,178,185,990 lei. Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds.

Defence.

The entire military strength of Roumania consists of the Active Army, divided into Permanent and Territorial, each with its reserve; the Militia and the *levée en masse*. Every Roumanian from his 21st to his 46th year is liable to military service. He must enter (as decided by lot) either the permanent army for 3 years of active service, the territorial infantry for 5 years of active service, or the territorial cavalry for 4 years of active service, and afterwards, till the age of 30, serve in the reserve of the army to which he belongs. Every retired officer must serve in the reserve till the age of 37. From their 30th to their 36th year conscripts and all young men who have not been conscripts, belong to the militia, and from the 36th to the 46th year to the *Gloata* or *levée en masse*. The army is also kept up to its strength by the enlistment of volunteers and the re-enlistment of men in the reserve.

According to the organisation in force since 1891, the army consists of Infantry: 4 battalions of rifles or chasseurs; 33 regiments of infantry (Dorobantzi), of 3 battalions each, 1 permanent, 2 territorial, and 1 platoon not in the ranks; Cavalry: 4 regiments of hussars (Roshiori); 12 regiments of light cavalry (Calarashi), of which 4 consist of 4 permanent squadrons and 1 territorial, and 8 consist of 1 permanent squadron and 3 territorial (there are, besides, 2 territorial squadrons in Dobrogea); Gendarmerie: 2 companies on foot, and 3 squadrons mounted; Artillery: 12 regiments of field artillery, with 60 batteries and 2 regiments of siege artillery; Engineers: 2 regiments. The Administrative Troops consist of 40 officers, 3 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. The Hospital Service has 80 officers, 18 employés, and 4 companies. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 3,000 officers, 335 employés, 48,500 men, 13,200 horses, and 600 guns. The Territorial Army consists of 81,843 men and 4,401 horses. The Militia has 33 regiments of infantry. The strength of the *levée en masse* is not definitely fixed. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle, model 1891.

For army purposes Roumania is divided into 4 districts, to each of which is attached a corps d'armée; each corps d'armée is in 2 divisions, and each division is in 2 brigades. In Dobrogea there is another corps d'armée.

Roumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch armour at the belt, four 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons, and a yacht of the same displacement. There are besides a despatch vessel, 4 gunboats of 110 tons, 5 of 45 tons, a screw steamship, and 5 torpedo-boats. There are about 50 officers and 1,600 seamen.

Production and Industry.

Of the total population of Roumania 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area 68 per cent is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16·9 per cent. under forest. In the year

1891-92, 4,351,051 hectares (or one-third of the area) were under cereals; 1,496,072 hectares being under wheat and 1,822,443 hectares under maize, and the yield respectively, 22,532,962 and 32,522,742 hectolitres. In 1894 the area under wheat was 1,392,660 hectares, and the yield 15,370,050 hectolitres; under maize, 1,767,560 hectares, and the yield 10,533,716 hectolitres. Oil-seeds and vines are largely grown. There are (1893) 146,326 hectares planted with vines. Production of wine, 1,256,305 hectolitres. A scheme for utilising the enormous forests is under the consideration of the Government. The average annual production of cereals is about 12 million quarters, of which more than half is exported. In 1890 Roumania had 594,962 horses, 2,520,380 cattle, 5,212,380 sheep and goats, and 926,124 swine. The clip of wool in 1892 was 7,623,455 kilogrammes.

Other industries are the manufacture or preparation of paper, cement, sugar, woollen goods, hides, and timber.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (in 1,000 lei) of the commerce for five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei
Imports	362,791	436,682	380,747	430,490	422,142
Exports	275,958	274,681	285,384	370,652	294,198

The following, according to Roumanian returns, shows the value of the commerce in 1894 of the leading countries (imports from and exports to) with which Roumania deals:—

—	Germany	Great Britain	Austria	France	Belgium	Turkey	Russia	Italy	Switzerland
	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei	1,000 lei
Imports	116,974	84,029	114,805	34,219	22,492	16,316	9,123	8,074	5,513
Exports	58,084	78,842	42,838	10,045	61,359	19,532	7,011	3,895	632

The following are the values of the leading articles of import and export in 1894:—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 lei	1,000 lei		1,000 lei	1,000 lei
Textiles . . .	143,928	4,761	Cereals . . .	3,917	256,043
Metals . . . and metal goods .	104,012	1,534	Animals & animal products	7,905	10,661
Hides, leather, &c. . .	18,278	1,864	Fruits, vegetables, &c. .	35,064	6,456
Wood . . .	6,220	4,670	Drinks . . .	1,354	462
Glass and pottery . . .	15,279	285	Paper . . .	14,242	1,027
Chemicals . . .	13,154	66	Fuel . . .	14,782	2,099
Oil, wax, &c. .	11,756	45	Various . . .	31,801	4,225
			Total . . .	422,142	294,198

The following table, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the value of the imports into Great Britain from Roumania, and of the exports from Great Britain to Roumania, for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	4,447,159	5,038,091	2,973,794	4,218,174	3,992,134
Exports to Roumania	1,270,271	1,676,964	1,332,590	1,397,449	1,316,867

The principal British exports to Roumania are cotton goods and yarn, 703,082*l.* in 1892; 655,332*l.* in 1893; 596,163*l.* in 1894; woollens, 86,886*l.* in 1892; 86,086*l.* in 1893; 81,824*l.* in 1894; iron, wrought and unwrought, 154,280*l.* in 1892; 156,939*l.* in 1893; 173,773*l.* in 1894; coals, 167,681*l.* in 1892; 188,983*l.* in 1893; 191,113*l.* in 1894. The leading imports into Great Britain from Roumania are barley, 414,276*l.* in 1892; 348,985*l.* in 1893; 693,707*l.* in 1894; maize, 2,181,897*l.* in 1892; 3,747,444*l.* in 1893; 3,187,487*l.* in 1894; and wheat, 248,105*l.* in 1892; 27,013*l.* in 1893; and 28,678*l.* in 1894.

Shipping and Communications.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of Roumania in 1894 was 33,044 of 8,957,912 tons, and the number that cleared was 33,291 of 8,919,380 tons. In 1895 the merchant navy of Roumania consisted of 323 vessels of 63,868 tons, including 36 steamers of 2,208 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading Powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The navigation, except that of the northern branch, is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory Powers in turn. The commission has its seat at Giurgevo, in Roumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April 1883. In 1894, 1,716 vessels of 1,619,703 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina. Of these, 733 of 1,034,097 tons were British; 251 of 212,604 tons Greek; 69 of 67,043 tons Austrian; 417 of 105,996 tons Turkish.

In 1895 Roumania had 1,617 miles of State railway. The State has now the working of all the railways in Roumania.

In 1894 there were 3,176 post-offices, through which there passed 13,243,501 letters, 7,081,397 post-cards, 12,179,363 newspapers, samples, and parcels. In 1894 there were 4,003 miles of telegraph lines, and 9,152 miles of wire, on which 1,918,237 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 446.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The decimal system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The monetary standard is gold.

Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. Balaceano.

Councillor of Legation.—M. D. Nedeyano.

Consul-General in London.—J. Imman.

There are Consuls at Cardiff and Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir G. H. Wyndham, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appointed to Bucharest, September 3, 1894.

Vice-Consul.—Hamilton E. Browne.

Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. H. Trotter, R.E., C.B.

There are Vice-Consuls at Galatz, Ibraila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (May 18 new style), 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III. and of Princess Marie Dagmar, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; ascended the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1 new style), 1894; married November 14 (November 26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix, daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born May 25 (June 6), 1872. Offspring of this union one daughter: Olga, born November 3 (November 15), 1895.

Mother of the Emperor.

Empress *Marie Dagmar*, widow of Emperor Alexander III., born November 26, 1847; married November 9, 1866.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *George*, heir-apparent, born April 27 (May 9), 1871.

II. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875; married to Grand Duke Alexander (see next page).

III. Grand-duke *Michael*, born November 22 (December 4), 1878.

IV. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, high admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857; married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860; married June 5 (June 17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece; widower September 24, 1891. Offspring: *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890; *Dimitri* born September 18, 1891.

Grand-uncle of the Emperor.

The Grand-duke *Michael*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., born October 13 (October 25), 1832, General Field-Marshal, President of the State's Council and Chief of Artillery; married to Princess Cecilia of Baden, who died April 1 (April 13), 1891. His children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married January 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 3. Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861, and married April 6, 1891, to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, which marriage led to his exclusion from the army, a trust being nominated on his estates. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; married to the Grand-duchess Xenia, sister of the reigning Emperor. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (October 7), 1869.

Cousins of the late Emperor.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., and his wife Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes. 3. Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow January 15, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony; offspring:—John, born July 6, 1886; Gabriel, born July 15, 1887; Tatiana, born January 23, 1890; Constantine, born January 1, 1891; Oleg, born November 15, (November 27), 1892. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860. 6. Igor, born May 29 (June 10), 1894.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Nicholas*, died April 13 (April 25), 1891, and his wife, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg:—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; married July 26 (August 7), 1889, to the Princess Militza of Montenegro, from whom he has a daughter Marina, born Feb. 28 (March 11), 1892.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, con-

sisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michael	1613
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I	1682
Peter I.	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1730
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Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Romanof-Holstein.

Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas I.	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881
Nicholas II.	1894

Constitution and Government.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the Empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president—the Grand-duke Mikhail since 1882—and an unlimited

number of members appointed by the emperor. In 1894 the Council consisted of 62 members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and six princes of the imperial house. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil and Church Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties ; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm ; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvuyushiy Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into nine departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations ; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor. A special department consisting of seven members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (six members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff), the archbishops of Georgia (Caucasus), and of Poland (Kholm and Warsaw), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, who are —

1. *The Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains*.—General Count *Vorontzoff-Dashkoff*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House in succession to Count Alexander Alderberg, March 29, 1881.

2. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Assistant Minister*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Prince Lobanov Rostorskiy*, appointed after the death of Actual Privy Councillor *De Giers*.

3. *The Ministry of War*.—General *Vannovski*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed Minister of War March 29, 1881.

4. *The Ministry of the Navy*.—Vice-Admiral *Tchikhatchoff*, appointed December 1888.

5. *The Ministry of the Interior*.—Privy Councillor *Goremykin*, appointed December 18, 1895.

6. *The Ministry of Public Instruction*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Delyanoff*, appointed 1882.

7. *The Ministry of Finance*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Witte*, appointed 1892.

8. *The Ministry of Justice*.—Privy Councillor N. V. *Muravioff*, appointed 1893.

9. *The Ministry of Agriculture and State's Domains*.—Privy Councillor *Yermoloff*, appointed 1893.

10. *The Ministry of Public Works and Railways*.—Prince *Hilkoff*, appointed in January last after the resignation of Privy Councillor *Krivoshein* in December, 1894.

11. *The Department of General Control*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Filipoff*, appointed Comptroller-General 1889.

12. *The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod*.—K. P. *Pobyedonostseff*.

Besides the Ministers, four Grand Dukes, and six functionaries, chiefly ex-ministers, form part of the Committee, of which Actual Privy Councillor *Bunge* is President.

Minister and State Secretary for Finland.—General-Lieutenant *Von Daebl*.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (*Glavnaya Kvartira*), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having four sections (Administrative, Economical, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and Legislative) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household. According to the law of May 22, 1894, a special chief for the protection of the Imperial residences and trains has been appointed under the title of 'General in Service at the Emperor' (*Dezhurnyi General*), General Aide-de-Camp *Tcherevin* holding this position.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are at present in European Russia (including Poland and Finland) 68 governments, with 635 districts (*uyezd*), 2 *otdyels*, and 1 *okrug*, also considered as separate governments. Some of them are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland,

Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow. The Asiatic part of the Empire comprises 5 general governments, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Irkutsh, and of the Amur, with 10 governments (*guberniya*), 17 territories (*oblasts*), and 3 districts (*okrug*, or *otdyel*: Zakataly, Chernomorsk, and Sakhalin). At the head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty frontier provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government is divided into from 8 to 15 districts, having each several administrative institutions. A few districts (*okrug* or *otdyel*) in Siberia, in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, and in the Transcasian region are considered as independent governments. So also the townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol, and Taganrog; Cronstadt, Vladivostok, and Nikolaevsk are under separate military governors. In 1894, the Government of Warsaw has been increased by one district of Plock and one district of Lomja.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes (107,676 in European Russia, exclusive of the three Baltic provinces), which elect an elder (*Starosta*), or executive of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('*Mir*'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, or '*Voloste*,' each embracing a population of about 2,000 males (10,530 in European Russia). Each of the cantons is presided over also by an elder, '*Starshina*,' elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the '*Voloste*' is replaced by the '*Gmina*,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The '*Gmina*' has, however, less autonomy than the '*Voloste*,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the *Voloste* and *Gmina* are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, elected in Central Russia, and nominated elsewhere; appeal against their judgments can be made to the '*Syezd*,' or gathering of judges of the district, and further to the Senate. In 1889 an important change was made in the above organisation. Justices of Peace have been replaced in twenty provinces of Central Russia by Chiefs of the District (*uyezdnyi nachalnik*),

nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants; in the cities, except St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, special 'town magistrates' (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, are to take the place of the former Justices of Peace. As to the peasants' tribunals (*volostnoi sud*), they are placed in direct subjection to the 'Chiefs of the Districts.' The same measure has been extended in 1890 and 1891 over all the provinces endowed with provincial institutions (*zemstvos*).

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced in 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organised on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos*. All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The new law of 1894 reduces the powers of the Municipal Government and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with still more limited powers, were introduced in several towns of Siberia, and in 1895 in Caucasia.

During the years 1883-94 the institutions of the *zemstvo* were in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The number of electors was: 40,172 landowners, 48,091 urban population, and 196,773 peasants. As to the number of votes given to the above electors, it appears that 64 per cent. of all votes belong to peasants, 12 per cent. to nobles, 10 per cent. to merchants, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 4 per cent. to artisans. Of the 13,196 elected members of the Assemblies of the *zemstvos*, 35 per cent. belonged to the nobility, 15 per cent. to the class of the 'merchants,' and 38 per cent. to the peasantry. The Executives of the *zemstvos* (the *upravas*) have 1,263 members, out of whom two-thirds are peasants in East Russia, while in Middle Russia from two-thirds to three-quarters of the members are nobles. The 34 provincial executives have 137 members (98 nobles, 21 officials, 9 merchants, 3 artisans, and 2 peasants).

Finland.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. in 1810 (renewed by his successors), some remains of its ancient Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, and slightly modified in 1869 and 1882. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, convoked by the 'Grand-duke,' Emperor of Russia, for four months. They discuss the schemes of laws proposed by the emperor, who has the right of veto. The unanimous assent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The national representatives have been regularly convoked, since 1861, every four or five years; the last time they met was in 1888. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the 'State's Secretariat of Finland,' which sits at St. Petersburg, and consists of the State Secretary and four members nominated by the Crown (two of them being proposed by the Senate). The Senate, which sits at Helsingfors, under the presidency of the Governor-General, is nominated by the Crown. It is the superior adminis-

¹ For further details on Finland, see end of *Russia*.

trative power in Finland, and consists of two departments, Justice and Finance, which have under them the administration of posts, railways, canals, custom-houses, hygiene, and the tribunals. The military department is under the Russian Ministry of War, and the Foreign Affairs under the Russian Chancellor. Finland has its own money and system of custom-houses. Recent laws have, however, altered this to some extent. (See FINLAND.)

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), was prohibited.

Baltic Provinces.—The Baltic Provinces have had some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasia in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Zurier, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe, and covers, with internal waters, an area of 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census of the population since 1859, but various enumerations, chiefly made by the statistical committees, furnish an approximately correct return of the people. According to these, the total population of the Empire numbered in 1887 113,354,649 inhabitants.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following, the years being census years:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1812	41,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1782	28,000,000	1851	68,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1859	74,000,000

Since that period no census has been made, but one is going to be taken very soon, on new principles, a special committee functioning for this purpose. In the meantime the population of the Empire is estimated as follows:

Years	European Russia	Poland	Finland	Caucasus	Central Asia	Siberia	Total
1867	63,658,934	5,705,607	1,794,911	4,583,640	2,626,246	3,327,627	81,696,965
1870-72 ¹	65,704,559	6,026,421	1,832,138	4,893,332	4,566,096	3,428,867	86,451,413
1882-83 ²	77,879,521	7,083,475	2,142,093	6,534,853	5,237,354	4,093,535	102,970,831
1886	85,282,101	8,319,797	2,232,378	7,458,151	5,532,021	4,493,667	113,817,115
Average Yearly Increase	1,081,158	130,710	21,873	143,725 ³	140,289 ³	58,302	1,581,057
1895 (estd.)	95,750,000	9,220,000	2,460,000	8,600,000	6,375,000	5,140,000	129,545,000

¹ Finland, 1872; Caucasus, 1871; Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Central Asia, 1870.

² Finland, 1883; Caucasus, 1883; Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Central Asia, 1882.

³ Increased by annexations and better registration.

The following table exhibits the details of official estimates—referring to the year 1892—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia :—

Province	Area : English square miles	Population	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Population	Density per sq. mile
1. European Russia (1892).—				Samara . . .	58,321	2,707,947	47
Archangelsk	331,505	354,411	1	Saratoff (1894) .	32,624	2,494,379	77
Astrakhan (1892)	91,327	878,991	9	Simbirsk . . .	19,110	1,667,542	88
Bessarabia (1892)	17,619	1,716,840	97	Smolensk (1893).	21,638	1,469,756	67
Chernigoff . .	20,233	2,296,742	113	Tamboff (1893) .	25,710	2,900,646	113
Courland (1893).	10,535	712,700	71	Taurida . . .	24,539	1,190,453	48
Don, Region of (1895)	61,886	2,222,755	36	Tula (1894). . .	11,954	1,560,704	131
Ekaterinoslaf .	26,148	1,676,563	65	Tver (1894). . .	25,225	1,930,014	80
Esthonia . . .	7,818	406,819	51	Ufa (1894) . . .	47,112	2,156,939	46
Grodno (1894) .	14,931	1,556,442	104	Vilna (1892) . .	16,421	1,397,817	85
Kaluga (1894) .	11,942	1,301,126	105	Vitebsk (1894) .	17,440	1,426,901	82
Kazan (1895) .	24,601	2,234,957	91	Vladimir (1892) .	18,864	1,476,118	79
Kieff	19,691	3,201,507	163	Volhynia . . .	27,743	2,462,069	89
Kostroma (1893).	32,702	1,394,572	43	Vologda (1892) .	155,498	1,296,055	8
Kovno (1894) .	15,692	1,639,395	104	Voronej (1894) .	25,443	2,755,400	108
Kursk.	17,937	2,687,879	149	Vyatka	59,117	3,074,311	52
Kharkoff (1892) .	21,041	2,537,339	121	Yaroslav (1891) .	13,751	1,126,891	81
Kherson	27,523	2,355,825	85	Sea of Azov . . .	14,478	—	—
Livonia	18,158	1,270,159	70	Total, Russian Provinces .	1,902,092	91,212,888	48
Minsk (1895) . .	35,293	1,993,475	56	2. Poland:—(1894)			
Moghilev	18,551	1,417,169	77	Kalisz	4,392	881,798	201
Moscow (1893) .	12,859	2,336,187	171	Kielce	3,897	737,663	189
Nijni-Novgorod (1893)	19,797	1,586,764	81	Lomja	4,667	643,795	138
Novgorod (1893).	47,236	1,290,507	27	Lublin	6,499	1,059,959	163
Olonetz (1893) .	57,439	362,131	8	Piotrkow	4,729	1,200,197	275
Orel (1893) . . .	18,042	2,140,130	119	Plock	4,200	660,457	158
Orenburg (1893).	73,816	1,406,310	19	Radom (1894) . .	4,769	851,064	179
Penza (1894) . .	14,997	1,666,565	111	Siedlce	5,535	752,152	136
Perm (1894) . .	123,211	2,941,337	22	Suwalki	4,846	695,904	144
Podolia	16,224	2,646,934	164	Warsaw	5,623	1,499,264	266
Poltava	19,265	2,949,057	153	Total, Poland¹ .			
Pskoff	17,069	1,121,102	67		49,157	8,982,253	182
Ryazan	16,255	1,945,504	120				
St. Petersburg .	20,760	1,869,752	90				

¹ 3,808,699 on January 1, 1893.

Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion	Density per sq. mile
3. Grand-Duchy of Finland :—				Samarcand .	26,627	750,000	28
Abo-Björneborg .	9,335	403,432	45	Ferganah .	35,654	1,123,300	31
Kuopio . . .	16,499	295,173	22	Semirechensk .	152,280	690,266	4
Nyland . . .	4,586	249,871	58	Syr-Daria .	194,853	1,214,300	6
St. Michel . .	8,819	182,893	28				
Tavastehus . .	8,334	264,999	38	Turkestan .	409,414	3,777,866	8
Uleåborg . . .	63,971	252,250	4				
Viborg	16,627	361,812	30	Trans-Caspian (1893) . . .	214,237	337,629 ³	1
Vasa	16,084	421,523	28	Caspian Sea .	169,381	—	—
Finland (1893) .	144,255	2,431,953	19				
Total European Russia	2,095,504	102,627,094	47	Total, Central Asian dominions	1,548,825	6,175,030	3
4. Russia in Asia :				Tobolsk (1892)	539,659	1,411,475	2
Kuban (1892) .	39,277	1,587,498	40	Tomsk (1892) .	331,159	1,422,681	4
Stavropol (1892).	23,398	695,366	29				
Terek (1892) .	26,822	798,898	29	Western Siberia	870,818	2,834,456	3
Northern Cau- casia	89,497	3,081,762	32	Irkutsk (1892).	287,061	460,275	2
				Transbaikalia .	236,868	611,686	3
Baku (1892) . .	15,095	768,536	51	Yakutsk (1892)	1,533,397	280,200	2
Daghestan (1892)	11,332	609,380	52	Yeniseisk (1892)	987,186	480,546	5
Elizabethpol (1892)	16,721	793,969	46				
Erivan (1892) .	10,075	703,511	63	Eastern Siberia	3,044,512	1,832,707	6
Kars (1892). . .	7,308	214,471	30				
Kutais (1892) .	13,968	998,620	71	Amur (1891) .	172,848	89,784	5
Tiflis (1892) .	15,306	911,639	32	Primorskaya .	715,982	119,744	3
Zakataly (1892) .	1,541	74,488	47				
Trans-Caucasia .	91,346	5,074,614	55	Amur Region, about	888,830	209,528	2
Caucasus (1892) .	180,843	8,156,376	46				
				Sakhalin (1894)	29,336	26,590	9
Akmolinsk (1893)	229,609	543,742 ¹	2				
Semipalatinsk (1890)	184,631	581,581	3	Total, Siberia	4,833,496	4,903,281	1
Turgai (1889) ² .	176,219	364,660	2				
Uralsk (1889) .	139,168	559,552	3	Total, Asiatic dominions . .	6,564,778	19,234,687	3
Lake Aral . . .	26,166	—	—				
Kirghiz Steppe .	755,793	2,059,535	2	Grand Total, Russian Empire	8,660,282	121,861,781	13

¹ 176,863 settled ; 366,879 nomades.² 351,200 Kirghizes.³ 313,139 natives, 24,490 immigrants (without military).

The internal waters (lakes and estuaries) occupy the following areas, in square miles :—In European Russia, 25,804 ; in Finland, 18,471 ; In Siberia, 18,863 ; and in Central Asia, 19,855. The Seas of Azov, Caspian, and Lake Aral cover an aggregate surface of 210,025 square miles. The superficies of all Russian provinces have been carefully revised by General Strelbitzky ; his

figures are given in the above for Russia in Asia ; those for European Russia very slightly differ from the above, the total area of the Russian provinces of European Russia, with all islands and deltas, being now given at 1,902,227 English square miles.

For the ethnical elements of the population, see YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416.

The populations of the Caucasus appear as follows, according to recent investigations :—

Russians . . . 1,915,614	<i>Jews</i> . . . 50,992	Eastern Moun-
Poles . . . 8,910	<i>Kartvelians</i> :—	taineers . . . 707,619
Germans . . . 23,613	Georgians . . . 310,499	Tartars . . . 1,027,828
Greeks . . . 42,562	Mingrelians . . . 200,092	Turks . . . 75,980
<i>Iranians</i> :—	Imeretes . . . 373,141	Turcomans,
Ossets . . . 127,430	Pshaves, Khev-	&c. 44,046
Persians, Tatis,	zurs . . . 20,079	Northern
Talyshins . . . 132,792	Western Moun-	Tartars . . . 126,000
Kurds . . . 10,097	taineers . . . 188,083	Kalmuks . . . 10,707
Armenians . . . 803,696		

The chief nationalities of Transcaucasia were as follows in 1886-90 :—

Russians . . . 140,095	Imeretes . . . 419,967	Samurzakanes . . . 27,247
Greeks . . . 57,156	Gurians . . . 74,171	Turcomans . . . 10,174
Kurds . . . 97,499	Ajars . . . 59,495	Turks . . . 75,863
Ossets . . . 76,130	Mingrelians . . . 214,601	Tartars . . . 1,107,232
Armenians . . . 965,167	Aphasians . . . 29,260	Tatis . . . 124,693
Jews . . . 33,663	Svanetes . . . 14,035	Talyshins . . . 88,449
Georgians . . . 400,487		

The remaining nationalities number less than 10,000 each.

According to a recent partial census, the Jews number 2,843,364 in the western and south-western provinces of Russia (2,261,863 in towns), that is 11·3 per cent. of the aggregate population ; 77,275 in the three townships of Odessa (73,389, i.e. 35·1 per cent. of population), Kertch, and Sebastopol ; and 431,800 in five governments only of Poland out of ten (11 per cent. of population). Their aggregate number in Russia would thus exceed 3½ millions.

By a law of March 28, 1892, serfdom, which continued to exist among the Kalmucks, has been abolished. The assets of taxes have been given to the assemblies of the *Uluses*, and a certain retribution is to be paid by the State to the former serf owners.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The statistics of marriages, births, and deaths for 1890, if not otherwise mentioned, appear as follows :—

—	Marriages	Births	Birth-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Surplus
Russia in Europe and Poland .	867,476	4,580,305	46·8	3,347,356	34·2	1,232,949
Finland . . .	14,459	82,128	35·2	50,715	21·7	31,413 ²
Siberia . . .	23,481 ¹	209,242	45·5	142,871	31·0	66,371
Caucasus . . .	56,550 ¹	306,791	38·8	215,408	27·2	91,383
Central Asia (incomplete) .	8,540 ¹	130,780	—	85,046	—	45,734
Total . . .	972,146	5,304,978	—	3,837,160	—	1,467,818

¹ In 1889.

² Immigrated, 50,715 ; emigrated, 53,832.

The average surplus for the years 1884-1887 was : 1,663,327 in European Russia, 157,979 in Poland, and 38,130 in Finland, giving thus a yearly surplus of more than 2,000,000 for the Empire. The maximum mortality was in Perm (45), Tobolsk and Orenburg (44); and the minimum in Baku, Elisabethpol, Erivan, and Vitebsk (16). The maximum births were in Kuban (63), Orenburg, Samara, and Tobolsk (60 to 54). It is estimated that over 25 per cent. of all new-born children die before reaching the age of one year, and over 40 per cent. before reaching five years.

The movement of the population among Greek-Orthodox only is given by the Holy Synod as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase
1885	621,693	3,810,785	2,708,892	1,101,893
1886	631,481	3,827,063	2,583,859	1,243,204
1888	726,150	3,932,075	2,550,698	1,381,377
1889	697,343	4,130,793	2,939,197	1,191,596
1890	659,836	4,047,109	3,011,888	1,035,221

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. During the years 1871-85 8,767,605 foreigners entered Russia, but only 7,525,360 left, showing thus an immigration of 1,242,245 (563,345 Germans, 447,736 Austrians, 9,395 English, and nearly 100,000 Persians). The surplus of foreigners who entered Russia during the years 1886-88 (2,478,430) over those who left was 278,947, while the surplus of Russian subjects who left Russia (1,413,018) over those who returned was 136,129.

The emigration to Siberia may be judged from the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the steamers which ply on the Ob and Irtysh :— in 1888, 26,129; in 1889, 30,410; in 1890, 36,000; in 1891, 60,000; in 1892, 100,000.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages, and in 1890 the division of population in urban and rural, as also the division according to sex, in 1888, appeared as follows :—

—	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	10,505,700	77,648,200	42,499,324	42,895,885
Poland . . .	1,464,700	6,791,800 ¹	4,084,393	4,223,729
Finland . . .	235,227	2,144,913	1,171,541	1,208,599
Caucasus . . .	770,114	6,788,011	3,986,705	3,502,933
Siberia (1885) .	345,071	3,968,609	2,146,411	2,167,269
C. Asia (1885) .	651,831	4,675,267	2,448,085	2,879,013
Total . . .	13,972,643	102,016,800	56,336,459	56,877,428

¹ 1,595,881 in towns, 781,357 in *posady* (villages with municipal institutions), and 6,431,731 in villages on January 1, 1893.

The aggregate number of settlements reached, in 1886, 555,990 in the Empire; of these 1,281 (468 in Poland) had municipal institutions. The

following are the populations of the principal towns, mostly according to estimates of 1891, if not otherwise mentioned :—

<i>Russia in Europe—</i>		Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Towns	Population	Grodno (1892)	50,952	Abo	32,184
St. Petersburg		Penza	49,087	Tammerfors	22,169
(1892) ¹	1,035,439	Taganrog	47,311	Viborg	21,290
Moscow	822,397	Bendery	46,408	<i>Russia in Asia—</i>	
Warsaw (1892) ²	532,260	Simpheropol (1892)	45,547	Tiflis (1892)	146,792
Odessa (1892)	332,690	Moghilev	45,311	Tashkend (1885)	121,410
Kharkoff (1893)	196,200	Nyejin	44,915	Baku (1892) ⁴	107,761
Kieff (1893)	193,151	Brest-Litovsk ('92)	44,140	Ekaterinodar ('92)	77,052
Riga	181,935	Poltava	43,563	Kokand (1885)	54,043
Lodz (1892)	149,839	Cronstadt	42,603	Irkutsk	50,566
Kazan (1892)	137,988	Tver (1892)	42,544	Vladikavkaz ('92)	46,345
Saratoff (1893)	123,230	Tambov	40,876	Omsk (1893)	41,700
Kishineff (1892)	122,917	Kaluga	40,770	Tomsk	41,632
Vilna	109,363	Shuya (1892)	40,702	Ekaterinburg	36,825
Asrakhan	104,856	Libau	40,000	Tyumen	36,763
Samara	100,263	Tsaritsyn (1892)	39,971	Stavropol (1892)	36,711
Berditcheff	98,324	Simbirsk	39,125	Yeisk	36,150
Tula	85,252	Perm	38,263	Khojent (1885)	34,800
Orel (1892)	81,935	Smolensk	38,034	Maikop (1892)	34,188
Rostoff on Don	81,725	Volsk (1892)	37,599	Andidjan	33,971
Yaroslav (with		Novotcherkask	37,216	Samarcand ³	
suburbs)	80,336	Kamenets-		(1883)	33,117
Minsk	80,076	Podolsk	36,158	Namangan (1890)	33,017
Nikolaieff	77,211	Elets (1893)	35,570	Novorosiysk ('93)	28,945
Nijni-Novgorod	74,926	Kozlov	35,003	Uralsk (1891)	27,036
Kherson (1892)	74,696	Dorpat	34,897	Shusha	26,806
Izmail (1892)	73,534	Ufa	33,984	Alexandropol	
Dünaburg		Sebastopol (1885)	33,803	(1892)	26,086
(Dvinsk) (1892)	72,787	Syzran	32,794	Marghelan	26,080
Kursk	63,041	Ivanovo-Vozne-		Nukha (1892)	25,894
Kovno (1892)	62,887	sensk	32,572	Kutais (1892)	25,648
Byelostok (1892)	62,626	Balta	32,558	Batum (1891)	23,200
Orenburg	62,534	Kostroma	32,201	Shemakha (1892)	22,778
Jitomir (1892)	60,670	Kertch	32,167	Tobolsk	22,651
Elisabethgrad	59,770	Pinsk	32,158	Vyernyi (1890)	22,279
Bobruisk	58,761	Serghievsk (1889)	31,413	Djizak	21,800
Vitebsk	58,179	Gomel	30,830	Zlatoust	21,104
Voronej (1892)	56,403	Rjev (1892)	30,605	Krasnoyarsk ('94)	20,570
Akkerman (1892)	55,671	Ryazan	30,170	Biysk	20,500
Kremenchug	54,831	Nijnetaghilsk	30,000	Elisabethpol	
Lublin (1892)	53,622	Rybinsk	28,967	(1892)	20,294
Reval	52,644	<i>Finland</i> (1894)—		Blagoveschensk	
Ekaterinoslav	51,572	Helsingfors ¹	66,734	(1890)	20,212

There are 50 more towns with populations of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in European Russia.

Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Holy Synod, the

¹ With suburbs.

² Without military.

³ Russian part, 10,130.

⁴ 112,000 est. 1893.

board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

The points in which the Græco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its not enforcing the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no exact figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox; they are only estimated as follows:—

Creed	Total
Orthodox Greek Catholics (1892), without army and navy .	73,000,000
United Church and Armenians	55,000
Roman Catholics	8,300,000
Protestants	2,950,000
Jews	3,000,000
Mohammedans	2,600,000
Pagans	26,000

In Poland the adherents of different religions appeared as follows in 1890:—

Roman Catholics	6,214,504
Jews	1,134,268
Protestants	445,013
Greek Church (without the troops)	398,885
Various	478
Unaccounted for, floating population	63,414
Total, exclusive of military	<u>8,256,562</u>

The Russian Empire is divided into 62 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which, according to the last published report, for 1892-93 (*Off. Mess.*, Jan. 25, 1896), were under 3 metropolitans, 12 archbishops, and 47 bishops; the latter had under them 38 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1892, 63,191 churches both public and private (of which: cathedrals, 708; parish churches, 35,546; churches at cemeteries and in private houses, hospitals, &c., 9,742; *yednoverytsey's*, or nonconformists recognised

by Church, 248, and 17,195 chapels), with 52,333 priests and deacons, and 43,615 cantors, &c. No less than 896 churches and 918 chapels were built in 1890 and 1891. The monasteries numbered 507, and had 7,464 monks and 6,152 aspirants, and 228 nunneries with 7,566 nuns and 21,758 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 56 "consistoriae."

Other religions had in 1888 the following numbers of churches and clergy :

	Churches	Priests		Churches	Priests
Roman Catholic . . .	5,156	3,629	Mussulman . . .	9,254	16,914
Lutherans (excl. Finland) . . .	1,866	605	Jewish . . .	6,319	5,673
Armenian . . .	1,275	2,025	Karaïms . . .	35	35

The adherents of different religions in Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia appeared as follows in 1886-92 :—

	Northern Caucasia	Transcaucasia	Total
Orthodox Greeks . . .	2,164,381	1,481,066	3,645,455
Raskolniks . . .	50,157	57,105	107,262
Armenian Gregorian . . .	29,062	955,239	984,301
„ Catholics . . .	—	30,676	30,676
Roman „ . . .	9,732	12,445	22,177
Mennonites . . .	1,105	—	—
Lutherians . . .	19,330	14,000	33,330
Jews . . .	12,372	37,066	49,438
Sunnite Mussulmans . . .	560,989	1,544,137	2,105,126
Shiite „ . . .	—	805,746	305,749
Yezides . . .	—	11,449	11,449
Pagans . . .	12,495	—	12,495
Various . . .	624	7,787	8,411
Total . . .	2,859,401	4,958,721	7,818,122
Unknown . . .	—	—	338,852

The Holy Synod has a capital of about 5,000,000*l.* sterling at its disposal, and the income of the churches amounted in 1893 to over 19,000,000 roubles, out of which 15,365,283 were received as donations to churches. The expenditure of the Synod in 1892 was : 13,995,321 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget (for schools, 1,737,260 roubles ; Armenian clergy, 14,204 roubles ; Catholic clergy, 1,560,340 roubles ; Lutheran clergy, 121,282 roubles ; Mussulman clergy, 50,955 roubles), and 6,833,068 roubles contributed by the Synod, chiefly for schools. The total expenditure was 20,788,253 roubles.

Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 14 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkoff, Odessa, Kieff, Vilna, Warsaw, Dorpat, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, and East Siberia). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries. The total contribution for education from the various Ministries in 1894 was 39,336,096 roubles ; of this, 7,294,473 roubles was for universities, 19,576,208 roubles for middle-class schools, and 7,403,612 roubles for primary schools.

Finland has a university of its own (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

The statistical data relative to education in Russia are extremely defective,

the Caucasian and Turkestan educational districts being the only ones which publish full information. The latest more or less complete data published by the Ministry of Education are relative to 1887; none have been published by the Ministry since.

The high and middle schools of the Empire (exclusive of Finland) are given in the subjoined table mostly for the years 1891-94, and still incomplete :—

	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils and Students
Universities (1894) (incomplete)	9	923	13,451
Special high schools	10	190	2,096
Ladies' university colleges (1890)	1	—	400
Theological academies (1891)	4	127	769
Medical academy (1890)	1	—	760
Military academies (1890).	5	—	532
Agricultural academies	3	—	412
Engineering and Mining	2	—	507
Total high schools (still incomplete)	34	—	18,927
Normal schools	78	822	5,586
Normal seminaries with practical schools			
Gymnasias and progymnasias	239	2,815	68,682
Realschulen	90	1,403	18,827
Technical and professional	44	—	4,769
Theological seminaries	54	1,054	17,246
Military and naval schools	113	—	21,109
Total middle-class schools for boys	618	—	136,219
Girls' gymnasias and progymnasias	343	—	70,174
„ institutes	30	—	7,911
Total middle-class schools for girls	373	—	78,085

According to other information, the number of schools and scholars appears as follows in 1891-92 :—

	Middle Schools			Professional			Primary		
	No. of Schools	Pupils		No. of Schools	Pupils		No. of Schools	Pupils	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
European Russia	843	119,126	75,451	342	32,010	3,670	39,003	570,150	455,167
Poland	54	11,161	4,648	13	2,390	32	—	—	—
Caucasus	51	9,088	4,829	19	1,462	40	—	—	—
Siberia	55	3,610	3,791	17	849	75	—	—	—
Turkestan	13	1,430	1,024	7	276	15	—	—	—
Total	1,016	144,415	89,473	368	36,987	3,892	—	—	—

The ladies' colleges, providing full University education, and the Medical Academy for ladies were closed by Imperial order in 1887-88. They are going to be re-opened this year.

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer to the amount of 25 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure for the gymnasia, progymnasia, and technical schools, the remainder being made up by fees (about 30 per cent.) and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools (gymnasia and primary schools both for boys and girls) had 117,926 pupils in 1890; they are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools. The total expenditure of the *voiskos* for schools was 2,730,314 roubles in 1890. The Church contributed same year the sum of 1,389,000 roubles, the costs for the schools under the Holy Synod being paid by either the Exchequer or the *zemstvos* and the village communities.

The education in Caucasia appeared as follows, according to the official report for 1893-4, issued by the School Administration:—There were 19 lycæums, gymnasia, and Realschulen, 5 normal schools, 16 lycæums and gymnasia for girls, with a total of 12,051 pupils (7,109 boys, 4,942 girls); 37 town schools (7,463 pupils), 7 professional and 3 naval schools (757 pupils), 5 schools for Mountaneers (591 boys); 92 private schools, with 3,096 boys, and 1,179 girls; 920 (46,889 boys, 12,869 girls in 1893, 61,071 pupils in 1894) primary schools (14 in Transcaspian region); 209 Armenian schools (10,256 boys, 5,335 girls); 793 various schools (25,587 boys, 5,341 girls); 2,192 Mussulman and Jewish schools.

Turkestan had, in 1893 (exclusive of Mussulman schools), 2 gymnasia (1 boys' and 1 girls'), 1 teachers' seminary, and 87 various schools (11 for girls and 38 mixed), having a total of 258 teachers and 4,124 pupils (1,361 girls); 260 children were taught trades. There were, besides, evening classes for the natives (400 pupils), and village schools were opened in 54 Russian villages out of 79. Some schools in towns are for Russians and natives alike.

The statistics of primary education in Russia are as follows for 1887 —

—	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls
Ministry of Public Education—			
District schools	181	13,857	—
Town	442	52,217	—
Primary	24,329	1,219,663	339,514 ¹
Holy Synod—			
Boys' schools	181	31,593	—
Girls' „	53	—	9,474
Parish „	15,471	408,721	
Schools for indigenes	3,415	52,681	10,325
Various	35	1,526	793
Jewish schools—			
State	77	4,198	1,063
Private and communal	1,165	17,279	5,686
Primary schools under the military	22	993	43
Cossacks' schools—			
For boys	1,280	52,343	—
For girls	236	—	16,338
Total, primary education	46,880	1,451,609	383,236
		408,721	

¹ Figures for the Dorpat educational district wanting.

The total number of pupils in the schools of the Empire, exclusive of Finland, was estimated in 1887-88 to be 2,472,627 (1,944,057 males, and 527,570 females); but these figures are incomplete. It thus appears that only 2 per cent. of the aggregate population are at school, and only 20 per cent. of the recruits can read and write.

A certain extension has been given of late to schools conducted by the clergy, the masters of which receive the rights of teaching by *lettres d'obédience* of the bishops. They attained the number of 19,058 in 1890, and had about 600,000 pupils. The *zemstvos* maintained no less than 22,000 schools. In European Russia there is one primary school for each 2,500 inhabitants and one for each 3,345 inhabitants in Siberia (1,446 schools, 49,118 pupils).

A scheme of technical schools was elaborated in 1888, and a scheme of commercial and industrial schools has been introduced since 1889.

By a law, April 24, 1890, the middle schools of the Baltic provinces have been transformed entirely on the plan of Russian gymnasia.

In 1894-5 European Russia had 72 agricultural schools; 3 high schools (Moscow, 61 students, Riga, and New Alexandriya); 9 middle schools (Kharkoff, Kazin, Kherson, Gorki, Uman, Mariusk, Moscow, Krasnoufionsk, and Bessarabia), 2 of which were kept by the *zemstvos*; 1,300 pupils, and 60 primary schools, with 2,327 pupils (111 girls).

The Press.—There were published in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) in 1894 10,651 books, with an aggregate of 32,208,372 copies. Of these there were in Russian 8,082 works, 25,046,592 copies, the remainder being in different languages, the relative proportions being as follows in 1889:—in Polish 723 works, 1,836,088 copies; Hebrew 474 works, 1,132,192 copies; German 377 works, 744,380 copies; Lettish 203 works, 767,570 copies; Esthonian 115 works, 544,410 copies.

Periodicals numbered 743 in 1892 (exclusive of Finland), in the following languages: 589 in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 11 in Esthonian, 7 in Lettish, 9 in French, 5 in Armenian, 2 in Jewish, 3 in Georgian, 1 in Finnish, 2 in Russian, German, and Polish, 1 in Russian, German, and Lettish, 1 in Tartar and Russian, 1 in Russian and Turkish, and 1 in Russian and French. In Tiflis, there were 12 periodicals: 4 Russian (7,600 copies), 3 Georgian (1,740 copies), and 5 Armenian (3,850 copies). By the end of 1894 the number of periodicals was 802 (dailies, 112; several times a week, 101; weeklies, 223; fortnightly and monthly, 280; several times a year, 86).

Justice and Crime.

The organisation of justice was totally reformed by the law of 1864; but the action of that law has not yet been extended to the governments of Olonets, Vologda, Astrakhan, Ufa, and Orenburg, and has been applied but in a modified form (in 1889) to the Baltic Provinces and the government of Arkhangelsk. In the above-named governments the Justice of Peace has been introduced, but the other tribunals remain in the old state. The report of the Ministry of Justice for the years 1886 and 1887, published in August 1889, thus embraces only 59 provinces of European Russia, Poland, and Caucasia (89,601,400 inhabitants), and 64 provinces for justices of the peace. No juries are allowed in Poland and the Caucasus; the justices of peace are nominated by the Government in the provinces which have no *zemstvos*. In Poland there are judges of peace in the towns only, their functions in the villages being performed by Gmina courts, elected by the inhabitants of the Gmina. Siberia has maintained the tribunals of old;

in the Steppe Provinces there are district judges, while courts of higher instance are represented by the Justice Department of the provincial administration.

There were in 1891-2 appeal departments of the Senate, 10 high courts, 85 courts of first instance. There were besides—1,280 inquiry judges and 1,345 notaries; 2,126 actual and 3,652 honorary justices of peace. In the unreformed tribunals there were 604 judges, 129 public prosecutors, and 156 inquiry judges.

By a law, dated June 21, 1889, the functions of the juries were limited to some extent, especially as regards the crimes committed by the representatives of nobility in their elective functions.

By a law of April 6, 1891, reformed courts as well as chiefs of districts have been introduced in the provinces of the Kirghize Steppes.

The following figures (the most recent published) show for the year 1889 the activity of the 62 courts, 8 chambers of justice, and 1,107 enquiring magistrates of European Russia:—Number of prosecutions, 207,060 (73,850 pending from former years); prosecutions terminated, 125,924; affairs brought before the law courts 133,472 (ended 98,143); before the chambers of appeal 3,070 (ended 1,948); before the appeal courts of the Senate 2,008 (ended 1,726). Condemned by juries 20,952 men and women (hard labour and exile 3,580), without juries 16,984 (crimes against religion 672, murder 913, manslaughter 1,553); acquitted by juries 12,228, without juries 5,746. Prosecuted before the justices of peace 81,671; condemned 57,524.

In Poland (10 courts, 1 appeal chamber) were:—Prosecutions 41,892 (15,832 pending from former years); prosecutions terminated 22,731; affairs brought before law courts 29,356 (terminated 19,006); 3,174 appeals (ended 1,784); 211 appeal cases (ended 186). Condemned by law courts (without juries) 7,978 men and women (hard labour and exile 337; crimes against religion 45, murder 188, manslaughter 346); acquitted 4,276.

According to the last report of the Chief Administration for Prisons the Russian Empire had, in 1893, 875 prisons (of which 126 were in Poland), and the prison population on January 1, 1893, appeared as follows:—

—	Men	Women
Under judgment	22,822	1,680
Condemned to imprisonment	60,232	5,739
„ „ „ exile	13,737	888
Waiting transport to Siberia	6,360	737
Kept by order of Administration	909	30
Voluntarily following their parents or husbands	1,429	1,813
Total	105,489	10,887

Of these, nearly 1,200 were insane. In the course of 1893, 734,196 persons entered the prisons, and 742,819 left (each prisoner being counted several times as he is transferred from one prison to another), so that on January 1, 1894, the prison population numbered 107,753, distributed as follows:—lock-ups in Russia, 78,377; lock-ups in Poland, 8,035; hard labour

prisons, 5,559 ; correction houses, 11,597 ; dépôts, 4,185. The highest figure attained on a given day in all prisons was 155,147 inmates, exclusive of the children. For exile to Siberia, 22,856 persons reached the prison of Tiumen (whence they are distributed over Siberia), and 9,683 were sent further east. Of the 16,077 prisoners brought to Tiumen in 1888, 2,000 were hard-labour convicts, the remainder being—runaways, 1,913 ; condemned to exile by courts, 3,119 ; exiled by order of Administration, 3,205 common law and 636 political exiles ; women and children following exiles, 5,184. In 1893, the percentage of exiles condemned by law courts was 51 p.c., and exiled by single order of the Administration, 49 p.c. In 1893, 1,625 convicts and persons sent into exile by order of the Administration were conveyed to the island of Sakhalin, on board steamers (out of them, 172 women), as well as 482 women and children following their husbands and parents, and 150 convicts for the Usuri railway. The average population of the hard-labour convict prisons was 14,613. Besides, about 1,000 children were kept in 21 reformatories. In the convict island of Sakhalin on January 1, 1894, there were 6,103 hard-labour convicts, and 8,371 released convicts and exiles ; to these must be added 1,086 women who followed their husbands, with about 3,600 children ; and the free settlers, who numbered 3,094. There were nearly 12,600 acres under culture (3,587 households). Total Russian population, 22,240 ; indigenes, 4,350. The actual expenditure for prisons reached in 1893 the sum of 14,492,883 roubles, of which less than 1,000,000 roubles were obtained through the work of prisoners and convicts.

By the law of December 25, 1895, the prison administration has been transferred from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and it has been ordered to enter upon a thorough reform of the system of imprisonment and exile.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The annual financial budget is usually published on January 13, and since 1866 accounts of the actual revenue and expenditure are published by the Control Administration, after a minute revision of each item. It consisted until 1892, both for revenue and expenditure, of three separate parts : the ordinary revenue and expenditure ; the 'recettes d'ordre' and 'dépenses d'ordre,' being transferences of sums among different branches of Administration ; and the extraordinary revenue (loans, war indemnity, &c.) and expenditure (railways, military, public works). The second heading has been abolished since 1892.

In accordance with a law of June 4, 1894, all expenditure for the re-arming of the army, special reserves of food, the building of new ports, as also upon the State's railways, is to be henceforward included in the ordinary expenditure, leaving expenditure for new railway lines only under the heading of extraordinary expenditure ; while the military contributions (Turkey, Khiva) have been transferred to the ordinary revenue, leaving under the heading of extraordinary revenue only the money realised from loans, and the perpetual deposits at the Imperial Bank.

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1884-94, in paper roubles, according to a report

published by the Control of the Empire in the *Official Messenger* in December, 1895. The average yearly gold value of the rouble, and its official value, taken for budget estimates,¹ are also given, and, in the last two columns, are shown in thousands of roubles the ordinary revenue in gold, without and with redemption taxes, as given by the State's Control, 1 rouble gold being taken as uniformly equal to 1r. 50c. paper :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Real average Value of Paper Rouble	Official Value of Paper Rouble ¹	Revenue	
					Without Redemption Taxes	With Redemption Taxes
	Rbles.	Rbles.	d.	d.	1,000 Rbles.	1,000 Rbles.
1884	706,266,349	727,902,675	24·03	25·37	706,266	—
1885	764,477,515	806,614,346	24·13	25·37	712,556	764,478
1886	770,546,090	832,391,851	23·18	25·37	721,758	770,546
1887	829,661,423	838,849,860	21·30	22·78	774,806	818,092
1888	898,531,925	840,419,494	22·43	21·31	829,893	872,945
1889	927,035,439	857,881,126	25·10	22·48	867,717	910,132
1890	943,685,770	877,779,550	27·50	22·48	885,108	926,073
1891	894,263,392	875,348,831	25·98	23·43	848,334	883,185
1892	970,164,542	910,684,299	24·00	23·43	925,851	961,615
1893	1,045,685,472	946,955,017	24·85	22·48	983,086	1,025,883
1894	1,153,785,812	991,197,437	25·52	23·43	1,080,448	1,142,327

¹ Part of custom duties being paid in gold, the gold rouble is calculated at a certain ratio, determined by the Ministry of Finance. Until 1887 the ratio was 1 rouble 50 copecks paper for the rouble in gold. It was fixed at 1 rouble 67 copecks in 1887, 1 rouble 80 copecks in 1888, 1 rouble 70 copecks in 1889 and 1890, 1 rouble 60 copecks in 1891 and 1892, and 1 rouble 12 copecks for the silver rouble, again 1 rouble 70 copecks in 1893, and 1 rouble 19 copecks for the silver rouble, and 1 rouble 60 copecks in 1894.

The increase of revenue in ten years, 378,000,000 roubles (or 49 per cent.) is chiefly due to an increase in the revenue from new railways bought by the State (105,500,000), which is absorbed by the costs of exploitation (70,000,000) and the payments on obligations (45,000,000). Another source of increase (75,000,000) was in the increased import duties, a third an increased excise (66,000,000) on tobacco, naphtha, sugar, and matches; and the remainder is due to an increase of direct taxes, State's domains, &c.

The actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for the last five years, as revised by the State's Control, are given as follows in the Memoir presented by the Control to the Council of the State in December, 1895, in thousands of roubles. Slight alterations were introduced in the disposition of the budget in 1892, and the 'recettes d'ordre' were abolished in 1891 :—

ACTUAL ORDINARY REVENUE.

Sources of Revenue	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
1. <i>Taxes</i> :—					
A. Direct.					
Land and forests .	42,958	41,962	43,561	46,819	47,507
Trade licences . .	34,339	34,430	35,402	40,475	42,432
5 per cent. on capital .	11,916	12,151	12,381	13,203	12,089
B. Indirect.					
Spirits	268,381	247,522	269,046	260,834	297,386
Tobacco	27,768	28,572	29,480	31,809	32,565
Sugar	21,629	20,857	27,703	30,340	41,228
Other excise duties (naphtha, matches) .	15,288	14,865	18,092	22,945	26,455
Custom duties . .	141,939	128,662	130,552	165,989	183,782
Stamp duties . . .	21,231	25,201	26,665	27,914	29,051
Transfer duties . .	15,990	15,095	17,461	17,841	18,393
Passports, railway taxes, &c.	23,882	21,811	22,416	22,825	25,130
2. <i>State Monopolies</i> :—					
Mining	3,135	2,940	3,250	3,797	3,771
Mint	802	225	522	931	539
Posts	19,794	21,146	21,892	22,928	23,805
Telegraphs	10,497	11,311	11,875	12,369	13,170
3. <i>State Domains</i> :—					
Rent for domains . .	10,194	12,650	13,553	14,564	14,317
Sales of „	910	905	1,109	866	891
Crown forests	16,734	16,921	18,769	21,756	25,844
Crown mines	8,198	9,258	9,660	10,049	9,927
State railways * . . .	49,318	60,693	74,408	85,146	115,990
Crown capitals and banking operations .	—	11,286	22,232	6,800	7,019
Crown's part in private railways	—	4,636	4,505	4,160	6,822
4. <i>Redemption of Land</i> :—					
Liberated serfs . . .	40,967	34,851	35,767	42,802	40,100
Crown peasants . . .	47,265	35,930	41,325	56,192	52,719
5. <i>Miscellaneous</i> :—					
Railway debts	38,747	33,362	32,190	30,361	32,645
Banking operations . .	16,231	—	—	—	—
Crown debts	17,117	19,742	21,407	23,178	23,253
Aid from municipali- ties	16,051	16,933	17,156	18,731	19,397
Various	18,663	9,346	7,788	9,849	7,559
6. <i>'Recettes d'ordre'</i> . .	3,741	—	—	—	—
Total ordinary revenue .	943,686	894,263	970,164	1,045,685	1,153,786

ACTUAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
State debt	267,091	253,757	256,825	267,578	270,893
Higher institutions of the State	2,208	2,648	2,865	2,240	2,286
Holy Synod	12,098	11,340	11,466	12,309	13,309
<i>Ministries:—</i>					
Imperial House	10,560	10,560	10,525	10,522	11,797
Foreign Affairs	4,811	4,784	4,753	5,125	4,992
War	228,110	226,107	236,159	236,676	239,135
Navy	40,693	45,468	48,186	50,852	51,227
Finances	106,807	107,689	114,432	123,708	132,338
State's Domains	24,249	24,532	24,154	25,297	27,875
Interior	76,354	80,203	82,117	83,259	84,688
Public Instruction	22,639	22,769	21,745	22,410	22,145
Ways and Communica- tions	56,290	56,148	67,407	75,571	98,143
Justice	22,861	23,874	24,506	25,608	25,963
State's Comptrol	3,873	4,220	4,278	4,493	4,897
State's studs	1,136	1,248	1,266	1,305	1,509
Total	877,780	875,349	910,684	946,955	991,197
Including redemption operations	40,243	40,410	39,133	39,431	—

The total ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in 1894 were as follows:—

1894	Estimates	Actual Revenue and Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
Ordinary revenue and receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	1,004,823,277	1,153,294,382 ¹
Ordinary expenditure and expenditure <i>d'ordre</i>	981,222,950	991,197,437
Difference	+ 23,600,327	+ 172,095,947
Extraordinary revenue	78,778,149	84,056,130
Extraordinary expenditure	102,378,576	163,944,225
Balance	- 23,600,327	- 79,888,095
Total balance	—	+ 92,207,852

¹ Including the balance of previous budgets = 9,507,570 roubles.

Taking into consideration that various items of revenue and expenditure, formerly inscribed in the extraordinary budget, will henceforward appear in

the ordinary budget ; and that the valuation of one rouble in gold as equal to 1r. 50c. in paper, and the silver rouble as equal to the paper rouble, would better correspond to the real value of the paper rouble, the State's control gives moreover the following table of real revenue and expenditure in 1893 :—

Roubles		Roubles	
Ordinary revenue . . .	1,145,168,045	Ordinary expenditure . . .	1,045,512,088
Balance of previous budgets	9,507,571	Balance of revenue over expenditure . . .	+ 109,163,528
Total . . .	1,154,675,616	Total . . .	1,154,675,616
Extraordinary revenue . .	75,410,654		
Balance of previous budgets	5,126,757		
Balance of expenditure over revenue . . .	20,885,969	Extraordinary expenditure .	101,423,380
Total . . .	101,423,380		

In other words, the *ordinary* revenue of 1894 (1,154,675,616 roubles) has covered both the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure (1,146,935,468 roubles), leaving an excess of 7,740,148 roubles.

The balance of the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years, in metallic and paper money, is given as follows in the above-mentioned Controller's Report. The sign (+) shows an excess of revenue over the expenditure ; the sign (–) shows the reverse :—

Years	In Gold and Silver	In Paper Money
<i>Balance of Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.</i>	Roubles	Roubles
1890	+ 29,701,569	+ 39,031,037
1891	+ 32,006,359	+ 2,472,052
1892	+ 37,436,810	+ 15,236,602
1893	+ 29,449,184	+ 55,440,015
1894	+ 46,313,072	+ 147,662,222
Balance for Five Years	+ 174,906,994	+ 259,841,928
<i>Balance of Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure.</i>		
1890	– 18,044,794	+ 4,732,951
1891	– 55,881,706	– 92,593,847
1892	+ 58,049,922	– 104,535,617
1893	+ 33,880,195	+ 14,240
1894	– 639,359	– 47,682,108
Balance for Five Years	+ 17,364,257	– 240,064,380
Total Balance	+ 192,271,251	+ 19,777,548

The surplus in the ordinary revenue in comparison with the estimates is due in 1894, partly to the low estimates of the same, and partly to the good crops. The surplus in the direct taxes attained 3,567,784 roubles in the taxes levied upon trade under a new law ; payments of the liberated serfs 10,819,352 roubles ; in the excise duties on spirits 29,289,972 ; in sugar duties 10,592,271 roubles under the new law, and in the custom duties 54,088,349 roubles.

The deficit is met by sums disposable at the Treasury, from the last loans.

The estimated increase in revenue is due, to foreseen increases (1) in excise duties on spirits (6,311,561); and in the retail sale of spirits by the State (20,539,000); sugar, (8,651,000); naphtha (2,005,000). (2) in custom duties (14,933,000). (3) State railways (31,834,000) owing to the purchase of more railways by the State, and increase of revenue in the remainder (20,676,044); (4) in redemption and other direct taxes.

EXPENDITURE.

Branches of Expenditure	1895	1896
	Roubles	Roubles
I. Ordinary expenditure :		
1. Public debt—		
(a) Interest and capital, State debts	221,219,284	215,866,838
(b) „ „ railway obligations	56,403,054	53,361,225
2. Higher institutions of the State	2,370,043	2,434,087
3. Holy Synod	13,648,893	17,487,903
4. Ministry of the Imperial Household	11,769,264	12,964,653
5. „ „ Foreign Affairs	4,895,749	4,693,280
6. „ „ War	271,161,313	288,521,969
7. „ „ Navy	54,923,509	57,966,000
8. „ „ Finances	144,102,168	186,811,134
9. „ „ Agriculture and State Domains	31,407,452	32,180,197
10. „ „ Interior	86,781,247	90,024,643
11. „ „ Public Instruction	23,602,950	24,863,061
12. „ „ Ways & Communications	152,770,892	196,411,583
13. „ „ Justice	26,148,000	28,009,858
14. State Control	5,389,928	5,956,395
15. Direction of studs	1,501,192	1,535,588
Unforeseen	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total ordinary expenditure	1,120,094,938	1,219,088,414
II. Extraordinary expenditure :		
For railways and ports	94,283,092 ¹	130,459,580 ²
Total extraordinary expenditure	94,283,092	130,459,580
Total expenditure	1,214,378,030	1,361,547,994

¹ Siberian railway, 49,816,515 roubles; works connected with it, 2,160,309; other railways of general use, 32,306,268; local railways of simplified type, 10,000,000.

² Siberian railway, 82,248,170 roubles; works connected with it, 2,485,410 roubles; other railways of general use, 35,726,000 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles.

As a whole, the aggregate ordinary expenditure, apart from outlay on public works, has increased between the years 1877 and 1894 from 587 million roubles to 1,219 million roubles, the burden of the public debt having meanwhile increased from 114 millions to 859 millions.

The Public Debt of Russia consists of loans contracted at various periods from 1798 to 1894 (many of which have been converted), the Polish obligations of 1844, and Liquidation Certificates of 1831-52, bonds of State railways, and the paper currency. On January 1, 1894, they amounted to 2,849,000*l.* sterling, 568,010,500 francs, 4,895,400 thalers, 16,969,000 guildens, 1,431,130,900 roubles gold, and 2,388,687,322 roubles paper. The conversion operations of the years 1889-95 are summed up as follows in Controller's report (*Official Messenger*, December 20, 1895):—

—	Gold	Silver	Paper
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
<i>Loans converted :</i>			
6 per cent. . . .	50,000,000	—	—
5½ per cent. . . .	—	—	65,174,900
5 per cent. . . .	704,052,369	38,281,000	1,381,123,800
4½ per cent. . . .	121,507,438	—	—
Treasury bonds . .	—	—	24,669,000
Total	875,559,807	38,281,000	1,470,967,700 (=2,822,588,411) ¹
<i>New loans concluded for nominal sum of :</i>			
4 per cent. . . .	910,448,375	—	1,574,000,000 (=2,939,672,562) ¹
Cost of conversion .	62,819,464	—	117,084,151 (=211,312,347)

¹ 1 rouble 50 copecks paper = 1 rouble gold ; 1 rouble paper = 1 roubles silver.

The State's debt having undergone during the year 1894 considerable modifications, which, among others, render it impossible to treat the Redemption of Land Loans separately, the Ministry of Finances has adopted the following new classification of State debts:—

Debts	Jan. 1, 1894		Jan. 1, 1895	
Loans	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
per cent.				
3	182,983,625	—	235,928,500	—
3½	—	—	100,000,000	—
3·79	—	190,331,000	—	215,331,000
4	1,312,256,528	606,515,801	1,495,778,188	607,926,937
4·32	—	25,669,000	—	—
4½	—	249,600,000	31,748,000	249,280,000
5	33,589,023	1,204,480,200	70,869,017	173,308,000
Others	—	40,584,791	—	39,469,295
	1,528,829,176	2,317,180,792	1,934,323,705	1,285,315,232

Debts	Jan. 1, 1894		Jan. 1, 1895.	
Loans	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
per cent.	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Paper
Bonds :				
3 . . .	15,318,628	—	15,145,871	—
4 . . .	—	164,434,080	—	1,336,844,121
5 . . .	156,840,800	167,157,538	48,837,920	142,157,538
6 . . .	—	38,494,126	—	38,492,620
Others .	—	23,113,617	—	23,010,420
	172,159,428	393,199,361	63,983,791	1,540,504,699
Paper currency uncovered .	—	568,513,456	—	769,342,911
Grand totl.	1,700,988,604	3,278,893,609	1,998,307,496	3,595,162,841
	—	=5,830,376,516		=6,592,624,086

This excess of 762,247,570 roubles is due : (1) to the purchase of more railways (467,665,978 roubles) ; (2) a new loan of 100,000,000 roubles at 3½ p.c., and another loan, at 3 p.c., of 41,625,000 for conversions ; (3) the conversion of above 1,000,000,000 of 5 p.c. interior loans into 4 p.c. debentures, which cost 103,476,100 roubles, and (4) a new issue of paper money for 200,829,455 roubles to cover the paper roubles issued in 1878.

No new loans were concluded during the year 1895 ; only the 4 p.c. interior loans of 1887 and 1891 were converted into State bonds to the amount of 250,000,000 roubles.

The money in the Imperial Treasury was :—

—	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895
	Roubles	Roubles
Gold	237,059,393	258,682,411
Silver and paper roubles	190,427,171	344,299,593
Total in paper roubles at 66¾c. in gold	544,800,288	732,323,209

Deducting from this last sum the outlays which had to be made according to previous estimates, the ready cash at the Treasury amounted to 333,404,565 paper roubles as against 239,553,120 paper roubles on January 1, 1894.

As to the liabilities to the State, they were as follows on January 1, 1895 :—

	Roubles
Military contributions from Khiva	805,760 paper.
" " " Turkey	179,507,910 gold.
Railways	{ 241,883,224 gold.
Redemption of peasants' lands	{ 566,576,428 paper.
Debts of local treasuries	1,627,999,299 paper.
Various	{ 7,111,346 gold.
	{ 251,078,994 paper.
Total	3,208,955,191 paper.

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1896 appear as follows :—

STATE DEBT.

	Roubles, gold.	Paper roubles.
A. Loans concluded in metallic value :—		
Exterior, interest and capital	41,162,555	—
Interior " "	5,227,924	—
Obligations of State railways, interest and capital	13,471,971	—
Banking expenses	49,935	—
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble	—	29,956,192
Total A.	—	89,868,577
B. Loans concluded in paper roubles :—		
Exterior, interest and capital	—	3,037,772
Interior " "	—	122,960,489
Total B.	—	125,998,261

RAILWAY DEBT (*to be repaid by the railways*).

Railway obligations, interest and capital	29,838,259	—
Banking expenses	14,724	—
Loss on the depreciation of the paper rouble	—	14,926,492
4½ per cent. consolidated loans	—	6,930,625
Total railway debt	—	51,710,100
Payments for old coupons and obligations not drawn by their owners in former years	—	1,651,125
Grand Total	—	269,228,063

On January 1, 1895, the Treasury had in cash :—

Gold and metallic obligations	233,413,503 roubles
Silver	8,942,201 "
Paper and obligations in paper roubles.	50,635,635 "

During the year 1895, the Ministry of Finance, in order to put an end to the continual fluctuations in the value of the paper rouble, has offered facilities for all payments to the Treasury and railways being made in gold, at a certain ratio between gold and paper currency to be determined from time to time by the Ministry. By the laws of May and November, 1895, the ratio

had been established at 1r. 48c. in paper money for 1r. in gold, the golden 'imperial' coin of 10r. thus being taken for 15r. 24c. in paper money, and the new 10r. gold coin (law of December 29, 1885) at 14r. 80c. in paper money. For the year 1896, the value of the old and the new 'imperial' has been established (in December, 1895) at, respectively, 15r. 45c. for the old, and at 15r. for the new coin—the ratio between gold and paper being thus 15 *paper roubles for 10 roubles in gold*.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The actual annual receipts of the provincial assemblies (the *zemstvos*), which were 32½ million roubles in 1881, reached 47,291,233 in 1887, of which 26,916,181 roubles were levied in land taxes (out of 43·8 millions foreseen in the estimates), 5,982,565 from various other taxes, and 5,760,580 only from taxation of trade. Of the 585,300,000 acres which pay the land tax, 235,000,000 acres belonging to peasants pay an average of 6·3 copecks per acre, while the 351,000,000 acres belonging to landlords pay an average of 3·3 copecks per acre. The aggregate expenses of the *zemstvos* reached the same year 44,131,775 roubles, that is, an average of 1·6 rouble per male of population. Of that, 11 per cent. was spent for the administration of the *zemstvos*, 23 per cent. for hygiene and medical help, 17 per cent. for education, and 37 per cent. for obligatory expenses.

The aggregate budgets of 684 towns of European Russia and Poland reached in 1890 nearly 60,000,000 roubles of income and equal expenditure. Only 5 towns have each an income above one million roubles. The aggregate debt of all towns reached in 1882 26,842,177 roubles.

The expenses of the village communities have been tabulated for 50 provinces of European Russia proper for 1891; they reached the sum of 45,016,796 roubles; that is an average of 1r. 35c. per male soul of population, varying from 41c. to 3r. 38c. in different provinces.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgiëvsk on the right bank of the Vistula; the fortifications of Warsaw; Ivangorod on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovski on the Bug. As the Vistula line remained unprotected on the rear from a possible invasion through Eastern Prussia, new fortifications have been raised in the rear of these fortresses. Western Poland, to the west of the Vistula, remained also quite unprotected, but new fortifications are being raised now about Kielce, at the foot of the Lysa-Gora Mountains in south-west Poland. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

Between Poland and the Duna is the citadel of Vilna, while other works are being carried out on the river Nieman. The

river Duna is defended at its mouth, at Riga, Dunaburg, and Vitebsk. On the west frontier, south of Poland, are several old fortified places which are being restored. The lower course of the Dniester is defended at Bendery and Akkermann; behind this line are Bobruisk and Kieff; the entrance to the Dnieper and the Bug is defended by Kinburn and Ochakov. The Baltic coasts are defended at Riga, Dunamunde, Reval, Narva, Cronstadt, Viborg, Fredericksham, Rohtensalm Island, Sveaborg Islands, Hangöudd, Abo, and the Aland Islands. The Black Sea coast is defended by the batteries of Odessa and extensive strong works at Nikolaieff; in the Crimea Sebastopol has been refortified, and the Isthmus of Perekop has various lines of defence, while small fortifications are found at Kertch, Yenikalé, Kaffa, Azov, and Taganrog. There are numerous fortified posts on the Caucasian coast, the chief of which is Poti, at the mouth of the Rion. Batum has now a large arsenal and is fortified. The Caucasus itself has numerous fortifications of varying importance: Yekaterinodar on the Kuban; Adagan, Krymskaya, and Bakan on affluents of the left bank of that river; Vladikavkaz on the Terek, and Nalchik on one of its left affluents; Derbend on the Caspian; Gunib and Deshlagar in Daghestan; Tiflis; Akaltsik, Alexandropol, Erivan, and the recent annexations Kars, Ardahan, and Batum. In the Asiatic dominions are Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar on the Caspian; Chat, Kizil-Arvat, Askabad, and Sarakhs on the Persian frontier; Nukus and Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Khiva frontier; on that of Bokhara, Katykurgan and Samarkand, Ura-tube and Khojent; on that of Kashgar, Karakol and Naryn. In the interior of Russian Turkestan are several fortified places, as at Kazalinsk, Karamakchi, and Tashkent. All these latter are earthworks, of importance only against the Asiatic neighbours of Russia. On the Pacific coast there are fortifications at Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amour, and Vladivostok.

II. ARMY.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows:—Out of about 870,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 275,000 are taken into the active army, and the remainder are inscribed partly in the reserve and partly in the 2nd reserve, or ‘Za-

pas.' The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years), 13 years in the reserve, and 5 years in the 'Zapas;' 7 years in active army and 6 years in the reserve in the Asiatic dominions; and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve in Caucasia. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours.

Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

In 1894, of the 953,679 young men liable to military service (of whom 45,801 Jews), 29,668 (6,239 Jews) did not appear; 152,954 were found too weak for military service; 217,865 inscribed in the first part of the militia, and 268,351 (14,171 Jews) were taken into the army, besides 2,400 Caucasian natives, out of 23,960 liable to service. The contingent for 1896 was 274,650 men, besides 2,750 Caucasians. The men inscribed in the *reserve* troops are convoked for drill six weeks twice a year.

The 'Opoltchenie,' formerly a simple militia, was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (*pervyi razryad*) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 19 classes of drilled conscripts. 'Cadres' having been formed in the 'Opoltchenie,' the men called out in case of war will find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts will be provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or *vtoroi razryad* (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families), can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto, and only for organising corps of militia.

.. The Cossacks, who constitute 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryetchensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Usuri—the latter erected to a separate *voisko* in 1889), are divided into three classes: the first in active service; the second on furlough with their arms and horses; and the third with arms but without horses. Each *voisko* is bound to equip, clothe, and arm its soldiers. Part of the Cossack cavalry is incorporated in the field troops, together with regular cavalry. The obligations of each *voisko* are regulated by separate laws.

The indigenous troops, which number in time of peace 23 squadrons and 2 companies, are organised from Caucasians.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service is declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form 9 battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and number in all 4,833 and 1 regiment of dragoons. In 1886 obliga-

tory military service was extended to the natives of the Caucasus, but, according to the law of June 9, 1887, the Mussulman population of Caucasia has had a tax imposed of 528,000 roubles, to be paid from January 1, 1890, instead of military service.

The Russian army is divided into: (a) field troops; (b) fortress troops; (c) local troops; (d) reserve; (e) second reserve or Zapas; (f) auxiliary corps. Its numerical forces, both in time of peace and war, are as follows:—

Peace-footing.

The peace-footing in 1893 was as follows:—

(A.) *FIELD TROOPS*: (a) *Infantry*.—193 regiments (12 of the guard), divided into 48 divisions; each regiment has 4 battalions (of 4 companies each) and 1 detachment of non-combatants. Total 772 battalions, 351,074 combatants, 13,510 officers, and the musicians; 30 regiments of army riflemen of 2 battalions each = 60 battalions, 30,780 combatants, 728 officers; 8 battalions of riflemen (4 guard, and 4 Caucasian), 3,584 combatants, 152 officers; and $6\frac{1}{2}$ battalions of Cossacks = 4,770 combatants; 37 battalions in Asia, 3,552 combatants—being thus a total of $830\frac{1}{2}$ battalions of infantry, 390,176 combatants.

(b) *Cavalry*.—58 regiments (4 of cuirassiers [4 sq. each], 2 hussars, uhlands, and 50 dragoons), of 6 squadrons each—the 6th squadrons being ‘cadre’ troops = 340 squadrons, 69,740 combatants: 1 Finnish dragoon regiment, 870 men; and $37\frac{1}{2}$ Cossack regiments (221 *sotnias* or squadrons), 34,790 combatants; being a total of 519 squadrons, 84,926 combatants of cavalry. 4 squadrons of Crimea Tartars and Ossetians, being a total of 1,424 combatants, must be added to the above. The cavalry is divided into 21 divisions (2 of the guard and 14 of the army, which includes 1 Cossack regiment each), 1 Caucasian (4 regiments of dragoons), and 4 Cossack divisions (16 Cossack regiments). All the cavalry is kept in time of peace on the war-footing of 144 armed men in the squadron, ready to be moved at once after the addition of a few harness-horses, while 56 squadrons (one in each regular regiment) remain for the formation of reserves. The 32 Cossack regiments have with them 14 mounted batteries incorporated into the cavalry divisions.

(c) *Artillery*.—48 field artillery brigades: 98 heavy, 184 light, and 15 mountain batteries of 8 guns each; 30 brigades are kept on a war footing of 8 guns each, and 275 have horses for 4 guns each = 1,240 guns, 63,143 combatants; 55 mounted batteries, including the 14 above-mentioned mounted Cossack batteries = 318 guns, 8,714 men; 3 mountain batteries at the Kieff fortress, 18 guns; 5 sortie batteries, 2 guns each, 560 men; and 20 field mortar batteries in 5 regiments, 8 guns each, both in time of peace and war = 160 mortars, 2,207 men; thus being a total of 378 field batteries, 1,486 guns, 160 mortars, and over 75,000 men.

(d) *The Engineers’ Corps*, reorganised in 1892, comprises: 24 battalions of sappers, each of 4 and 5 companies (about 125 men each); 8 battalions of pontoneers, each of 2 companies, having each 102 carts and one bridge 700 feet long; 24 field telegraph companies (40 miles wire and 2 stations in each); 1 telegraph instruction company; 7 battalions of railway engineers; 8 torpedo companies; 1 aeronautic park; and 6 engineer trains (parks) divided into 60 sections, each of which has the tools, &c., necessary for an infantry division; being a total of $43\frac{1}{2}$ battalions (8 brigades), with trains and 23 parks = 25,894 men.

(e) *The Train* comprises: 5 train cadre battalions = 20 companies = 1,995 men; 48 flying artillery parks, of 4 divisions each; 15 mobile artillery parks for cadres, 4 divisions in each; 3 siege-parks, 2 in European Russia

(12 8-inch guns, 60 heavy and 144 light 6-inch guns, 116 4-inch guns, and 130 mortars in each), and 1 Caucasian (320 guns and mortars); 2 siege engineer-parks, being, together with the hospital detachment, a total of 35,130 men.

The total of the Field Troops of the European Army is thus 624,403 combatants, and about 28,200 officers.

(B.) The COSSACKS, first calling under arms, comprise :—

Don Cossacks: 19 regiments, 113 squadrons of cavalry; 8 mounted batteries, 48 guns; and 1 reserve battery, 3 guns; total, 18,524 combatants.

Kuban: 11 regiments and 3 squadrons of cavalry=69 squadrons; 4 battalions, of 4 *sotnias* each, and 10 cadre detachments (220 men); and 5 mounted batteries, 20 guns; total, 13,575 combatants.

Terek: 4 regiments and 1 squadron=25 squadrons and 2 mounted batteries, 8 guns; total, 3,759 combatants.

Astrakhan: 4 squadrons, 602 combatants.

Orenburg: 6 regiments of cavalry and 3 squadrons=33 squadrons, and 3 horse batteries, 18 guns; total, 6,232 combatants.

Ural: 3 regiments and 2 squadrons=18 squadrons, 2,808 combatants.

Siberian: 3 regiments=18 squadrons, 2,697 combatants.

Semiretchensk: 1 regiment=4 squadrons, 650 combatants.

Transbaikalia: 2 battalions; 1 regiment=6 squadrons; and 2 horse batteries, 1,983 combatants.

Amur: 2 squadrons, 655 combatants.

Usuri (formed in 1889, formerly part of the Amur Voisko): 2 companies, about 240 combatants.

Total, 291 squadrons, 22 infantry companies, and 21 horse batteries=52,916 combatants; out of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ battalions, 185 squadrons, and 14 batteries (32,736 combatants) must be deducted. That is, 106 squadrons and 7 batteries, 19,448 combatants, after the deduction of the Cossack forces incorporated into the field troops.

Moreover 24 *sotnias* (squadrons) and two companies of militia: Daghestan (9 squadrons), Kuban (1 squadron), Terek (8 squadrons), Kars (3 squadrons), Batum (1 squadron and 2 companies), Turkomanes (3 squadrons), are under arms.

(C.) The FORTRESS TROOPS comprise 31 battalions (as many regiments in case of war) of infantry, 5 companies each, 52 battalions of 4 companies each, and 6 companies of fortress artillery; 9 companies, 6 parcs, and 2 detachments of territorial troops.

(D.) The RESERVE TROOPS have been reorganised in 1889, so as to have 106 battalions ready to muster as many regiments in case of mobilisation; while those of Caucasus have so been reorganised (partly by re-forming the local militia) that the Caucasus military district, which formerly could muster but 10 regiments for the field, will have 16 regiments fit for action outside Caucasia.

They comprise now :—*Infantry*:—23 regiments = 46 battalions (12 Caucasian and 2 fortress artillery) and 101 battalions (10 Caucasian and 24 fortress artillery), being a total of 147 battalions, 73,933 combatants and 754 horses. *Cavalry*:—65 cadre squadrons, 8,422 men. *Artillery*:—6 heavy and 31 light batteries, and 2 batteries of Zapas, 148 guns, 7,668 men; 56 fortress artillery battalions and 8 companies of the same (about 23,500 men.) *Engineers*:—9 companies and 4 half companies of fortress sappers; 6 fortress telegraph parks; 2 ballooning parks, and 10 torpedo companies, 4,113 men.

The three armies of the Asiatic dominions, included in the above, are seen separately in the following table, in which the total peace-footing of the army (for the year 1892) is recapitulated :—

Peace Footing, 1892. Total Troops and Reserve.

	Officers	Men Combatants and Non- Combatants	Horses
I. EUROPEAN ARMY:—			
General staff and chief command	1,920	—	—
831½ Infantry battalions (52 riflemen)	16,081	403,708	5,401
121 Reserve battalions	4,865	87,945	754
26 Fortress infantry battalions			
566 Cavalry squadrons (210 Cossack hundreds)	4,022	100,605	86,619
65 Squadrons of 2nd reserve 'cadres'	351	8,422	8,811
367 Field batteries	2,296	68,021	23,962
37 Reserve and 2 second reserve (<i>zapas</i>) batteries	429	7,668	2,013
200 Fortress artillery companies	650	23,500	—
122 Engineers' companies	705	16,197	395
11 Fortress sappers			
10 Torpedo companies	115	2,823	33
20 Telegraph, 6 engineers', and 3 balloon- ing parks	107	1,290	40
20 Train 'cadre' companies	75	1,995	400
6 Gendarmes' squadrons	18	270	138
116 Detachments of frontier guards, &c.	860	28,500	11,400
Total European army	30,574	750,944	139,966
II. ARMY IN ASIATIC DOMINIONS.			
<i>Military districts, Amur and Irkutsk:—</i>			
20½ Infantry and riflemen battalions (8 line, 10 riflemen, 2½ Cossacks)	539	20,722	1,114
3 Reserve infantry battalions of local troops	117	1,556	15
12 Cossack squadrons, 6 Transbarkalia, 4 Amur, 2 Usuri	72	1,519	1,509
6 Artillery batteries (4 regular, 2 mounted Cossacks)	38	1,030	576
1 Sappers' company	7	166	4
Total East Siberia	773	24,993	3,218
<i>Military District, Omsk:—</i>			
8 Infantry battalions	184	3,832	72
3 Reserve infantry battalions	156	2,088	20
22 Cossack squadrons (18 Siberian, 4 Semi- retchensk)	172	3,653	3,721
6 Artillery batteries (3 light, 1 mountain, 2 mounted)	38	1,060	586
1 Sappers' company	7	166	4
Total West Siberia	557	10,799	4,403

	Officers	Men Combatants and Non- Combatants	Horses
<i>Military District, Turkestan:—</i>			
38 Infantry and riflemen battalions (12 riflemen)	950	30,926	1,510
24 Cossack squadrons (8 Transcaspian, 12 Orenburg, 4 Ural)	192	4,041	3,829
9 Artillery batteries (2 heavy, 4 light, 2 mountain, 1 mounted)	55	1,621	500
4 Sappers' and 10 railway companies	83	1,880	32
Total Turkestan	1,280	38,468	5,971
Total, Asiatic Dominions	2,610	74,260	13,592
III. ARMY OF FINLAND:			
8 Battalion of riflemen	222	6,082	57
2 Fortress infantry			
6 Squadrons dragoons			
4 Batteries			
16 Companies of fortress artillery	52	2,224	—
1 Detachment of sappers	4	96	—
Total	345	9,939	920
Total peace-footing	33,529	835,143	155,478

(E.) The LOCAL AND AUXILIARY TROOPS comprise : 14,110 men of infantry ; 12,319 of cavalry (inclusive of 6 squadrons, 7,969 men of gendarmes) ; 25,310 men of fortress-troops ; 37,800 frontier-guards (reorganised in 1889) ; and numerous local detachments.

Total local and auxiliary troops in the Empire above 105,000 men and officers.

War-footing.

According to the new organisation, the war-footing of each unit is as follows :—

	All Officers (Non-com- batants in brackets)	Combat- ants	Non-com- batants	Horses exclusive of train
The Infantry Regiment (4 batt.)	77 (7)	3,867	156	166
„ Riflemen Battalion	24 (3)	960	54	50
„ Dragoon Regiment (6 squad.)	41 (5)	920	70	1,025
„ Cossack Cavalry Regiment (6 sotnias)	28 (3)	889	82	1,103
„ Heavy Battery (8 guns)	6 (0)	237	23	44
„ Light Battery (8 guns)	6 (0)	205	23	44
„ Mounted Battery (6 guns)	5 (0)	180	28	131
„ Sapper Battalion (1 gun)	23 (—)	959	81	108

—	Combatants (Officers, Sub- officers, Musicians included)	Horses	Guns
527 battalions, 46 engineer companies, and 92 batteries of First Reserve, about	544,578	39,519	736
<i>Fortress Troops</i> :—			
135 infantry battalions	130,491	567	—
8 Finnish landwehr battalions	6,616	—	—
54 artillery battalions	71,766	—	—
16 sally battalions	2,048	1,168	128
143 battalions, 54 artillery battalions, and 16 batteries	210,921	1,735	128
<i>Second Reserve, or 'Zapas' :—</i>			
It consists of 'cadres' for instruction, organised in time of war. If mobilised, it must supply the sub-joined contingents :—			
201 infantry and riflemen battalions	227,733	1,005	—
112 squadrons	20,720	23,856	—
1 Finnish squadron	184	181	—
48 batteries	29,136	3,360	192
4 sapper battalions	5,160	32	—
56 cavalry detachments	7,560	7,560	—
Total about	290,493	28,602	192
<i>Local Troops</i> :—			
Peace-footing—the war-footing being dependent upon many causes not to be foreseen	101,039	15,500	—
Total war-footing	2,532,496	577,796	5,264

According to other estimates, the relative forces of the European and Asiatic armies are as follows :—

—	Officers.	Men, Combatants, and non- Combatants	Horses.
European Army	51,353	2,359,720	462,917
East Siberia	1,034	44,224	7,807
West Siberia	773	32,438	13,425
Turkestan	1,286	51,610	10,680
Finnish Army	511	24,151	2,586
Total war-footing	54,957	2,512,143	497,415

Altogether it is considered as probable that in case of war European Russia could have in the first line of battle 19 army corps reinforced each by one division, thus making an army 1,355,000 men strong. The reserve troops, together with about 400,000 men of the militia, might give a second army in the second battle-line, about 1,100,000 men strong.

A new law submitting the *employés* on railways to military authority in case of mobilisation was promulgated on March 12, 1890.

By a law, May 15, 1891, a new rank of subaltern officers, nominated in case of war out of sub-officers not entitled by education to the grade of officers (*zauriyad-praporschiki*), as well as of clerks of the same kind in the military administration (*zauriyad-tchinovniki*), has been introduced. They are intended to fill the several thousands of places of both officers and officials which would be vacant in case of mobilisation.

During the year 1892 new measures have been taken for the speedier formation of the militia in case of war; standing 'cadres' are to be formed, and a new (3rd) 'mortar regiment' has been formed on the western frontier. In the ten governments of Poland, all men of the militia (*opolcheniye*) who have passed through the army will be ready to be mobilised at the same time as the army itself.

During the year 1893, the staffs of 15 reserve brigades of infantry have been formed; the 51 reserve battalions of the army in Russia and 8 in Caucasus will enter into these brigades.

New measures have been taken in 1895, in order to increase the artillery, 26 batteries (196 guns) having been formed, so as to have 3 guns for each riflemen battalion, and 4 guns for each field battalion. The artillery of the troops on the Amur has been brought to contain 80 light guns, 8 mountain guns, and 12 mortars. The Amur cossacks, in case of war, have now to bring in the field only cavalry, while the reserve regiment of Transbaikalia has to be 5 battalions strong.

III. NAVY.

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet, which comprises nine first-class battleships, including four new and powerful vessels, which are still in the hands of the constructors, and a considerable number of armoured coast-defence vessels, as well as a large torpedo flotilla. It also includes the *Rurik* (10,900 tons), and two sister vessels still in hand. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Cronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Dünamünde, Wiborg, Sweaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, and a new ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, is reported as unlikely to prove fully successful. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to give the fleet free access to the Atlantic Ocean. If this object be accomplished, a special Arctic Fleet must be constituted.

The Black Sea Fleet, which has no access to the Mediterranean except by the exercise of force, is also being largely augmented. To the first battleships of this fleet the powerful armour-clads *Georgi Pobiedonosetz*, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff*, and *Tri Sviatitelia* have been added, and the *Paris* and *Rotislav* (the latter a sister of the *Sissoi Vcliky*) have been laid down. Here also are the two

circular local defence ironclads, *Admiral Popoff* and *Novgorod*, with a considerable torpedo flotilla. In this sea, Sebastopol, now a naval port, and head quarters of the fleet, has been strongly fortified; Nicolaieff, Kinburn, and Ochakoff have received important defensive works; Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batoum are to be strengthened. Upon the Pacific coast Russia maintains the Siberian flotilla, consisting of small cruisers and sloops, with some torpedo craft, having its base at the strong naval port of Vladivostok; and there is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Usun Ada, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

The Russian naval estimates show a continuous increase. The total expenditure upon the navy in 1893 was 49,892,893 roubles, being an increase of 2,010,660 roubles upon the outlay of 1892, which again showed a considerable advance upon that of 1891. There was a further increase to 52,492,803 rs. in 1894. A notable circumstance is the very high proportion which the ship-building votes bear to the total expenditure. Thus a sum of 19,145,509 roubles was devoted to ship-building in 1892, of 20,673,917 roubles in 1893; and of 18,689,783 rs. in 1894. Russia has now excellent ship-building yards, but her swiftest torpedo boats have been built at Elbing. The new Admiralty yard and the Baltic works are both State establishments, as are also a smaller yard at Abo, in Finland, and repairing basins at Cronstadt. There is also a large Imperial ship-building yard at Nicolaieff. Private establishments which build for the State are those of the Franco-Russian and Black Sea Companies, and the Neva, Putiloff, and Ijora yards.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There were lately 9 admirals, 18 vice-admirals, 25 rear-admirals, 77 captains, first-class, and 195 second-class, 603 lieutenants, and 317 midshipmen—in all, 1,245, being somewhat below the establishment. The engineering branch numbered 2 inspectors, 16 fleet engineers, 57 senior engineers, 150 assistant senior engineers, and 59 junior engineers; total, 284. Up to a recent period the men of the Russian Navy were divided into 12 'equipages,' but the progressive increase of the number to more than 30,000 rendered these units unwieldy, and there are now 18 'equipages' in the Baltic and 6 in the Black Sea, each including the complements of two battleships or large cruisers, and of a number of smaller vessels.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, in the Baltic, Black Sea, and Pacific, constructed upon the plan adopted in this book, and explained in the Introductory Table. The large proportion of modern battleships will be observed:—

	Baltic		Black Sea		Siberia		Totals
	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	Launched Dec. 1895	Building	
Battleships, 1st class	5	4	8	—	—	—	18
„ 2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ 3rd class	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Port defence vessels	14	—	2	—	—	—	16
Cruisers, 1st class (a)	3	3	—	—	—	—	15
„ 1st class (b)	9	—	—	—	—	—	
„ 2nd class	1	—	—	—	1	—	
„ 3rd class (a)	12	—	9	—	8	—	29
„ 3rd class (b)	12	—	13	—	2	—	27
Torpedo craft, 1st class	37	11	20	4	6	—	78
„ 2nd class	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ 3rd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Russia also possesses more than 100 small vedette torpedo craft less than 86 feet in length in the Baltic and Black Sea.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consists of a few small gunboats and steamships, but on the part of Persia has practically nothing opposed to it.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged in chronological order, like similar tables in this book. In the first table the coast-defence vessels (named in italics) follow the battle-ships. The numbers after the names of the last named indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. The ships marked by an asterisk (*) are in the Black Sea; all the others belong to the Baltic Fleet. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *c.b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *bar.*, barbette; *cir.*, circular; *a.g.*, armoured gunboat; Q.F., quick-firing. In the column of armament machine guns are not given.

Description	Name.	Launched	Displacement, Tons.	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>t.</i>	Peter Veliky (3)	1872	8,750	14	4 12in.; 13 Q.F.	1	8,260	14.5
<i>bar.</i>	Catherine II. * (1)	1886	10,150	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 8 Q.F.	7	11,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Tchesme * (1)	1886	10,150	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Sinope * (1)	1887	10,150	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Alexander II. (1)	1887	8,440	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 8 Q.F.	5	8,000	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Nicolas I. (1)	1889	8,440	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 10 Q.F.	6	8,000	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Gangut (1)	1890	6,600	16	1 12in.; 4 9in.; 16 Q.F.	5	8,300	16.5
<i>bar.</i>	Dvenadzat Apostoloff * (1)	1890	8,100	14	4 12in.; 4 6in.; 8 Q.F.	6	11,500	16.6
<i>bar.</i>	Georgi Pobiedonosetz * (1)	1891	10,280	16	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 8 Q.F.	7	15,000	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Navarin (1)	1891	10,000	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 14 Q.F.	6	9,000	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Tri Sviatitelia * (1)	1893	12,000	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 20 Q.F.	7	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Petrovavlovsk (1)	1894	12,000	16	4 12in.; 8 7.8in.; 24 Q.F.	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Poltava (1)	1894	12,000	16	Ditto	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Sevastopol (1)	...	12,000	16	Ditto	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Sissoi Veliky (1)	...	8,800	16	4 12in.; 6 6in.; 18 Q.F.	6	10,600	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Sissoi Veliky No. 2 (1)	1894	8,800	16	4 12in.; 6 6in.; 18 Q.F.	6	8,500	16.0
<i>t.</i>	Rotislav * (1)	...	8,800	16	4 12in.; 6 6in.; 18 Q.F.	6	8,500	16.0
<i>bar.</i>	Paris * (1)	...	12,000	...	Heaviest guns, 12in.	6	...	17.5
<i>b.</i>	Pervenetz	1863	3,280	4½	6 8in.; 9 6in.; 7 Q.F.	...	1,070	9.0
<i>b.</i>	Kreml	1864	3,660	4½	8 8in.; 13 6in.; 5 Q.F.	...	1,120	8.5
<i>b.</i>	Netron-Menya	1864	3,500	4½	14 8in.; 4 Q.F.	...	1,630	8.0
<i>t.</i>	Bronenosetz	1864	1,480	11	2 9in.; 4 Q.F.	...	480	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Edinorog	1864	1,410	11	Ditto	...	460	6.0
<i>t.</i>	Tcharodeyka	1867	2,030	6	2 9in.; 4 Q.F.	...	700	8.7
<i>c. b.</i>	Knyas Pojarsky	1867	5,000	4½	4 8in.; 2 6in.; 10 Q.F.	...	2,840	12.5
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Lazareff	1867	3,560	6	3 11in.; 6 Q.F.	...	2,000	10.1
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Greig	1868	3,590	6	Ditto	...	2,030	10.3
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Spiridoff	1868	3,740	6	2 11in.; 6 Q.F.	...	2,010	10.8
<i>t.</i>	Admiral Tchitchagoff	1868	3,510	6	Ditto	...	2,060	10.8
<i>cir.</i>	Novgorod *	1873	2,700	11	2 11in.; 8 Q.F.	...	2,000	6.5
<i>cir.</i>	Admiral Popoff *	1875	3,590	18	2 12in.; 2 Q.F.	...	3,070	8.2
<i>a. g.</i>	Grosiastchy	1890	1,490	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 8 Q.F.	2	2,000	14.0
<i>a. g.</i>	Gremiastchy	1892	1,490	5	Ditto	2	2,000	14.0
<i>a. g.</i>	Otvajny	1892	1,490	5	1 9in.; 1 6in.; 10 Q.F.	2	2,000	14.0

The first-class cruisers *a* in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more, with a speed of at least 17 knots. The vessels named in italics are armoured. Certain of these last are inferior in speed, and also in displace-

ment, to the others, but are admitted as first-class cruisers *b* mainly for conveying purposes, in the foregoing statement of strength. The letters *a* and *b* in the first column have reference to these categories. All those named belong to the Baltic fleet.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>b.</i>	<i>General Admiral</i>	1873	4,600	6 Sin.; 2 6in.; 10 Q.F.	2	4,470	12.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Gerzog Edinburgski.</i>	1875	4,600	4 Sin.; 5 6in.; 18 Q.F.	2	5,220	12.5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Minin</i>	(1869) (1878)	6,170	4 Sin.; 12 6in.; 16 Q.F.	...	5,290	12.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Vladimir Monomach</i>	1881	5,750	4 Sin.; 12 6in.; 18 Q.F.	2	7,000	15.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i>	1883	5,800	2 Sin.; 12 6in.; 16 Q.F.	4	7,000	15.5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Admiral Nachimoff</i>	1885	7,780	8 Sin.; 10 6in.; 16 Q.F.	4	9,000	16.7
<i>a.</i>	<i>Admiral Korniloff</i>	1887	5,030	2 Sin.; 14 6in.; 6 Q.F.	6	8,260	18.5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Pamiat Azova</i>	1888	6,000	2 Sin.; 13 6in.; 14 Q.F.	7	11,000	18.0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Rurik</i>	1892	10,900	4 Sin.; 16 6in.; 4 4.7in.; 16 Q.F.	5	13,200	18.5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Rossia</i>	...	10,000	4 Sin.; 16 6in.; 4 4.7in.; 16 Q.F.	5	13,200	18.5
<i>a.</i>	<i>Rurik No. 3</i>	...	10,000	Ditto	5	13,200	18.5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Admiral Oushakoff*</i>	1893	4,020	2 9in.; 4 6 in.; 6 Q.F.	4	5,000	16.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Admiral Seniavin*</i>	1894	4,020	Ditto	4	5,000	16.0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Gen. Adml. Apraxine*</i>	...	4,020	Ditto	4	5,000	16.0
<i>a.</i>	<i>New ship</i>	...	9,000				

* Nominally coast-defence armour-clads.

The energies of Russia were for many years devoted to the construction of coast-defence monitors in the Baltic. The old *Knyas Pojarsky*, a central-battery vessel, was joined in 1872 by the mastless turret-ship *Peter the Great*. Fifteen years later the powerful sister ships *Alexander II.* and *Nicolas I.* were added. These bear some resemblance to our own *Hero*. They displace 8,440 tons, are 326 feet long and 67 feet in beam, and have end-to-end compound belts 9 feet high, with an extreme thickness of 14 inches, upon a 12-inch oak backing. The *Alexander II.* carries her two 50-ton guns *en barbette* near the bows, while the same guns in the sister ship are coupled in a closed turret in the same position. The four 19-ton guns are placed at the corners of the battery with 14-inch protection, but the other guns are unprotected. The *Gangut* is a smaller barbette ship (6,600 tons), partially belted, carrying a single 12-inch gun, but with a powerful quick-firing armament. The turret battleship *Navarin* displaces 10,000 tons, and is armed with four heavy guns coupled fore and aft. The extreme thickness of side armouring is 16 inches, and there is 12-inch plating in the barbettes. The sister battleships, *Petropavlovsk*, *Poltava*, and *Sevastopol*, of 12,000 tons, heavily armoured, and carrying four 12-inch guns as well as a powerful secondary and quick-firing armament, will be the most powerful vessels in the Baltic Fleet. The *Sissoi Veliky* and her sisters are of a smaller but very powerful type.

The great want of a suitable fleet in the Black Sea led the Russians, in disregard of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, to lay down the three powerful battleships, *Catherine II.*, *Tchesme*, and *Sinope*, which were launched in 1886-87. The following are the dimensions of these remarkable vessels: displacement, 10,150 tons; length between the perpendiculars, 320 feet; beam, 69 feet; draught, 25 feet. The compound armour belt has a maximum thickness of 16 inches, and the triangular redoubt is plated with 10 inches. This redoubt or citadel is a special feature. It presents its base

to the bows, and, inasmuch as two 12-inch 56 ton guns are coupled *en barbette* at each of the angles, the bow fire is exceedingly powerful. The six heavy guns are mounted on the disappearing principle; they only show over the top of the redoubt when about to fire. Of the seven 6-inch guns, four are also disposed for bow fire, and three directed astern. The later battleship, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff* (Twelve Apostles), which is smaller (8,100 tons), but carries four of the heavy guns coupled in turrets, steamed 16·6 knots at her trials without pressure and without reaching the estimated horse power. The *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* (George the Victorious), launched in 1891 (10,280 tons), is armed with six 56-ton guns, and is of a modified *Sinope* type. The *Tri Sviatitelia* (Three Saints) is of a still more powerful type (357 feet 6 inches long and 72 feet beam, with a 16-inch belt), and the Black Sea Fleet is to be strengthened by two other new ships.

Next to these ships come the armoured cruisers, but it should be noted that in the Russian system of classification many battleships are so described. The *Duke of Edinburgh* and the *General-Admiral* are each 285 feet long and 49 feet broad, built of iron and sheathed with wood. Each has a complete 6-inch belt, and has amidships a protected overhanging barbette battery, mounting the heaviest guns at its corners and the lighter ones between them.

The belted cruiser *Pamiat Azova* or *Remembrance of Azoff*, is 377 feet long. She is an improved *Dmitri Donskoi*, and carries her two 8-inch guns in sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. The *Rurik*, launched 1892, is the largest and most powerful cruiser yet completed. She is 435 feet long, 67 feet beam, and has 25 feet 9 inches draught. The armour at the water-line is 10 inches thick for 80 per cent. of the ship's length. Her armament is very strong, and she will carry 2,000 tons of coal, being enough for 20,000 miles steaming at 10 knots. The *Rossia* and another sister are still in hand. The ramships *Admiral Oushakoff* and *Admiral Seniavin*, built as coast-defence vessels, are, in fact, armoured cruisers having a powerful armament and respectable speed. The *General Admiral Apraxine* is a sister vessel.

The so-called Russian "Volunteer Fleet," which is being added to, constitutes a factor that must not be underrated in Russia's next war with any other Power. The ships of the Volunteer Fleet, about twelve in number, are, in peacetime, merchantmen, which can, in time of war, be easily armed and used for doing the work of cruisers. They provide for the regular traffic between Odessa and Vladivostok, and run, in addition, the tea trade and passenger traffic between China and the Black Sea, besides being employed in peace as transports for troops, particularly for carrying recruits and Reserve men between Odessa and Batoum. The connection of this fleet with the State was formerly much too loose, in consequence of which a new organisation of it took place in 1886, whereby the Volunteer Fleet is under the Admiralty, but has its own management and capital.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURAL.

According to official data of 1892, the whole territory of the 50 Governments of European Russia proper, exclusive of the islands of Arkhangelsk, and the pasture grounds of the Kalmucks and Kirghizes (40,925,060 acres), was distributed among different owners, as follows :—

Owners.	Area	Unfit for Culture, Roads, &c.
	Acres	Acres
The State	410,801,867	139,397,498
The Imperial Family	19,890,835	...
The Peasants	373,310,496	35,545,735
Private Owners	294,504,582	35,115,557
Total	1,098,507,780	210,058,770

In 1892, the total land and that held in private ownership was as follows :—

Nature of Land	Total		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	287,969,552	26·2	80,063,271	27·3
Orchards, meadow, grazing, &c.	174,958,734	15·9	68,628,269	23·2
Forests, &c.	425,520,714	38·8	110,697,486	37·6
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	210,058,770	19·1	35,115,566	11·9
Total	1,098,507,780	100·0	294,504,582	100·0

In Poland 55 per cent. of the area is arable land.

The state of the redemption operation among the village communities of liberated serfs is seen from the following accounts up till January 1, 1895. The accounts are shown separately for Russia and the Western provinces, where the conditions of redemption were more liberal for the peasants, according to the laws of 1863.

—	Russia	Western Provs.
Number of male peasants who redeemed the land with State help	6,641,836	2,516,919
Number of acres redeemed	61,575,821	25,517,788
Value of the land, in roubles	704,018,004	162,506,668
Average price of the allotment	106r. 0c.	64r. 57c.
Average size of allotment, in acres	9·4	10·0
Average price of the acre	11r. 43c.	6r. 37c.
Average former debt of the landowner to the State mortgage bank, per allotment	37r. 32c.	26r. 99c.
Average sum paid to the landlord, per allotment	68r. 68c.	37r. 58c.

Moreover, 109,791 leaseholders redeemed their allotments (2,100,000 acres), for the sum of 24,349,890 roubles, in South Russia and the Western Provinces, according to the laws of 1868–88, which recognise private ownership of land.

In accordance with a new law, of December 26, 1893, the peasants' allotments are recognised in European Russia proper (exclusive of Poland and the Baltic provinces), the property

of the peasant communities, whether redeemed or not. They cannot be sold by the community otherwise than in virtue of a decision taken by a majority of two-thirds of the community: householders, approved by the Provincial Peasants' Institutions if under 500 roubles of value, and by the Ministers of Interior and Finance if above that value. The allotments redeemed individually by separate householders under previous laws, can be transmitted, or sold for redemption arrears, only to persons belonging to the peasant communities. The communities allotments can be mortgaged no more, even after redemption money having been paid in full. No separate householder can personally redeem his allotment without the approval of the *mir*.

In Central Russia 66 per cent. of the arable land is under crops; in South Russia 78 per cent.; in North and in South-east Russia 10 per cent.; and in Astrakhan only 8 per cent.

Crops.—The cereal crops of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) for the last three years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters:—

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Various	Total	Potatoes
European Russia, 1892 .	28,557	71,031	20,427	52,845	19,110	191,970	55,789
" " 1893 .	45,051	87,163	35,622	78,572	21,137	287,550	37,752
" " 1894 .	44,240	104,474	28,808	78,700	18,335	274,557	47,425
" " 1895 ¹ .	28,988	82,488	19,741	68,268	13,863	213,308	—
Poland, 1892 .	2,962	7,569	2,303	5,242	1,182	19,258	27,418
" 1893 .	1,585	6,482	2,067	5,761	846	17,741	17,536
" 1894 .	2,104	7,160	2,102	5,413	958	17,737	21,778
" 1895 ¹ .	1,939	5,861	1,642	4,248	922	14,612	—
North Caucasia, 1893 .	5,996	979	1,771	857	482	7,085	577
" " 1894 .	5,605	980	2,098	1,572	975	11,230	1,187
West Siberia, 1893 .	5,418	3,169	866	6,841	499	16,793	1,113
" " 1894 .	3,917	2,840	618	4,870	410	12,655	1,294

¹ Preliminary estimates.

Of special cultures there are, in European Russia, 3,175,000 acres under flax (5,500,000 cwt. of flax fibre and 7,740,000 cwt. of linseed, out of which 4,191,000 cwt. and 5,800,000 cwt. respectively are exported); 1,510,000 acres under hemp (2,900,000 cwt. of fibre and 4,200,000 cwt. hempseed; 1,400,000 cwt. of fibre exported; about 650,000 cwt. of hops are gathered every year.

In Transcaucasia, 4,047,100 acres were under crops in 1893. Out of them, 2,304,760 acres under wheat, 716,310 under Indian corn, and 622,640 under barley.

The amount of hay gathered in 1894 attained 34,765,000 tons in European Russia, 1,563,000 tons in Poland, and 8,267,000 tons in West Siberia and North Caucasia.

In 1893 143,528 acres were under tobacco in Russia, Siberia, and Caucasia, yielding about 1,200,000 cwt., as against 1,287,500 cwt. (120,025 acres) in 1890, 1,624,000 in 1887, and 1,298,240 in 1886. There were in 1892 no less than 350 tobacco factories, which manufactured no less than 1,073,080 cwt. of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c. Under vineyards there were about 16,000,000 acres, but only 361,000 acres were under proper culture. The yield was 4,550,000 gallons, of which 150,000 were produced in Crimea.

The cotton crops in Turkestan which covered, in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 cwt. of raw cotton, one half of which was the American, and the other half the local cotton tree, attained in 1895 to 469,800 acres, chiefly in Ferganah (351,000 acres), and yielding over 840,000 cwt. of purified cotton (2,080,000 cwt. of raw cotton). Khiva and Bokhara supply annually about 322,000 cwt. Attempts at raising cotton have also been made in Transcaucasia, the crop of 1891 attaining 2,900 cwt. in Elisabethpol, and 200,000 cwt. in Erivan; 9,833 acres were under cotton trees in 1892.

In 1888 Russia in Europe (without Poland) had 19,633,340 horses, 24,609,260 horned cattle, 44,465,450 sheep (about 9·5 millions of fine breeds), and 9,243,000 swine, showing thus a notable diminution against 1882. Poland had, same year, 1,204,340 horses, 3,013,400 horned cattle, 3,754,665 sheep, and 1,499,100 swine. In Caucasia and Turkestan, in 1892, there were 1,690,740 horses, 6,511,930 cattle, 20,175,800 sheep, 960,000 swine, 441,120 camels, and 211,760 mules and asses. The horse census of 1891 showed 706,985 horses in North Caucasia, and 449,343 in Transcaucasia.

II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of European Russia, nearly one-third is under forest. It appears from recent investigation that the following areas are under forest in European Russia, Poland, Finland, and Caucasia (the two latter incomplete) :— European Russia, 422,307,000 acres ; Poland, 6,706,000 ; Finland, 50,498,000 ; Caucasia, 18,666,000 : total, 498,177,000 acres. On Jan. 1, 1894, the area of forests under Crown management in Russia attained 611,780,900 acres, out of which 36,058,900 acres were under regular treatment.

The decrease of the area under forest since the beginning of the century is reckoned at about 23 per cent.

An important measure was taken in 1888 for the protection of forests, most of which have been placed under a special committee appointed in each province of European Russia. Some forest lands have been recognised as 'protective' for rivers, &c., and they can in no case be destroyed, felling of timber in these tracts being submitted to severe regulations.

III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during the years 1880 and 1886–92 are given in the following table :—

Year	Gold	Platinum	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Pig Iron	Iron	Steel	Coal	Naphtha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons					
1880	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,256	3,203	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1887	34,856	4,242	15,380	974	3,567	4,911	602	354	213	4,462	2,690	1,135
1888	35,151	2,687	15,135	787	6,284	5,957	656	359	201	3,496	3,132	1,096
1889	38,003	2,622	13,857	569	6,343	5,978	734	423	258	4,496	3,209	1,870
1890	39,394	2,837	13,776	825	—	5,318	876	421	365	5,933	3,857	1,361
1891	39,016	4,183	—	—	3,697	4,681	871	319	259	6,126	4,301	—
1892	42,996	4,357	—	—	5,059	4,199	995	—	—	6,800	4,490	1,405
1893	44,804	5,094	11,956	—	4,522	5,348	1,187	458	466	7,437	5,434	1,337

Gold is obtained chiefly in Siberia (67,783 lbs. in 1892, and 71,532 lbs. in 1893) and the Ural Mountains (27,244 in 1892, and 26,352 lbs. in 1893), where one-fifth of the whole is obtained from pulverized rocks ; silver from the following districts, with the amount obtained 1893 : Altai and Nertchinsk, 13,680 lbs. ; Semipalatinsk, 3,564 lbs. ; Caucasus, 1,188 lbs. ; from gold, 7,956 lbs. Platinum in the Urals. Copper was obtained chiefly in the Urals (2,789 tons in 1893) and the Caucasus (2,064 tons). Cobalt is found in the Elisabethpol government of Caucasia (3,609 lbs. in 1889) ; also manganese ore

(76,790 tons of ore). Mercury was extracted in S. Russia to the amount of 733,824 lbs. in 1892, and 457,920 lbs. in 1894; tin, 12 tons in Finland. Zinc comes entirely from Poland. Of the salt extracted in 1892, 735,000 tons were from South Russia; 257,400 from Astrakhan; 298,500 from Perm; 34,700 from Caucasus; 27,000 from Orenburg; the remainder being from Turkestan, the Transcaspian region, Siberia, North Russia, and Poland. In 1892 17,000 workers were employed in the salt works.

The province of Ekaterinoslav grows to be an important centre of iron mining. In 1894 it yielded 350,000 tons of pig iron, 32,500 of iron, and 160,000 tons of steel. The manufacture of agricultural machinery, which was valued at 2½ million roubles in 1867, rose to nearly 10 million roubles in 1885, and has much increased since.

The coal mines on the Don are yearly extending; in 1884 they occupied 13,950 men and 135 engines, the produce reaching 1,624,720 tons, but it rose to 3,507,000 tons in 1892. The total extraction of coal in 1894 was:—Coal, 7,437,000 tons; anthracite, 620,000 tons; brown coal, &c., 87,000 tons; total, 8,146,000 tons, distributed as follows:—Don, 3,684,000; Poland, 3,097,000; Ural, 242,000; Moscow, 176,800; Altai, 19,200; Caucasus, 16,700; Sakhalin, 12,500; Kieff, Kirghiz Steppe and Olonets, 13,700 tons. Strong measures have been taken to increase the local consumption of Russian coal and coke by imposing a duty of 98·5*d.* per ton of coal imported through the Black Sea, 47*d.* through the Western frontier, and 23·5*d.* through the Baltic Sea, and by reducing the tariffs of railway shipping of Russian coal from the Don mines. The import of foreign coal and coke has thus been reduced as follows:—

Imports of	Coal Tons	Coke Tons	Imports of	Coal Tons	Coke Tons
1889	1,848,000	194,000	1892	1,410,900	226,500
1890	1,515,000	199,000	1893	1,682,000	285,300
1891	1,502,800	199,900	1894	1,736,000	276,000

During the last three years the annual consumption of fuel in the Moscow manufacturing region was about 1,000,000 tons of wood, 80,000 tons of English coal, 80,000 tons of Russian coal, and about 80,000 tons of naphtha refuse. The Caspian naphtha industry is also extending very rapidly, and new naphtha wells are now worked in Northern Caucasus (26,700 tons in 1890); its various products are also better utilised, as seen from the following figures:—

Year	Raw Naphtha Tons	Kerosine Oil Tons
1888	3,128,000	822,000
1889	3,405,000	986,000
(Baku alone) 1890	3,890,000	1,076,200
1891	4,301,000	—
1892	4,490,000	—
1893	5,135,830	—

The number of persons engaged in the mining and working of minerals was 420,000 in 1888, and the number of water and steam engines in the Empire respectively was 1,099 and 1,855, showing an aggregate of more than 100,000 horse-power.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The number of all kinds of manufactories, mines, and industrial establishments in European Russia (without Poland and Finland) was 62,801 in 1885, employing 994,787 workpeople, and producing a value of 1,121,040,270 roubles. The 20,381 manufactories of Poland employed 139,650 workmen, and produced a value of 185,822,200 roubles. Transcaucasia had in 1891 9,333 manufactories, mostly small, with 40,284 workmen, producing a value of 40,003,900 roubles, chiefly in silk; while the 6,496 manufactories of Finland yielded in 1890, 6,681,700*l*. Good layers of coal have been discovered, in 1895, near Kutno, Government of Warsaw.

According to another estimate, which takes no account of the mining industries, nor of those which pay excise duties (spirits, beer, sugar, and tobacco), the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each appeared as follows :—

	Numbers	People employed	Yearly Production	Average Production per Workman
			Roubles	Roubles
European Russia . .	19,507	982,700	1,348,500,000	1,372
Poland	4,172	150,400	228,300,000	1,518
Caucasia	1,473	22,200	34,100,000	1,536
Siberia	525	10,500	10,900,000	1,038
Turkestan	421	5,600	16,600,000	2,964
Total, 1894	26,198	1,171,300	1,638,400,000	1,399

The various branches of the above were as follows, according to somewhat different estimates, in the year 1891 :—

1891	Numbers	Production
		Roubles
Articles of food	11,786	392,738,000
Animal produce	3,485	55,311,000
Textiles	3,267	528,564,000
Stones and glass	446	14,025,000
Metals and Jewelry	1,484	154,120,000
Wood	1,203	31,069,000
Chemicals	1,115	34,395,000
Paper, &c.	369	24,318,000
Total, 1891	23,155	1,234,540,000

The growth of the cotton industry is best seen from the following :—

Years	Spinning	Weaving	Printing and Dyeing	Finishing	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1880	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1889	187,600,000	222,300,000	72,800,000	4,400,000	487,100,000

Of the people employed in 1894 there were 30,000 children, 266,000 women, and 875,000 men. The small manufactories having a yearly production of less than 1,000 roubles numbered in 1891 103,360.

In 1889 the textile industries of Russia and Poland had 3,799,416 spindles and 191,290 looms. All textile industries were represented by 2,979 factories, the yearly production of which attained 522,007,000 roubles (52,200,700*l.*). They were concentrated chiefly in the two governments of Moscow and Vladimir (yearly production 131,150,000 roubles, and more than one-half of the total cotton industry of Russia), Piotrkov in Poland (38,818,000 roubles), St. Petersburg (23,610,000 roubles), Kostroma and Esthonia (about 14,000,000 roubles each). The cotton industry proper is valued at 260,000,000 roubles per year.

The growth of the different industries for the last 12 years is thus represented by the Ministry of Finances :—

	1880-81.	1893.
Cast iron cwts.	8,810,000	22,830,000
Iron „	5,770,000	9,700,000
Steel „	6,030,000	9,610,000
Railway rails „	3,960,000	4,440,000
Manganese ore „	200,000	4,900,000
Coal „	64,770,000	148,360,000
Salt „	15,600,000	28,000,000
Naphtha „	6,900,000	108,700,000
Raw cotton, home grown . „	293,000	1,225,000
Cotton spindles	—	6,000,000 ¹
Sugar cwts.	5,030,000	11,470,000

¹ This high figure is obtained by reckoning upon a 12-hours day work, while many spindles in Russia run from 24 to 18 hours.

The raw iron, iron, and steel produced in Russia in 1894 is stated as follows (63 poods = 1 ton) :—

Region	No. of Works	Pig Iron	Iron	Steel
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Russian Iron Syndicate Works :				
North	6	820	36,310	101,600
Ural	86	450,125	227,390	19,320
Central	43	123,025	65,510	45,980
South	5	407,290	36,210	192,270
South-West	6	27,190	1,780	—
Poland	43	170,565	62,080	84,800
Crown Works :				
North	5	2,440	24,460 (?)	—
Ural	13	56,910	25	4,060
Poland	4	6,070	2,050	—
Cabinet Works, Siberia . .	2	2,940	1,480	5
Private Works, „	2	4,670	2,740	25
Private Works, Finland . .	42	20,190	9,290	1,780
Total	257	1,272,235	469,245	449,840

The quantity of naphtha (refined and other) conveyed across Batoum, in 1894, was 816,000 tons, of which 124,000 tons was carried into Russia, and the remainder sent abroad.

The production of spirit in 1893-4 was 80,319,976 gallons of pure alcohol. There were 1,894 distilleries in 1893. There were (1893) 1,233 beer breweries and 528 meathe breweries. The former produced 87,282,100 gallons, while the production of the latter is quite insignificant.

According to a new law (1894), the Crown undertakes itself the retail selling of spirits in five eastern provinces. It is also intended to introduce the same system in twenty-six western provinces.

There were 226 sugar works in Russia and Poland (one in Siberia). Their operation in 1893-94 is seen from the following:—Acres under beetroot, 859,829 ; sugar obtained, 562,324 tons in 1892-93 ; out of the stocks at hand in 1894, 101,300 tons can be exported to Europe and 21,000 tons to Asia, leaving 400,000 tons for home consumption.

Only $\frac{1}{10}$ part of all corn exported from Russia during the last 4 years was exported in the shape of flour. There were in Russia and Poland in 1889 5,000 flour mills, each yielding more than 670 cwt. of flour per year. Out of them, 979 steam mills, producing 1,076,000 tons of flour, and 4,020 water mills, 1,209,000 tons. Most of the latter have steam motors in reserve. Out of the above, 497 mills (1,000,000 tons) used rollers for grinding.

Commerce.

The following table gives the average yearly imports and exports of Russia for 1871-90, and for each of the years 1891 to 1893, in her trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland):—

Years	Exports	Imports
	Paper roubles	Paper roubles
1871-75	374,900,000	456,200,000
1876-80	534,600,000	520,200,000
1881-85	578,600,000	528,500,000
1886-90	675,200,000	415,100,000
1891	721,600,000	379,300,000
1892	489,409,718	403,879,940
1893	613,732,409	463,546,017

The chief trade of the Empire is carried on through its European frontier, as seen from the following table in thousands of roubles. But the European frontier does not include the Caucasus, so that the rapidly increasing exports of grain, and especially of naphtha, from the ports of the Caucasus appear in the exports from the Asiatic frontier, although both are exported to Europe. On the other side, the arrivals of tea from China to Odessa or St. Petersburg appear in the imports to the European frontier.

Exports	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Through European frontier	610,450	627,300	399,639	520,392	596,094
„ Asiatic „	77,872	77,241	68,672	74,812	73,077
Trade with Finland .	16,715	16,396	21,099	18,528	15,303
Total . . .	705,037	720,937	489,410	613,732	684,474
Imports					
From European frontier .	361,402	326,297	346,475	395,091	488,443
„ Asiatic „	41,281	39,456	45,456	52,618	52,249
Trade with Finland .	13,386	12,793	11,949	15,836	18,879
Total . . .	416,069	378,546	403,880	463,546	559,572

In Russia the Custom House agents fix the values of imports and exports, either on the basis of declarations of interested parties and documents in support of them or by reference to experts when the declarations are untrustworthy and erroneous. They are assisted also by price lists. The values of exports are determined at the point of shipment exclusive of cost of transport, insurance, &c. The quantities of goods imported are determined by weighing or other effective means, as are also the quantities of goods exported—when subject to export duty. The declarations of shipping are sufficient in the case of exports duty free. The gross weight is always recorded except in those cases for which the Customs regulations have provided official tares. The Customs officials never require the true country of origin or of destination. They register the port where the bill of lading is dated, for imports—and proceed similarly in the case of exports.

Since the year 1893, the exports to and from Europe, are given by the Ministry of Finance *inclusive* the exports from and the imports to the Black Sea frontier of Caucasus, as well as the trade with Finland. For the sake of comparison the foreign trade in 1892 is also given, including the trade on the Black Sea and Finnish frontiers.

The following tables, giving the value of exports and imports, in thousands of paper roubles, to and from Europe (European frontier, exclusive of Caucasus) for the last thirteen years, will better show the character of the foreign trade of Russia :—

Exports	1882-86	1887-89	1890-92	1893 ¹	1894 ¹
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	323,623	400,493	300,226	332,390	428,400
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	190,254	222,274	212,688	226,169	201,700
Animals	14,787	12,597	13,938	12,777	12,200
Manufactured goods . . .	8,031	17,843	18,946	23,352	22,000
Total	536,695	661,206	545,798	594,688	664,300

¹ Including trade on Black Sea frontier of Caucasus and with Finland.

Imports	1882-86	1887-89	1890-92	1893 ¹	1894 ¹
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	108,711	52,952	55,735	72,985	66,200
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	254,646	230,246	219,586	259,030	314,500
Animals	435	535	342	1,338	2,700
Manufactured goods . .	92,564	64,007	69,061	88,603	131,800
Total	456,356	347,740	344,724	421,956	515,200

In the exports are included those to Russian Manchuria, amounting, in 1894, to 15,860,000 roubles.

To render these figures comparable with one another, the value of the same exports and imports for the same years, but *in gold*, is given in the subjoined table:—

Exports (in gold)	1882-86	1887-89	1890-92	1893 ¹	1894 ¹
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	202,320	245,030	213,293	217,000	287,300
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	118,887	134,300	149,459	147,700	135,200
Animals	9,247	7,600	9,728	8,300	8,200
Manufactured goods . .	5,002	10,830	13,262	15,300	14,700 ²
Total	335,456	397,760	385,742	388,300	445,400

Imports (in gold)	1882-86	1887-89	1890-92	1893 ¹	1894 ¹
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	67,885	31,800	38,356	47,700	44,400
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	159,085	138,400	153,699	169,100	210,800
Animals	272	330	237	900	1,800
Manufactured goods . .	56,940	38,670	48,260	57,800	88,400
Total	284,182	209,200	240,522	275,500	345,400

¹ Including trade on Black Sea frontier of Caucasus and trade with Finland.

² 12,522,000 to Vladivostok.

The total foreign trade, through all the frontiers, appears as follows :—

Exports and imports from and to the Empire (in thousands of paper roubles).

	1892		1893		1894	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
European frontier, exclusive of Caucasus	899,639	346,475	520,392	395,091	596,094	488,443
Trade with Finland	21,098	11,948	18,528	15,836	15,303	18,879
Asiatic frontier, inclusive of Caucasus	68,672	45,456	74,812	52,618	73,077	52,249
Total	489,410	403,880	613,732	463,546	684,474	559,572
(Caucasus)	(50,439)	(8,844)	(55,749)	(11,029)	(52,849)	(7,914)

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe, 58·7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1889.

The official figures of grain exports being now given in units of weight the exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in 1894, as well as during the two preceding years are given in the subjoined table :—

	1892.	1893	1894
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	26,297,180	50,351,000	65,966,000
Rye	3,890,600	10,378,000	26,307,000
Barley	14,176,000	35,854,000	49,328,000
Oats	6,619,500	18,315,000	30,436,000
Maize	6,958,380	5,137,000	18,783,000
Peas	808,420	1,368,000	2,756,000
Various groats	113,040	370,000	1,610,000
Flour	2,168,400	2,382,000	2,609,000
Other grain products	2,302,780	5,841,000	8,222,000
Total	63,334,300	129,996,400	205,998,000

The export of naphtha for the last five years (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Raw Naphtha	Oils for Lighting	Oils for Greasing	Waste	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1890	134,000	12,713,000	1,472,000	929,000	15,248,000
1891	166,000	14,414,700	1,631,500	986,600	17,198,300
1892	5,480	15,190,000	1,982,400	795,000	17,972,880
1893	28,400	16,034,000	2,042,000	1,030,000	19,134,400
1894	33,800	15,998,000	2,092,000	1,064,000	17,062,000

The export of eggs (chiefly to Germany, France, and Austria) is acquiring every year a greater importance, as seen from the following figures of exports for the last five years :—

Year	No. of Eggs	Value		
		Roubles	Preserved Eggs in Tins	
			Cwt.	Roubles
1890	755,000,000	12,358,000	27,800	361,000
1891	833,100,000	12,662,000	20,640	255,000
1892	739,229,560	12,217,614	12,556	164,770
1893	724,000,000	13,469,000	22,890	309,000
1894	955,000,000	15,485,000	23,860	381,000

The export of horses attained 37,100 horses and ponies in 1894.

The following table shows the relative importance of the chief exports from European Russia and North Caucasia during the last three years :—

Exports	1892	1893	1894
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Corn, flour, sarrazin, &c.	164,158,508	294,751,000	380,462,000
Fish and caviare	4,021,373	4,112,000	3,895,000
Butter and eggs	15,571,737	17,289,000	19,303,000
Alcohol and gin	1,653,900	2,674,000	3,176,000
Various articles of food	13,842,841	13,566,000	21,601,000
Articles of food	199,248,359	332,390,000	428,437,000
Timber and wooden goods	49,018,000	40,406,000	39,161,000
Raw metals (platinum, merc.)	2,464,000	1,422,000	1,232,000
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed and grass seeds	23,071,000	27,816,000	31,071,000
Flax	56,114,000	63,827,000	47,518,000
Hemp	15,203,000	12,746,000	14,854,000
Tallow	717,000	777,000	453,000
Bristle, hair, and feather	10,365,000	9,334,000	7,865,000
Wool	11,830,000	6,428,000	5,904,000
Furs	4,431,000	5,138,000	3,502,000
Naphtha and naphtha oils, &c.	26,812,000	22,381,000	19,441,000
Various	33,566,000	35,894,000	30,664,000
Raw and half-manufactured goods	232,599,000	226,169,000	201,665,000

¹ Including exports to Finland.

The principal imports into European Russia and North Caucasia are shown in the following table :—

Imports	1892	1893	1894
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
Rice	763,000	601,000 ²	723,000 ²
Other grain and flour	947,000	1,141,000	447,000
Fruits and vegetables	5,589,000	4,608,000	4,778,000
Fish	11,648,000	10,267,000	10,178,000
Tea	14,031,000	17,691,000 ¹	16,913,000 ¹
Coffee	6,209,000	6,670,000	5,851,000
Tobacco	2,558,000	2,275,000	2,256,000
Wines	8,410,000	7,922,000	8,145,000
Raw cotton	84,600,000	64,067,000	88,655,000
Cotton yarn and wadding	3,954,000	4,416,000	4,284,000
Wool, raw and yarn	8,669,000	28,880,000	31,456,000
Silk, raw and yarn	11,571,000	12,347,000	13,286,000
Leather	5,668,000	6,579,000	13,686,000
India rubber	5,613,000	6,911,000	8,161,000
Colours	12,964,000	12,592,000	15,142,000
Chemicals	13,295,000	12,750,000	5,023,000
Coal and coke	12,054,000	14,265,000	15,645,000
Raw metals	33,817,000	—	36,737,000
<i>Manufactured goods :—</i>			
Cotton Goods	2,307,000	2,267,000	2,488,000
Other textile goods	5,280,000	4,054,000	8,029,000
Metal goods	12,316,000	16,608,000	25,231,000
Machinery	24,752,000	28,023,000	46,253,000

¹ Moreover, 22,260,200 roubles' worth through Asia (19,199,000 in 1893).

² Moreover, 2,599,000 roubles' worth from Persia in 1893, and 2,104,000 in 1894.

The chief exports and imports by the frontier of Asia (inclusive of Caucasasia) were in 1893 :—

Exports, 1893		Imports, 1893	
	1,000 roubles		1,000 roubles
Cereals	24,475	Tea	19,196
Naphtha, &c.	18,501	Fruits, dry	4,137
Cottons	6,531	Rice	2,603
Sugar	5,824	Raw cotton	3,815
Oil seeds	5,340	Raw wool	1,260
Manganese ore	3,114	Animals	1,189
Woollens	1,150	Cottons	1,321
Silk	1,080	Silks	1,414
Metallic goods	476	Various	17,683
Various	8,042		
Total	74,813	Total	52,618
Gold	7,254	Gold	4,977

The total exports and imports of gold, silver, and bullion, not included in

the above, imported and exported to and from European Russia and the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, are as follows, in gold roubles :—

Years	Exports	Imports
1890	20,928,000	23,127,000
1891	194,000	80,821,000
1892	177,000	111,555,000
1893	64,000	28,745,000
1894	37,446,000	130,396,000

The amount of customs duties levied in the Empire, chiefly in gold and partly in paper roubles, appears as follows, the year 1894 having yielded the highest customs revenue on record :—

—	Roubles		—	Roubles	
	Gold	Paper		Gold	Paper
1889	80,239,219	1,644,009	1892	82,420,750	697,023
1890	82,690,494	1,373,089	1893	97,175,007	3,323,070
1891	79,265,268	1,619,156	1894	114,461,845	3,861,909

The following table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to, the countries named, through the European and Asiatic frontier, including the trade with Finland, in thousands of roubles :—

—	1892		1893	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	101,653	138,239	101,180	132,580
United Kingdom	101,178	118,524	118,420	155,140
France	18,491	35,110	28,510	71,840
Austria-Hungary	15,200	24,073	22,860	34,560
Belgium	5,199	14,940	11,220	25,150
Netherlands	3,790	19,450	7,420	24,670
Turkey	9,675	15,910	8,310	16,790
Italy	9,226	19,635	11,610	30,650
Sweden and Norway	7,016	6,551	8,770	10,220
Denmark	1,614	4,841	2,060	9,640
Greece	1,030	6,812	990	7,250
Roumania	1,458	4,943	1,400	5,990
United States	35,780	2,535	31,480	2,710
China	27,886	4,782	33,110	4,020
Persia	12,359	9,340	13,940	11,840
Egypt	—	—	1,830	16,230
Other countries	52,325	63,625	30,200	35,800
Total	403,613	489,410	463,550	599,210
(Finland)	(11,948)	(21,098)	(15,840)	(18,530)
(East Siberia)	—	—	—	(14,520)
Transit Trade	18,454,000		20,452,460	

The steady increase of customs duties from 1869 to 1893 is seen from the following table, which gives the proportions between the customs duties levied and the values of the imports through the European frontier. The figures for articles of food appear still higher when the imports from Asia (tea) are taken into account :—

Years	Percentage of Custom Duties levied to the Declared Values of Imports		
	Articles of Food	Goods used for Industry	Manufactured Goods
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1869	31	5	9
1879	41	10	15
1890	70	19	28
1891	75	21	32
1892	79	23	29
1893	71	25	30
1894	61	24	32

The imports from Russia into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British home produce to Russia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, are shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Russia into U. K. . .	23,750,868	24,110,251	15,122,677	18,574,565	23,598,748
Exports to Russia from U. K. . .	5,751,601	5,407,402	5,357,018	6,372,236	6,884,480

The chief article of import from Russia into the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat, oats, and barley, as follows :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat . . .	7,481,537	6,433,804	1,470,425	3,095,501	4,284,862
Oats . . .	2,660,499	3,367,344	1,601,346	2,304,088	2,967,999
Barley . . .	2,154,380	2,029,399	1,167,314	2,854,088	3,508,840

Other articles of import into Great Britain from Russia in the year 1894 were flax, to the value of 1,690,786*l.*; wood and timber, 3,852,490*l.*; flax seed, rape, and linseed, 758,247*l.*; wool, 245,879*l.*; petroleum, 347,211*l.*; Minor articles of import into Great Britain are tallow and stearine, bristles, cordage and twine, oil-seed cake, and tar. The principal British exports to Russia in the year 1894 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,070,173*l.*; lead, 135,790*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 395,566*l.*; woollens, with worsteds and yarn, of the value of 287,905*l.*; coal, 957,773*l.*; machinery, 2,006,598*l.*; alkali, 72,280*l.*; fish, 191,099*l.*

The quantities of wheat and flour (in equivalent weight of wheat) imported from Russia into the United Kingdom in five years from both the

northern and southern ports of the Empire, were as follows:—1890, 19,661,558 cwts. ; 1891, 14,659,191 cwts. ; 1892, 4,364,973 cwts. ; 1893, 10,063,614 cwts. ; 1894, 16,822,271 cwts.

The exports from Russian Turkestan, via Bukhara and Khiva (Trans-caspian railway) attained, in 1893, 14,943,000 roubles, chiefly raw cotton (12,324,000 roubles); and the imports, 13,062,000 roubles, chiefly cottons (5,544,000 roubles); cotton yarn, 885,000 roubles; manufactured goods, metals, and sugar.

The chief Russian fair is that of Nijni Novgorod. The value of the goods brought to the fair in 1894 was about 15,281,000*l.*, being about 1,550,000*l.* above that of 1893. The sales amounted to 11,346,000*l.*, or about 565,000*l.* more than in 1893. Including orders for the fair of 1895 and banking operations, the transactions reached 35,843,000*l.* The principal articles sold were: cottons, 3,702,200*l.*; woollens, 479,500*l.*; flax goods, 278,800*l.*; wool, horsehair, &c., 219,900*l.*; furs, 589,800*l.*; leather and hides, 630,200*l.*; metals (unwrought), 1,133,800*l.*; metals (wrought), 213,500*l.*; drugs and chemicals, 204,700*l.*; tea, 1,412,000*l.*; sugar and groceries, 291,700*l.*; tobacco, 313,600*l.*; fish, 305,300*l.*; haberdashery, 153,900*l.*; glass-ware, &c., 106,200*l.*; liquors, 145,400*l.*; Chinese goods, 1,412,000*l.*; Persian goods, 107,800*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1894 the registered mercantile marine of Russia consisted of 242 steamers, of 211,664 tons gross, and 948 sailing vessels, of 280,538 tons net; total, 1,190 vessels, of 492,202 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were engaged in trading to foreign countries, and the remainder coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. A census made in 1894 has given 48 steamers in the Baltic Sea, 146 in the Black Sea, 144 in the Caspian, and 9 in the White Sea, while the grand total of marine sailing vessels is 2,870.

In 1894 the navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus appeared as follows for vessels above 20 tons.

—	Numbers	Tons	Of these under Russian Flag	
			Numbers	Tons
<i>Vessels entered:—</i>				
White Sea . . .	683	265,434	282	30,868
Baltic Sea . . .	5,578	3,343,128	734	255,256
Black and Azov Seas ¹	5,771	6,234,286	410	404,660
Total . . .	12,032	9,842,848	1,426	690,784
<i>Vessels cleared:—</i>				
White Sea . . .	667	262,632	269	29,374
Baltic Sea . . .	5,537	3,337,270	697	244,504
Black and Azov Seas ¹	5,772	6,189,036	396	400,288
Total . . .	11,926	9,788,938	1,362	674,166

¹ Including Black Sea coast of Caucasus.

The Caspian ports were entered in 1893 by 9,230 steamers and 5,747 sailing vessels; total, 5,970,000 tons. The ports of the Pacific (Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk) were visited by 149 steamers and 17 sailing vessels; total, 121,030 tons. In the coasting trade the ports of the White, the Baltic, and the Black Sea were entered by 32,136 vessels (10,634,000 tons) in 1893.

The total trade (imports and exports) of the chief ports of Russia (in millions of roubles) has been :—

—	1891	1892	1893
St. Petersburg	129	117	152
Odessa	162	112	131
Libau	56	43	53
Riga	65	59	72
Reval	52	40	30
Batum	35	34	34

The movements of passengers and emigrants in the empire has been :—

—	Entered Russia	Left Russia
1861-70	764,009	825,319
1871-75	728,104	772,692
1876-80	634,800	870,000
1881-85	862,700	923,300
1886-90	1,557,000	1,605,400
1891	2,648,100	2,508,400
1892	1,901,200	1,875,900
1893	2,034,574	2,087,591

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In 1893, 98,387 smaller vessels, and 146,766 rafts were unloaded at the river ports of European Russia and Poland, the value of merchandise thus transported exceeding 257,000,000 roubles, and its total weight, 190,500,000 tons. Plying on Russian rivers (exclusive of Finland and Caucasus) in 1891 were 1,824 steamers, 103,200 nominal horse-power, capable of receiving a load of 141,700 tons, and valued at 75,576,600 roubles (crews, 25,814 men). There were besides 20,125 vessels of various denominations, capable of carrying about 6,500,000 tons (cost, 38,327,000 roubles; crews, 90,356 men). An average of 72 steamers (3,395 horse-power) and 6,102 boats (1,880,000 tons) has been built during the years 1888-91. Of the latter, the greatest number is destroyed every year.

The river fleet of European Russia and Poland consisted in 1893 of 1,943 steamers, thus distributed in the different basins: Volga, 1,096; Neva and

lakes, 225 ; Dnieper, 236 ; Don, 146 ; Northern Dvina, 82 ; Western Dvina, 62 ; Vistula, 28 ; Dniester, 16 ; Lakes Pskov and Chudskoye, 13 ; Nyeman, 13 ; Narova, 5 ; Urals, Eastern Slope, 3.

In 1893 102 steamers navigated on the rivers of West Siberia, the traffic attaining an aggregate of 322,000 tons, and 66 steamers plied on the rivers of East Siberia.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

In 1893 Russia and Poland had 46,277 English miles of navigable rivers, and 499 miles of canals and 648 miles of canalized rivers. The traffic on the rivers of European Russia proper (exclusive of Poland, Finland, and Caucasus) was in tons :—

—	Total	Corn	Fuel Wood	Timber	Naphtha
1889	18,458,000	2,570,000	2,230,000	8,030,000	984,000
1890	16,659,000	2,227,000	3,510,000	7,816,000	714,000
1891	16,710,000	1,996,000	3,705,000	6,470,000	1,153,000
1892	16,480,000	1,482,000	3,282,000	7,011,000	1,378,000

Of the whole river traffic (including rafts) of European Russia, 67 per cent. falls upon the system of the Volga and the Neva—the remainder being : 28 per cent. on the Dnieper-Nyemen and Dvina system, 3 per cent. only on the Don, 1·4 per cent. on the Dniester, and 1·1 on the Narova.

II. RAILWAYS.

The activity of the Russian railways, exclusive of the Transcaspiian railway and those of Finland, is seen from the following table, which shows the length, gross receipts, working expenses, and net receipts, as also the number of passengers and amounts of goods carried for the last five years, according to the last figures published by the Ministry of Ways and Communications.

Years	E. miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Passengers	Goods carried
		Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Persons	Tons
1889	17,594	232,690,784	168,832,542	113,858,242	45,005,162	67,473,000
1890	18,059	284,530,638	171,774,282	112,756,356	46,505,000	67,381,000
1891	18,441	296,087,000	177,651,000	118,436,000	47,942,765	69,848,000
1892	18,441	301,709,000	194,032,000	107,676,000	49,353,000	72,311,100
1893	21,690	328,793,000	199,862,000	129,431,000	51,523,000	78,134,000

On September 1, 1895, Russia had the following length of railways, in English miles :—Opened in Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Caucasias : State railways, 13,506 ; private, 7,427 ; in Finland, 1,397 ; in Transcaspiian region and Turkestan, 890 ; total, 23,220. Building : in Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Caucasias, 7,844 ; in Finland, 166 ; in Turkestan, 96 ; total, 8,106.

During the year 1894 some of the chief railways were bought by the State—namely, the St. Petersburg to Warsaw and to Moscow lines, the Moscow-Nijni Novgorod, the Riga-Orel, the Sebastopol, and several other lines, representing a total of 2,891 E. miles. The South Western railways were bought in 1895.

The chief line in construction was the Trans-Siberian, 4,950 miles, which

it is proposed to complete in 1905, at the cost of about 150,000,000 roubles. On December 11, 1895, the first section from Tchelyabinsk (which is already connected by rail with Samara, *via* the ironworks Zlatoust and Mias) to Omsk, 493 miles, was ready, with the exception of the iron bridge across the Irtysh; the second section, Omsk to the Ob River, 384 miles, was nearly ready; and building was begun on the next three sections: Ob to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei, 476 miles (rails already laid on December 17, 1895), Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk, 672 miles, and Station Mysovaya on Lake Baikal to Sryetensk at the head of navigation on the Amur, 701 miles. At the Pacific end of the railway, the section from Vladivostok to Grafskaya, a village on the Usuri, 250 miles, was nearly ready, and building proceeded on the North Usuri section, from Grafskaya to Khalarovsk on the Amur, 225 miles; rails were laid on 53 miles of that section. The branch, Tchelyabinsk to Ekaterinburg, 150 miles, which will connect the main trunk with the Middle Urals line Perm-Ekaterinburg-Tyumeň, was in construction. A new great railway, from Perm to Vyatka and thence to Kotlas, on the Northern Dvina, at its junction with the Vychezda, in order to make Arkhangelsk the chief port of West Siberia, has been projected. It will have a length of 619 miles, and its cost is estimated at 35,000,000 roubles. A sum of 100,489,580 roubles has been subscribed for new railways in the budget estimate of 1896, out of which 84,763,580 for the Siberian railway and works connected with it, and 10,000,000 for local feeding branches.

Two other important lines were begun in 1895, one in Caucasia, to connect Tiflis with Kars (188 miles), and another in Central Asia. This last will connect the Samarcand terminus of the Transcaspian railway with Andijan in Ferganah, and have a branch to Tashkend, capital of Russian Turkestan. Length, 342 miles; estimated cost, 27,000,000 roubles. In construction in 1894 were: in Caucasia, a branch line from the main Vladikavkaz line to Petrovsk on the Caspian, and the Borjom tunnel; in European Russia, Düna-burg to Vitebsk; Kursk to Vorsnezh; Moscow to Kazaň; Tamboff to Kamyshin; and St. Petersburg to Sestroryetsk.

The number of passengers on Russian railways being small (from one-third to one-tenth of that on the railways of Western Europe), a zone-tariff for passengers was introduced in 1894, whereby the cost of travelling was so much reduced that the fare for a journey of 3,000 versts (1,989 miles) is now 16 roubles 80 copecks, instead of 43 roubles 13 copecks as formerly.

The rolling stock on January 1, 1894, was: 7,333 steam engines, 8,118 passengers' carriages, 159,587 goods carriages, and 256 post carriages. Moreover, on the Transcaspian railway, 110 locomotives and 1,080 carriages.

The capital spent for the construction of all the Russian railways (exclusive of Finland and Transcaspian) reached on January 1, 1894, 1,613,875,433 metallic roubles and 806,312,792 paper roubles, or about 2,420,188,225 metallic roubles (336,750,000%). On January 1, 1894, the share of the State in the private railways, constructed with the aid of the State (11,280 miles), was as follows:—

	Metallic roubles	Paper roubles
Shares guaranteed by the State	193,846,000	88,979,000
Obligations	297,934,000	195,874,000
Consolidated obligations taken by the State	993,569,000	170,595,000
Loans to railway companies	56,286,000	250,564,000
Total	1,541,635,000	705,812,000
= 2,006,000,000 metallic roubles.		

which sum represents 94 per cent. of the total cost of these railways. It appears considerably lower than in previous years, on account of several lines of railways having been bought by the State. The yearly guarantee upon this capital was 119,323,000 paper roubles.

The debts of the railways to the State (for guarantee, obligations, and loans) attained on January 1, 1893, 839,604,000 paper roubles.

In 1893 the sum paid by the State on account of guarantees was 6,497,578 roubles to private railways, and 8,736,223 roubles to State railways.

The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The State railways in 1893 gave a net revenue of 81,098,371 roubles, as against 32,107,026 roubles in 1891. But at the same time the payments of interest upon the capital borrowed for and purchase of the same lines attained 80,733,350, thus showing a net revenue of 365,021 roubles.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The following are the postal statistics for 1893 :—Number of offices, 6,805.

Sent out.	Interior.	International.
Letters and Postcards .	222,750,000	29,597,000
Letters with Money . .	15,225,000	526,000
Value, Roubles	3,820,402,000	82,326,500
Periodicals & Book Post	172,663,000	18,106,000

The length of State telegraph lines in Russia on January 1, 1894, was 75,818 English miles, and the length of wire 149,538 English miles; there were 2,133 stations. Of the total system, about nineteen-twentieths were the property of the State. The total number of telegrams carried in 1893 was 73,593,624. The length of the telephone lines attained 14,060 miles, and the number of telephone messages was 10,766,000 in 1894, as against 109,950 in 1891. The actual receipts and expenditure of the posts and telegraphs combined have been as follows :—

Years	Income	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles
1890	30,925,903	25,219,619
1891	— ¹	25,392,709
1892	34,017,622	25,769,010
1893	34,458,066	24,085,362
1894	35,609,919	26,144,108

¹ Posts only, 20,626,343.

Money and Credit.

The amount of money coined at the mint in 1891 was 6,446,668 roubles, as against 30,371,856 roubles in 1890. It included gold, 2,735,140 roubles; silver, 3,486,508 roubles; copper, 225,000 roubles. The amount of metallic money in circulation is not known. As to paper money, it amounted, on

January 1, 1894, to 1,196,281,634 roubles, covered by 361,505,032 roubles in gold, leaving thus uncovered 554,024,086 paper roubles.

1. *The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of a commercial bank. Its accounts, inclusive of those of its 99 branches, on December 13, 1895, were:—

A. Emission of paper currency:—

Liabilities—	Roubles
Paper, roubles in circulation	1,046,281,684
Do., temporary emissions	75,000,000
Assets—	
Metallic fund	375,000,000
Do., for temporary emissions	75,000,000
Debt of the Treasury for paper money.	671,281,634

B. Commercial operations:—

Total 1,121,281,634

Liabilities—	Roubles
Foundation capital	50,000,000
Reserve	3,000,000
Capital for building new house	471,294
Current accounts, private and State's	428,047,106
Unredeemable deposits	84,529,269
Interest bearing deposits	34,220,647
Interest due and various transferable sums	27,339,351
Transfers	82,099,000
Interest for the current year's operations	19,813,625
Profits of 1893	4,877,227
Profits and losses.	10,742,472

Total 745,138,951

Assets—

	Roubles
Cash: paper money	61,183,063
„ gold and silver	3,680,676
„ small coin	3,919,348
Difference on gold for guarantee of paper money	25,860,000
Sums at Bankers' abroad	22,122,502
Discounted bills	189,408,087
Paid on current accounts guaranteed by securities.	57,132,352
Loans under securities	130,885,457
Bonds, &c., belonging to the Bank	97,722,758
Accounts of the Branches of the Bank	96,534,272
Miscellaneous	56,700,436

Total 745,138,951

Deposited in trust 2,642,718,418

2. *The Savings Banks.*—On October 1, 1894, the number of savings banks (State and postal) was 3,180, the depositors numbered 1,597,412, and the deposits amounted to 329,432,360 roubles.

3. *State Banks for mortgage loans to the nobility*, on January 1, 1895, showed loans granted amounting to 441,713,300 roubles, the remaining debt being 350,769,858 roubles.

4. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants.*—Up to January 1, 1893, the bank had made 9,896 loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 268,499 householders. They bought 4,704,107 acres, valued at 82,729,146 roubles, of which 65,171,629 roubles were lent by the bank, and 17,557,517 roubles paid by the buyers. During the year 1893, 1,487 new loans for the sum of 5,175,814 roubles were granted.

On January 1, 1893, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 36 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:—

Land estates		Properties in towns	
Number of Mortgages	102,313	Number of Mortgages	44,059
Area in acres	125,057,220	Value in roubles	1,209,511,204
Loans, roubles	1,214,149,281	Loans, roubles	752,578,750
Unpaid, roubles	1,131,098,046	Unpaid, roubles	564,773,883

In 1893 there were 40 banking companies, 101 societies of mutual credit, and 242 municipal banks. Their aggregate assets and liabilities balanced at 1,086,476,000 roubles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 3s. 2·054*d.*, but in official calculations 6·40 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 10 and 5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6·544041 grammes ·916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5·998704 grammes of fine gold. Its value, in paper roubles, for the year 1896, has been settled at 7*r.* 72*c.*, and 15*r.* 45*c.* for the imperial. The new imperial weighs 12·902 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 11·6118 grammes of fine gold. Its value, in paper roubles, has been settled by the Ministry of Finance, for the year 1896, at 15 roubles for the imperial, and 7*r.* 50*c.* for the half-imperial. The ratio between gold and paper currency is thus established for the year 1896 at 1½:1.

The silver rouble weighs 20·7315 grammes ·86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19·9957 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 17·994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, inconvertible credit notes are legal tender. In circulation there is little else than paper money (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble notes), the average value being about 10 roubles to the pound sterling. In 1890 the value of a paper rouble was 27·09*d.* For budget purposes the official value in 1891 was 1·60 paper to 1 silver rouble, or 22·43*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>) | . | . | = 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·6629). |
| 1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>) | . | . | = 7 feet English. |
| 1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershok</i>) | . | . | = 28 inches. |
| 1 <i>Square verst</i> | . | . | = 0·43941 square mile. |

1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zlotniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)	= $\frac{9}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.).
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	{ = 36 lbs. English. = 0·32244 cwt.
63 <i>Poods</i>	
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	= 1 ton.
1 <i>Ship Last</i>	= about 2 tons (1·8900).
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shtoffs</i>)	= 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons (2·707).
1 <i>Tchetvert</i> (8 <i>tchetveriks</i>)	= 5·77 imperial bushels, or $\frac{7}{16}$ imperial quarter (0·72186).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His Excellency Privy Councillor Georges de Staal, accredited July 1, 1884.

Councillor of Embassy.—M. P. Lessar. *First Secretary*.—M. Kroupensky.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Prince Oukhtomsky.

Consul-General.—A. de Volborth.

Russia has also consular representatives at:—

Aberdeen, V.C.	Glasgow, V.C.	Cape Town, C.
Belfast, V.C.	Hull, V.C.	Gibraltar, C.
Bristol, V.C.	Leith, V.C.	Hong Kong, C.
Cardiff, V.C.	Liverpool, C.	Malta, C.
Cork, V.C.	Newcastle, V.C.	Melbourne, C.
Dublin, V.C.	Plymouth, V.C.	Singapore, V.C.
Dundee, V.C.	Southampton, V.C.	Sydney, C.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Sir N. R. O'Connor, K.C.B., C.M.G., appointed to St. Petersburg, October 24, 1895.

Secretary of Embassy.—William E. Goschen.

Military Attaché.—Major W. H. Waters, R.A.

Commercial Secretary.—Edward FitzGerald Law

Consul-General and Translator.—J. Michell.

There are also British Consular representatives at:—

Abo, V.C.	Helsingfors, V.C.	Revel, V.C.
Archangel, V.C.	Kertch, V.C.	Riga, C.
Batûm, C.	Moscow, V.C.	Sebastopol, V.C.
Berdiansk, V.C.	Nicolaieff, V.C.	Taganrog, C.
Björneborg, V.C.	Odessa, C.G.	Warsaw, C. G.
Eronstadt, V.C.	Poti, V.C.	

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been referred to on page 857 ; its area and population given on page 860 ; and its army on page 879. Of the total area 11·15 per cent. is under lakes. According to a law of August 14, 1890, the circulation of Russian paper roubles and silver money has been rendered obligatory. The penal code, elaborated by the Senate, which had to be promulgated on January 1, 1891, has been stopped by

the Russian Government till further notice. In 1891 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

The gradual increase of the population is seen from the following :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total
1830	76,489	1,295,588	1,372,077
1870	131,603	1,637,166	1,768,769
1880	173,401	1,887,381	2,060,782
1890 ¹	235,227	2,144,913	2,380,140
1891 ¹	244,798	2,167,337	2,412,135
1892 ¹	250,917	2,181,036	2,431,953

¹ December 31, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Of the total population there were at end of 1892 :—Lutherans, 2,384,710 ; Greek Orthodox and raskolniks, 45,826 ; Roman Catholics, 466, Methodists, 169 ; Baptists, 782.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are :—Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 66,734 ; Åbo, 32,184 ; Tammerfors, 22,169 ; Wiborg, 21,870 ; Uleåborg, 13,051 ; Björneborg, 10,468 ; Nikolaistad (Wasa), 10,952 ; Kuopio, 9,154.

The movement of the population in five years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1889	16,099	77,881	45,679	32,102
1890	16,885	77,860	46,479	31,405
1891	16,572	82,128	50,715	31,413
1892	14,825	76,433	57,486	18,947
1893	14,095	73,030	51,002	22,028

Immigration in 1893, 53,121. Emigration, 52,840.

In 1893 there were about 2,112,000 Finns, 332,000 Swedes, 6,700 Russians, 1,800 Germans, 1,140 Laps.

Instruction.

In 1894 Finland had 1 university, with 1,802 students (73 ladies) ; 1 polytechnic, 155 students ; 32 lyceums and progymnasiums (23 State), 5,390 pupils ; 20 real schools, 606 pupils ; 61 girls' schools, 4,612 pupils ; 1,032 higher primary schools, with 67,405 pupils ; 4 normal schools, with 475 pupils. There are besides 7 navigation schools, with 141 pupils ; 8 commercial schools, with 230 male and 187 female pupils ; 43 evening and Sunday professional schools, with 1,178 pupils ; 2 agricultural institutes, 12 agricultural and 19 dairy schools, with 385 male and 196 female pupils ; 5 trade schools, with 320 pupils. Out of 470,382 children of school age (from 7 to 16 years old), only 21,523 received no education.

There were, in 1894, 68 Swedish and 86 Finnish newspapers and reviews published.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1892 supported by the towns and the village communities was 96,604 (4·0 per cent. of the population) ; and the total cost was 3,438,898 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1892, was 1,699 men and 617 women, while the number of sentences pronounced for crimes in 1892 was 2,712, and for minor offences 14,736.

Finance.

The estimated receipts for 1895 were 67,635,174 marks (4,385,618 marks being left from previous budgets, and 17,550,000 marks being the amount of an external loan), and expenditure the same (13,923,462 marks being left for the next year). Of the revenue, 5,807,620 marks came from direct taxes ; 22,360,000 marks indirect taxes. The chief items of expenditure are military affairs, 6,809,371 marks ; civil administration, 8,848,069 marks ; worship and education, 6,921,980 ; public debt, 8,722,160.

The public debt on January 1, 1895, amounted to 73,180,430 marks, as against 85,130,944 marks on January 1, 1890 ; of which 2,585,000 marks internal.

Industry.

The land was divided in 1892 among 114,740 owners (345 nobles, 2,218 Burger, 111,557 peasants, and 297 foreigners in 1888), and the landed property was distributed as follows :—Less than 12½ acres, 24,725 persons (as against 42,592 in 1885) ; from 12½ to 62½ acres, 48,958 persons, from 62½ to 250 acres, 27,646 persons ; more than 250 acres, 13,411 persons. Small farmers, 69,739.

The crop of 1892 was in hectolitres :—Wheat, 39,820 ; rye, 3,242,685 ; barley, 1,470,478 ; oats, 4,582,739 ; sarrazin, 8,188 ; peas, 66,650 ; potatoes, 3,801,156 ; flax, 1,830 tons ; hemp, 683 tons.

Of domestic animals Finland had :—Horses, 261,333 ; horned cattle, 1,008,572 ; sheep, 995,551 ; swine, 176,135 ; reindeer, 106,290 ; goats, 14,856 ; poultry, 310,773.

The crown forests cover 14,166,244 hectares. Their maintenance cost 636,016 francs, and the income derived from them was 2,098,652 francs. In 1892 there were 176 saw mills with water motors, and 200 steam mills, as against 117 in 1888. They give occupation to 10,420 workers, and their aggregate production was 1,437,611 cubic metres of timber, as against 3,003,354 cubic metres in 1889.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for seven years, was :—

Years	Ore	Pig-iron	Iron
1886	27,716	18,052	17,056
1887	30,531	20,711	15,436
1888	34,859	19,685	11,707
1889	48,693	15,060	12,227
1890	59,435	23,749	16,948
1891	58,692	23,072	19,780
1892	58,210	24,167	19,710

Finland had in 1892, 6,963 large and small manufactures, employing an aggregate of 58,946 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 169,191,419 marks (6,767,657*l.*). The chief were :—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	1,043	10,750	24,955,631
Textiles	50	6,258	18,954,303
Wood and bone industries .	681	12,765	38,401,933
Distilleries and breweries .	130	1,911	8,556,975
Paper	132	3,885	12,570,888
Leather	717	2,368	9,904,044
Chemicals	217	2,148	4,337,511

The total amount of steam engines attained 764 ; horse-power, 15,643.

Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs) :—

—	1892		1893		1894	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	60,602	32,685	50,100	40,100	47,600	43,600
Sweden and Norway	9,980	4,938	8,700	5,400	9,700	5,000
Denmark	3,985	11,546	5,600	14,300	3,900	18,800
Germany	42,421	8,054	36,100	7,800	49,000	9,000
Great Britain	17,184	20,950	14,300	25,400	17,100	32,800
Spain	1,796	5,476	1,400	4,800	2,000	11,500
France	2,115	3,957	2,100	9,300	9,400	15,300
Various	3,568	5,877	7,900	7,700		
Total	145,651	93,683	126,200	114,800	138,700	136,000

The chief items of export are : timber (61,300,000 marks in 1894, as against 28,699,000 in 1887), butter (24,30 ,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (11,900,000), iron and iron goods (3,200,000), cottons (2,800,000), leather, hides, tar, and pitch.

The chief imports were :—Cereals (34,300,000 marks), coffee and sugar (18,400,000), iron and hardware (5,800,000), cotton and other tissues (8,600,000), raw cotton (5,600,000), machinery (4,900,000), chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colours, and oils.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Finland in 1894 was as follows :—

1894	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish	6,042	731,446	6,059	726,104
Russian	560	70,644	542	67,432
Foreign	1,887	845,198	1,881	843,336
Total	8,489	1,647,288	8,482	1,636,872

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1894, 1,858 sailing vessels of 232,889 tons, and 417 steamers, 9,492 horse-power, 27,616 tons ; total, 2,275 vessels of 260,505 tons.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels passing through the canals of Finland every year is from 15,000 to 20,545 in 1893, and the net revenue from the canals varies from 230,000 to 600,000 marks every year (254,018 in 1893).

At the end of 1895 there were 1,412 miles of railways, all but 20 miles belonging to the State. The traffic in 1893 was 2,555,506 passengers and 1,077,213 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1893 was 167,631,759 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1893 was 13,404,259 marks, and the total expenditure 9,112,665 marks.

Finland had 593 post-offices in 1893, and revenue and expenses were respectively 1,900,000 and 1,833,120 marks ; united letters and post-cards, 9,372,426 ; parcels, &c. 1,560,766 ; journals, 8,530,400.

The 149 savings-bank had on December 31, 1892, 78,966 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 39,818,642 marks.

Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d. The standard is gold, and the markka, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-markka pieces. They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the markka.

Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼-markka pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-penni pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold or silver.

The unit of linear measure is the foot, which is = 0·2969 metre, or very nearly equal to the English foot. 1 *verst* (3,600 Finn. feet) = nearly ⅔ of a statute mile ; 1 *tunnland* (56,000 square Finn. feet) = nearly 1½ acre (0·49364 hectare) ; 1 *tunna* (63 *kannor*) = nearly 4½ bushels (1·6488 hectolitre ; 1 *skålpund* = $\frac{94}{100}$ of Eng. lb. (425·01 grammes) ; 1 *centner* (100 *skålpund* = 5 *lispund*) = $\frac{42}{100}$ of Eng. ton (45·501 kilogrammes). Metric measures are now in general use.

RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia :—

BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° and 37°, and between E. longitude 62° and 72°, bounded on the north by the Russian province of Turkestan, on the east by the Pamir, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Kara Kum desert

The reigning sovereign is the Ameer Sayid Abdul Ahad, fourth son of the late Ameer, by a slave girl; born about 1860, educated in Russia, succeeded his father in 1885.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the last century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Ameers of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826–27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60; Muzaffer-ed-din, 1860–85.

Area about 92,000 square miles, population about 2,500,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, 100,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Sabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The Ameer has 20,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. The yearly produce of cotton is said to be about 32,000 tons, of silk 967 tons. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The following figures show the trade of Bokhara in 1887 :—

Imports.—From Russia, 10,600,000 roubles; from Persia, 5,475,000 roubles; from Afghanistan and India, 600,000 roubles; total imports, 16,675,000 roubles.

Exports.—To Russia, 12,500,000 roubles; to Persia 2,120,000; to Afghanistan and India, 420,000 roubles; total exports, 15,040,000 roubles.

In 1890 the exports, Russian and native, from Bokhara to Afghanistan, are said to have been 3,944,568 roubles; the imports (largely Anglo-Indian) from Bokhara to Afghanistan 4,884,270 roubles.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. The exports of cotton in 1888 were 122,000 bales. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods,

which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Samarkand; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katti Kurghan being about 186 miles.

There is a telegraph line from Samarkand to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5*d*.

Russian Political Resident, W. J. Ignatieff.

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KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 41°, and E. longitude 58° and 61° 50'. Extreme length 200 miles; extreme breadth 140 miles; bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Syed Mahomed Rahim Khan succeeded his father in 1865 as reigning sovereign; born about 1845.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Czar's supremacy. In 1872 on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l*. was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806–25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825–42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842–45; Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1845–55; Abdulla Khan, 1855–56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856–65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 22,320 square miles; population estimated at 700,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000–5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The annual production of silk is said to be about 48 tons; of cotton, about 8,064 tons.

The exports of cotton in 1888 were 57,000 bales.

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SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1853 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1864, and modified in 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 70 Deputies, 42 of whom are proprietors. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—General Rafael Antonio *Gutierrez*, proclaimed April 29, 1894.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior and Government; Finance, Fomento, and Beneficence.

The army numbers 4,000 men, and the militia 18,000. There is one custom-house cruiser.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of January 1, 1886, was 651,130 (318,329 males and 332,801 females), giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. An official estimate for the end of 1894 makes the population 803,534. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 20,000 whites or descendants of Europeans. The capital is San Salvador, with 25,000 inhabitants. The city in 1854 was overwhelmed by volcanic disturbances, and most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital suffered similarly in 1873, and again in 1879.

Instruction and Justice.

Education is free and obligatory. In 1893 there were in Salvador 585 primary schools, with 29,427 pupils; 18 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 1,200 pupils; and a national university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, natural sciences, and engineering, attended by 180 students.

In the capital is a national library and museum, and in the Republic 13 newspapers are published.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, by several subordinate courts, and by local justices.

Finance.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	4,151,457	7,454,418	6,895,703	7,133,000	8,818,000
Expenditure . . .	5,442,315	7,447,823	6,784,529	7,153,000	8,569,000

The revenue is derived mostly from customs duties (4,004,000 dollars in 1894) and excise. The expenditure for 1894 included :—Army, 2,675,000 dollars ; finance, 3,378,000 dollars ; interior, 1,138,000 dollars.

In March, 1895, the internal debt was put at 11,000,000 dollars, and the external debt at 254,000*l.* sterling.

Production and Commerce.

The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is :—Coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180.

The imports and exports have been as follows for five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	2,405,202	3,200,094	2,320,941	1,853,996	2,171,000
Exports . . .	7,578,734	7,072,578	6,838,259	7,511,068	6,611,000

To the imports in 1893 Great Britain contributed 502,000 dollars ; the United States, 604,000 dollars ; France, 265,000 dollars ; Germany, 227,000 dollars. Of the exports, 1,935,000 dollars went to the United States ; 1,295,000 dollars to Great Britain ; 1,561,000 dollars to France ; 1,589,000 dollars to Germany. The principal exports in 1894 were :—Coffee, 5,035,000 dollars ; indigo, 1,220,000 dollars ; tobacco, 100,000 dollars.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Salvador (according to the Board of Trade Returns) in three years was :—

—	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Salvador	186,454	240,336	166,674
Exports of British produce to Salvador	270,207	162,992	278,265

In 1894 the imports into the United Kingdom from Salvador included :—Coffee, 117,162*l.* ; dye-stuffs, 47,422*l.*. Among the exports to Salvador were :—Cottons, 195,296*l.* ; cotton yarn, 10,427*l.* ; iron, 15,220*l.* ; woollens, 13,194*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1894, 234 vessels entered at the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with the inland towns of Santa Anna and Ateos with San Tecla ; total length, 62 miles. Other railways are being constructed. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. Salvador joined the postal union in 1879. In 1893 there were 73 principal receiving offices, and 2,114,785 letters and packets were transmitted. In 1893 there were in Salvador 138 telegraph stations and 1,802 miles of telegraph line. There were 678,093 messages transmitted. There are 18 telephone offices and 597 miles of telephone line.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*, approximate value 4s., real value 6½ dollars=1l.

The gold coins of England, Germany, the Latin Union, Spain, several South American Republics, and Mexico, by decree, are received at par; those of the United States generally at 5 per cent. premium. The Central American Mint (Limited), established August, 1892, had issued up to March, 1893, 10,000 dollars in gold coinage, and 70,585 dollars in silver. In July, 1893, the company contracted to coin in silver 1,000,000 dollars a year for 5 years in "colones" and half "colones" .900 fine, and smaller pieces .835 fine. A law passed September 30, 1892, adopting the gold standard, and requiring taxes to be paid in gold or its equivalent, is still in abeyance.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Libra</i> . . .	= 1.014 lb. av.	|	<i>Arroba</i> . . .	= 25.35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i> . . .	= 101.40 lbs. av.	|	<i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ bushel.

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General and Agent.—L. Alexander Campbell.

There are consular agents at London, Falmouth, Southampton, Manchester, Nottingham, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Audley C. Gosling.

Consul.—

Vice-Consul at San Miguel.

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SAMOA.

Reigning King.—Malietao Laupepa, restored November 9, 1889.

Group of 14 volcanic islands in the South Pacific (about 14° S. and 172° W.), the chief of which are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. At a Samoan conference at Berlin in 1889, at which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were represented, an Act was signed (June 14) guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands in which the citizens of the three signatory Powers have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. The three Powers recognise the independence of the Samoan Government, and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king, and choose the form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court is established, consisting of one judge, who is styled Chief Justice of Samoa. To this Court are referred (1) all civil suits concerning real property situated in Samoa; (2) all civil suits of any kind between natives and foreigners, or between foreigners of different nationalities; (3) all crimes and offences committed by natives against foreigners, or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction. All future alienation of lands is prohibited, with certain specified exceptions. A local administration is provided for the municipal district of Apia.

Apia in the island of Upolu is the capital and centre of government.

Area, 1,701 square miles; population, about 34,000, of which 16,600 in Upolu, 12,500 in Savaii, 3,750 in Tutuila. The natives are Polynesians. There were in 1895, 203 British subjects, about 120 Germans, 26 Americans, 26 French, 25 of other nationalities. The natives are all Christians (Protestant and Roman Catholic), and schools are attached to the churches. In 1894 the commission appointed to investigate titles to land alleged to have been purchased from the natives completed its labours. The area claimed exceeded the area of the Samoan group by more than 700,000 acres. The commission confirmed to Germans about 75,000 acres, to British 36,000, and to Americans 21,000. Revenue from taxes and customs duties in 1894 7,076*l*. The taxes were all contributed by the white residents, no attempt being made to collect the native capitation tax of 4*s*. per head. The trade is in the hands of German and British firms, and British trade is increasing. Imports, 1893, 68,250*l*.; 1894, 90,278*l*. (76,522*l*. from Great Britain and Colonies); exports, 1893, 46,321*l*.; 1894, 63,295*l*. Chief imports, haberdashery, kerosene, lumber, galvanised roofing, tinned provisions, and salt beef; only export, copra: 1893, 4,998 tons; 1894, 6,536 tons. During 1892 many acres were planted with cacao, with a view to export. In 1894, 64 vessels of 74,316 tons (22 of 33,918 tons American, and 29 of 32,999 tons British), excluding men-of-war and coasting vessels, entered the port of Apia. The mail steamers between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco call at Apia each way every four weeks, and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand send two steamers monthly, one from Sydney and one from Auckland. New Zealand is reached in five days, Sydney in eight.

The Berlin Treaty made the American coinage the standard of exchange in Samoa, but English gold and silver are almost exclusively in circulation at the rate of 4*s*. to the dollar.

Consul.—T. B. Cusack-Smith.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1887. By the terms of the Constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of 22 deputies. The members are chosen by direct popular vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President chosen by an electoral college for the term of four years. * During the past few years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country has been going on prosperously, and become comparatively quiet.

President of the Republic.—General Ulisses Heureaux, elected 1886.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President. The Ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Each province and district is administered by a governor appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area and Population.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1888 officially estimated at 610,000 inhabitants, or about 34 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into six provinces and five maritime districts. The population, unlike that of the neighbouring Haiti, is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish inhabitants and the aborigines, of mulattoes and of negroes, the latter being less in number; the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken. The capital of Santo Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, has (1892) 14,150 inhabitants; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 10,000 inhabitants.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted under certain restrictions. There are 54 parishes.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. On December 31, 1884, when the last school census was taken, there were 201 municipal schools for primary instruction, with 7,708 pupils. It is estimated that there are now 300 schools with about 10,000 pupils.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns; and in the Republic there are published about 40 newspapers.

Justice.

The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 4 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (*ministro fiscal*) appointed by the executive—all these appointments being only for the presidential period. The territory of the Republic is divided into 11 judicial districts, each having its own tribunal or court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (*alcalde*), a secretary and bailiff (*alguacil*).

Finance.

For 1893 the customs revenue was : import duties, 1,735,854 dollars ; export duties, 402,025 dollars ; total 2,137,879 dollars. For 1894, import duties, 2,311,680 dollars ; export duties, 362,760 dollars ; total, 2,674,446 dollars. The additional revenues, from stamped paper, post office, &c., were, for 1893, 62,683 dollars ; for 1894, 82,107 dollars. These revenues are appropriated to the national bank. In 1893 the debt of the Republic consisted of the six per cent. conversion loan of 1888, 751,000*l.*, and the railway loan, also at six per cent., of 1890, 571,000*l.* In 1894 a four and a half per cent. consolidated gold debt for 2,035,000*l.* was created, of which 1,610,000*l.* is intended to be applied to the conversion of the loans of 1888 and 1890, with arrears of interest, and the balance, 425,000*l.*, to railway construction. The loan is guaranteed by the customs dues and by a first mortgage on the Central Dominican Railway. The collection of the customs dues is vested in a *Régie*, controlled by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York.

Defence.

There is a small army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. There are also reserve corps, and universal liability to serve in case of foreign war.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles is cultivable. Tobacco culture is declining, while the production of coffee and cocoa as well as of cane-sugar is on the increase ; some attention has recently been given to cattle-raising and dairy produce ; the principal industries are connected with agriculture and forestry. Large sugar plantations and factories are in full work in the south and west of the Republic. Iron, gold, copper, coal, salt, and other minerals are found, but there is no mining industry.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are logwood, mahogany, coffee, fustic, sugar, rum, tobacco, cocoa, and honey.

In 1893 the imports into the Republic were valued at 2,846,924 Mexican dollars; exports, 5,656,276 dollars; in 1894, imports, 2,896,653 dollars; exports, 5,383,430 dollars.

In 1894 the imports at the city of Santo Domingo amounted to 1,287,807 Mexican dollars. The exports from the town of San Domingo and other ports (exclusive of Puerto Plata) amounted to 1,059,030 Mexican dollars. The chief articles of export and the quantities in 1894 were:—Coffee, 860,000 lbs.; cocoa, 426,000 lbs.; sugar, 20,000,000 lbs.; logwood, 512,000 lbs.; lignum vitæ, 2,860,000 lbs. The imports consist of cotton goods, hardware, earthenware, breadstuffs, &c.

From Puerto Plata in 1892 the total value of exports was 104,777*l.*; and of imports, 80,465*l.*

In 1893 the total imports from Santo Domingo into the United States amounted to 2,396,315 dollars, and exports to Santo Domingo from the United States to 1,143,479 dollars, according to United States trade reports.

In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893 192 vessels, of 102,532 tons (24, of 10,511 tons, British), entered, and 191 of 102,254 tons cleared, the port of Santo Domingo; in 1894, 187 vessels entered. In 1892 129 vessels, of 147,347 tons, entered and cleared at the port of Puerto Plata.

The interior is not well supplied with roads. A railway is completed between Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná and La Vega (62 miles), and is being carried on to Santiago, and another line is contemplated between Barahona and the salt mountain of 'Cerro de Sal.'

The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880. In 1892 there were in the Republic 50 post offices. The inland letters, printed packets, &c., numbered 323,662; and the international 205,075.

The telegraph, in the hands of the Antilles Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, 148 miles; from Santiago to Monte Cristi, 84 miles; and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega; total length, 294 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank, in return for cash advances made to the government has the privilege of selling government stamped paper and postage stamps, and of collecting 5 per cent. tax on import duties. Its notes circulate freely.

On July 1st, 1894, the silver standard based on the Mexican dollar was abandoned, and the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard. The revenues are paid in gold, and the fixed import duties are now assessed at 50 per cent. in gold. Mexican dollars are received at 50 per cent. discount.

Quintal=4 arrobes=100 lbs. (of 16 oz.)=46 kilograms.

For liquids the arrobe=32 cuartillos=25·498 litres=4·110 gallons.

The metrical system is coming into use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Miguel Ventura ; appointed July 20, 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Vice-Consul.—Arthur Tweedy.

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SERVIA.

(KRALJEVINA SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander I., King of Servia, born August 14 (new style), 1876; son of Milan I., King of Servia, born August 22, 1854, the son of Miloš Obrenović, grandson of Jefrem, half-brother of Prince Miloš. King Milan succeeded to the throne as Prince Milan Obrenović IV., confirmed by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenović III., June 20, 1868; was proclaimed King March 6, 1882; married October 17, 1875, to Natalie, born 1859, daughter of Colonel Keschko, of the Russian Imperial Army; divorced October 24, 1888. King Milan abdicated March 6, 1889, and proclaimed his son Alexander King of Servia, under a regency until he should attain his majority (18 years). King Alexander, on April 13, 1893, being then in his seventeenth year, took the royal authority into his own hands.

The present ruler of Servia is the fifth of his dynasty, which was founded by Miloš Todorović Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey, which had lasted since 1459. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Miloš T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), and signed by the King on the 3rd, the executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupština.' The State Council, or Senate, consists of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King, and 8 chosen by the Assembly; it examines and elaborates the projects of laws, and authorises extraordinary loans for the municipalities. This body is always sitting. The ordinary National Assembly is composed of deputies elected by the people, indirectly and by ballot. Each county can elect one deputy to every 4,500 tax-paying males, but should the surplus be over 3,000, this number is also entitled to a deputy. The voting is by *scrutin de liste*. Each county must be represented by at least two deputies holding University degrees, and are called the qualified deputies. Every male Servian 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in direct taxes, is entitled to vote; and every Servian of 30 years, paying 30 dinars in direct taxes, is eligible to the ordinary National Assembly. The ordinary Assembly meets each year on November 1, and elections take place every third

year on September 14. There is also a Great National Assembly, which meets when it is necessary. The number of its representatives is double the number fixed for the ordinary Skupshchina, and the restriction as to University degrees does not apply. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 10 dinars a day. Personal liberty, liberty of the press and conscience are guaranteed. The legal Constitution having been suspended in 1894 by the King, and the Constitution of 1869 provisionally put in force, a special Commission of leading members of the several political parties is to be called by the King to draft a new Constitution in accordance with the wishes of the nation.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—M. Stoyan Novakovic.

The other ministries are for the Interior, War, Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Instruction, Justice.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, according to the new Constitution, Servia is divided into 15 provinces or counties, 1,290 communes, which include 4,029 villages and 74 towns or cities.

Area and Population.

The area of the Kingdom of Servia amounts to 19,050 square miles. From the administrative point of view Servia is divided into 15 provinces, the capital, Belgrade, and Nisch city, which have their own administration.

The following table shows the area and estimated population of the provinces on January 1, 1895 :—

Okrug (Province)	Area in sq. m.	Population		Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Male	Female		
Belgrade City	4	31,836	25,004	56,840	14,210·0
Valjevo	1,121	61,434	57,988	119,422	106·5
Vranja	1,620	82,274	77,173	159,447	98·4
Kragouyévatz	927	74,895	71,360	146,255	157·7
Kraina	1,257	48,387	46,424	94,811	75·4
Krouchévatz	1,256	82,314	78,153	160,467	127·7
Pirot	1,214	64,835	61,707	126,542	104·2
Podrinje	1,300	94,243	90,835	185,078	142·4
Pozarévatz	1,404	111,129	106,526	217,655	150·0
Roudnik	2,056	81,891	78,059	159,950	77·8
Toplitza	1,400	67,684	62,287	129,971	92·8
Ushitzé	1,676	74,043	73,076	147,119	87·8
Tzrnareka	555	37,367	35,750	73,117	131·7
Morava	1,200	88,081	83,903	171,984	143·3
Podunavlje (Danube)	1,246	113,360	108,378	221,738	177·9
Timok	810	50,146	47,768	97,914	120·8
Nisch City	4	11,263	8,686	19,949	4,987·3
Total	19,050	1,175,182	1,113,077	2,288,259	120·1

Of the total population 13·52 per cent. inhabited towns and 86·48 per cent. lived in the country. In 1890, 57·29 per cent. of the males and 53·16 per cent. of the females were unmarried; 38·27 per cent. males and 40·02 per cent. females married; 3·44 per cent. males and 6·82 per cent. females widowed and divorced. As to occupation, 26·30 per cent. of the town population and 97·20 per cent. of the country population are dependent on agriculture. Of the total population 16·81 per cent. is engaged in trade; 10·32 per cent.

in occupations connected with food ; 16·22 per cent. connected with clothing ; 14·20 per cent. connected with moulding of iron and metal work ; 4·31 per cent. teachers and clergy ; 8·16 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1891 there were 1,955,944 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 143,684 Roumanians, 37,581 Gipsies, 6,878 Germans, 2,929 Albanians and Turks, 4,510 Jews, 1,359 Bulgarians, 9,676 other foreigners.

The principal towns (1891) are the capital, Belgrade, 54,249 inhabitants ; Nisch, 19,877 ; Kragujevatz, 12,669 ; Leskovatz, 12,132 ; Pozarévatz, 11,134 ; Pirot, 9,930 ; Shabat, 9,669 ; Vranja, 9,500 ; Smederevo, 6,726 ; Ushitzé, 6,627 ; Valjevo, 6,006 ; Kroushévatz, 5,998 ; Zaichar, 5,858 ; Alexinatz, 5,762.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Year	Total living Births	Illegitimate living	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus
1890	87,018	916	1,312	21,555	57,723	32,295
1891	98,538	1,123	589	23,196	58,149	40,389
1892	93,833	973	1,033	20,934	74,128	19,705
1893	95,232	953	946	23,679	66,568	28,664
1894	96,488	1,032	746	24,963	63,766	32,722

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration. For 1894 the number of immigrants is given as 840.

Religion.

The State religion of Servia is Greek-orthodox. According to the census of 1891 there were of the total population :—Greek-orthodox, 2,127,744 ; Roman Catholics, 11,596 ; Protestants, 1,149 ; Jews, 4,652 ; Mohammedans, 16,764. To the last belong, besides the Arnauts and Turks, almost all the gipsies.

The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade as Metropolitan of Servia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience.

Instruction.

Elementary education in Servia is compulsory, and, in all the schools under the Ministry of Education, including the University, education is free. In the year 1893–94 the numbers of these schools, and of their teaching staff and pupils, were as follows :—

	No.	Teachers			Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary Schools	914	929	576	1,505	65,846	11,329	77,175
Middle Schools :							
Lower Gymnasiums .	14	118	12	130	2,138	316	2,454
Higher .	10	258	36	294	3,986	659	4,645
Technical Schools .	2						
High School for Girls.	2						
Normal Schools .	2						
Theological Seminary	1						
Total of Middle Sch.	31	376	48	424	6,124	975	7,099
University :							
Philosophical Faculty							128
Jurisprudence .				44			312
Technical .							38
Total of University .				44			478

The school attendance was, however, considerably less than that indicated in the table, over 16 per cent. of the children at the elementary schools, and about 12 per cent. of the pupils at the middle schools having discontinued attendance before the end of the year. Of the elementary schools only 63 were girls' schools, but in the villages the girls are taught with the boys. Of the female teachers, 362 were engaged in boys' schools. On the average there is in Servia one elementary school for every 2,500 inhabitants, and one enrolled pupil for every 31 inhabitants, there being one boy enrolled for every 18 of the male population, and one girl for every 100 of the female population.

Other Government schools are: the Military Academy, the Commercial School, the School of Wine Culture, the Agricultural School, and the Cadastral School. There are also several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions.

The cost of the elementary schools is defrayed partly by the State and partly by the municipalities, the State paying the teachers' salaries and the municipalities providing for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State. For the year 1894 the expenditure was as follows:—

Elementary schools, expenditure by the State	Dinars.
1,868,916	
" " " from Communal Rates	890,428
Total	2,759,344
Middle Schools, Expenditure by the State	1,138,216
University	264,412
Total	4,161,972

In 1874 only 4 per cent. of the population could read and write ; in 1884, 10 per cent. ; in 1890, 14 per cent.

There is in Belgrade a national library and museum.

Justice and Crime.

The judges are appointed by the king. According to the Constitution they cannot be removed against their will, but in consequence of the suspension of the Constitution on May 9, 1894, their irremovability has ceased. There are 23 courts of first instance in Servia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce. In all the courts of first instance there were in 1894 15,967 civil cases; there were in the same year 8,455 criminal cases with 12,595 criminals. Of these 3585 were condemned.

Pauperism.

There is no pauperism in Servia in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their property nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

Finance.

For five years the State revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dinars	Dinars
1890	46,196,864	46,196,864
1891	57,527,084	57,527,084
1892	60,135,840	60,107,472
1893	70,078,902	72,205,800
1894	59,220,034	64,057,973

The State derives the largest revenue from direct taxation which is imposed on land and income.

The following is the budget estimate for 1895 :—

Revenue	Dinars	Expenditure	Dinars
Direct imposts	20,544,600	Civil list	1,200,000
Customs	6,000,000	Interest and annuities } on public debt	21,691,530
Octroi	4,000,000	Dotations	1,200,000
Law courts	2,360,000	National Assembly, &c.	120,000
Tobacco monopoly	10,550,000	General Credits	465,807
Salt monopoly	3,250,000	Pensions, &c.	2,186,699
Printing house and } manufactory of } gunpowder	82,000	Ministries :	
Railway	5,500,000	Justice	2,249,837
Mines	1,200,000	Foreign Affairs	1,170,527
Posts and telegraphs	887,000	Finance	6,423,856
State property	400,000	War	12,465,000
State produce	992,000	Instruction and Public } worship	4,162,171
State mortgage trust	600,000	Interior	2,482,720
Arrears, State pro- } perty	5,250,000	Public Works	4,885,055
Unforeseen revenue	2,140,000	Commerce and Agri- } culture	2,980,666
Total	63,755,600	Total	63,623,868

According to an official report the consolidated debt of Servia amounted (July 1895) to 360,511,600 dinars. Of this amount 151,700,000 dinars are railway loans.

Defence.

There are fortresses at Belgrade, Semendria, Nisch, Schabatz, Kladovo, Bela Palanka, and Pirot.

The King is Commander-in-Chief of the army, which in time of peace is under the entire control of the Minister of War. The whole army is divided into three classes. The first, the standing army and its reserves, according to the reorganisation of 1886, consisting of men from 20 to 30 years of age ; the second class is composed of those who have served in the active army, from 30 to 40 years of age ; the third class, from 40 to 50 years of age, only called on under extraordinary necessity. The first class has 5 divisions ; the second, 5 divisions ; the third, 60 battalions ; and each of these has its assigned district. Each division (called Moravska, Drinska, Dounavska, Shumadiska, and Timochka) of the first and second class has 3 regiments of infantry, and each regiment consists of 4 battalions ; consequently each division consists of 3 regiments of infantry = 12 battalions ; 1 regiment of cavalry = 12 squadrons ; 1 field artillery regiment = 8 batteries ; 1 company of pioneers and pontooneers ; 1 field ambulance company ; 1 transport squadron ; 1 regiment of fortress artillery ; besides various special companies. All males of 20 years, with few exceptions, are obliged to serve in these classes. After two years' service in the active army they pass into the reserve of the first class. Reserves of the first class have 30 days' service annually, and the second class is called up for 8 days annually. The standing cadre of the army consists of 15 battalions of infantry, 6 squadrons of cavalry,

30 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 1 fortress half-battalion, 1 pioneers battalion, 1 pontooneers half-battalion, 5 sanitary companies, 5 transport squadrons, and 1 pyrotechnic company. The battalions are in 5 regiments, and every territorial division has thus 1 regiment. Every division has also 1 regiment of 4 field batteries. All the batteries have 6 guns each. The strength of the standing cadre is about 18,000 men. On active footing the cadre is augmented by its first-class reserve, and thus raised to a strength of 100,000 men. The strength of the second class is 55,000 men. The third class has 12 battalions in each division, and has also a strength of about 55,000 men. This whole army of three classes, numbering together 210,000 men, is always in whole or in part on either a peace, an extraordinary, or a war footing, and either class is available for active service as required for the defence of the country when called on by the royal ukase in conformity with the law. Officers 900. A gendarme force of about 800 strong has been distributed throughout the country since 1883. There are 110 batteries of 6 guns each—52 batteries (45 field and 7 mountain) being of the 'De Bange' pattern. These guns were made in France at the Caille factory. The infantry are armed with the Koka-Mausers rifles, and the cavalry with carbines of the same pattern. The Government possesses 130,000 of these rifles.

The State possesses only one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, and has almost no manufacturing industry. There are no large estates in Servia; every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly.

According to a return of 1887, of the total area (over 12,000,000 acres) 6,125,931 acres were cornland and vineyards; 1,456,132 woods and forests; 902,627 fallow land; 741,086 lands reserved for public roads and State forests, the total occupied area being 10,566,488 acres. For the different cereals the area (in hectares) and the produce (in thousands of kilogrammes) in 1889 were: maize, area 298,496, produce 477,593; wheat, area 186,860, produce 249,310; rye, area 25,769, produce 27,500; barley and oats, area 99,157, produce 118,093.

Vine-culture is important, but the wines are not well treated. The annual produce is about 6,000,000 gallons, about one-third of which is exported. About 185,000 acres are under orchard. About 25,000 tons of plums are produced annually.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared and exported. On January 1st, 1891, there were in Servia 163,391 horses; 1,588 asses and mules; 819,251 head of cattle, 8,494 buffaloes; 2,963,904 sheep; 908,603 pigs; and 509,738 goats. Establishments for breeding and feeding pigs have been erected at various places in connection with the line of railway.

The forests of Servia are undergoing rapid destruction. The national and communal forests are supervised by the administrative authorities. Cask staves are exported to Austria and France in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, the total production of coal in 1891 having been 87,650 tons. Besides coal there are iron, lead, silver, zinc, quicksilver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Many concessions have been made to companies and private persons for working mines, and mining operations are also carried on by the State.

Manufacturing industry is in its infancy, but it is being encouraged by the establishment of an artisans' bank for the advance of money on the security of goods manufactured.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Servia for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Dinars	Dinars
1890	38,044,748	45,840,550
1891	42,806,000	52,480,000
1892	37,069,634	46,451,656
1893	40,922,584	48,910,435
1894	34,881,000	46,023,000

In 1894 the transit trade amounted to 18,037,363 dinars.

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1894 :—

—	Imports	Exports
	Dinars	Dinars
Agricultural produce and fruits	1,492,575	13,094,521
Animals and animal produce	300,051	26,726,680
Colonial produce	3,431,285	1,867
Hides, skins, leather, &c	2,915,994	2,641,131
Cotton goods	6,759,158	1,282,647
Wool and woollen goods	3,057,238	84,810
Foods and drinks	1,461,256	819,772
Metals	3,320,027	342,892
Apparel	810,282	4,558
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,197,527	212,614
Wood and wood-work	1,340,780	568,324

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries in thousands of dinars for three years :—

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
Austria	21,955	23,756	20,529	40,749	43,196	41,116
America	1,612	1,595	1,447	—	—	—
Belgium	517	388	285	19	39	—
Bosnia	103	65	44	174	153	241
Bulgaria	92	91	104	487	667	649
Greece	94	65	11	—	—	—
Great Britain	3,759	4,548	3,592	29	33	—
Italy	701	1,540	637	21	60	5
Germany	3,846	4,097	2,814	1,184	1,656	1,982
Roumania	892	620	1,183	545	826	252
Russia	719	735	659	—	—	—
Turkey	1,775	2,486	2,517	2,962	2,099	1,543
France	478	476	447	282	178	235
Switzerland	518	461	573	—	4	—
Other countries	—	—	39	—	—	—
Total	37,062	40,923	34,881	46,452	48,910	46,023

Communications.

Servia has at present (1894) one principal railway line, Belgrade-Nisch-Vranja, 230 miles in length, and several secondary branches; Nisch-Pirot, 59 miles; Smederevo-Velika Plana, 28 miles; Lapovo-Kragonjevat, 19 miles; total 336 miles. Cost of construction up to 1894 98,955,980 dinars.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles; Save, 90 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is mostly in the hands of foreign steam companies; in 1891 a Servian steam company was formed.

There were 1,916 miles of telegraph line and 4,073 miles of wire, with 128 stations, at the end of 1894. In 1894, 923,874 messages were transmitted.

There were 157 post-offices in 1894. In 1894 there were 17,894,217 transmissions by letter and book post; the value sent by parcel post was 244,261,100 dinars. The post and telegraph receipts for 1894 amounted to 2,014,039 dinars, and expenditure to 1,438,246 dinars.

Money and Credit.

Public credit is assisted by various monetary establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal place is occupied by the first privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia in Belgrade, with a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dinars. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there were in 1889 28,597,840 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 4,596,000 dinars. Besides the National Bank there were in 1894 5 bank establishments, 27 bank associations, and 28 savings-banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; copper of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use only since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Chedomil Mijatovitch.

Consul-General for London.—H. W. Chrismas.

There are Consular representatives of Servia in Manchester, and Melbourne, Australia.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Edmund D. V. Fane, appointed January 1, 1893.

Consul.—R. D. G. Macdonald.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha), born September 21, 1853; the eldest son of the late King, Maha Mongkut, and of Queen Ramphiiy (Krom Somdetch Pratape Sirindr); succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.

Children of H.M. the Queen.

- I. Prince Chowfa Sammodh-Diwongse Varotai, born June 9, 1881.
- II. Princess Walai-alongkorn, born April 1883.
- III. Princess Sirapornsophon, born July 9, 1887.

Children of the Second Queen.

- I. Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, January 1, 1880 (proclaimed Crown Prince January 17, 1895).
- II. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, March 3, 1881.
- III. Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889; and others.

Brothers of the King.

- I. Somdetch Chowfa Chaturant Rasmi, born January 14, 1857.
Title: Krom Pra Chakrabadipongse.
- II. Somdetch Chowfa Bhanurangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860. *Title:* Krom Pra Bhanupandhwongse Varadej.

There are also twenty half-brothers of the king.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. The reigning king has reintroduced the practice of nominating the Crown Prince, early in his reign. This step, taken in 1887, will have the effect of increasing the stability and order of things, and of establishing the reigning dynasty.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet (Senabodi) consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Police, &c. Most of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 43. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has already shown considerable legislative activity, but it is feared that the power and determination to enforce the new laws may prove inadequate.

Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringganu, in the Malay Peninsula,

acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, and send revenues to Bangkok. The Laos (Shan) States of Chiangmai, Lakon, Lampoonchi, Nan, Preö, and others stand in a similar position towards the Government in Bangkok.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces or districts, each having a Governor, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Until 1895 the administration of the country was divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. It was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, and great things are hoped of his firmness and experience. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own princes; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now frequently sent from Bangkok to these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiangmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers.

Area and Population.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891 by a Commission, and, by the treaty of September, 1893, the River Mekong was constituted the boundary between Siam and the French possessions; on a 25-kilometre strip on the west side of the river, France is at liberty to erect stations. The total area, including the country between the Mekong and the Annam hills, now acknowledged to belong to France, is estimated at about 300,000 square miles, about 60,000 square miles being in the Malay Peninsula. In January, 1896, an arrangement was agreed to between the British and French Governments, by which they guaranteed to Siam the integrity of the territory embraced in the basins of the Menam, Meklong, Pechaburi, and Bangpakong rivers, together with the coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, including also the territory lying to the north of the Menam basin, between the Anglo-Siamese border, the Mekong river, and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing.¹ The territory appropriated by France in 1893-6 covers about 110,000 square miles, leaving 200,000 square miles as the area which remains to Siam. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the Kingdom, before the French annexation, as follows, in round numbers:—2,500,000 Siamese; 1,000,000 Chinese; 2,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; immigrant Burmese, Indians, and Cambodians bringing the total up to about 8,000,000. The total population of Siam as it now stands may be estimated at 5,000,000. The most populous region is the Menam valley. Bangkok, the capital, has about 200,000 inhabitants. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced, but justice is still little more than a name in the native courts, and not much more can be said for the International Court at Bangkok, which tries suits by foreigners against natives. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their

¹ See map at beginning of the "Year Book."

nationals. Some few young Siamese have been sent to schools, and also to study at arts and technical trades, and the leading professions in England, Germany, and France.

Education makes but little progress as yet. The capital possesses the following Government schools: Normal College for training teachers, established 1892, twenty students; three Anglo-vernacular schools with 201 pupils; five vernacular schools with 545 pupils. The English code, into which Siamese education had been systematised, is out of print, and has been replaced by a Siamese code of no value. The vernacular schools are very inefficiently managed. Throughout the country education is still chiefly in the hands of the priests. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been lately established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

Finance.

The King's revenue may be estimated at about 2,000,000*l.* a year, of which sum the land tax produces 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, 65,000*l.*; spirits, 100,000*l.*; opium, 120,000*l.*; gambling, 100,000*l.*; customs, 143,000*l.*; tin-mines, 90,000*l.*; edible birds'-nests, 27,000*l.*; fisheries, 27,000*l.* All the taxes, with the exception of the customs duties, are farmed. There is no public debt, and power has only lately been granted to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank's local branch to issue a limited amount of paper money. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

Defence.

The standing army does not exceed 5,000 men actually under arms, but is generally reckoned as consisting of 10,000 or 12,000 men who would be available in a short time. The people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male from the age of 18 to 21 years is obliged to serve as a recruit for three years, and afterwards to serve for three months after every twelve. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of one or more sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of six ticals a year, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is to some extent officered by Europeans, but it is in a very crude condition, and more reliance is now placed upon the newly constituted force of marine infantry mentioned below.

The navy list contains the names of 22 vessels, 11 over 500 tons. The largest is the cruiser yacht *Maha Chakreri*, of 3,000 tons, 300 feet long and 40 feet beam, 15 knots, 4 quick-firing 4.7 Armstrongs, 8 quick-firing 6-pounders, and 6 machine guns, launched in England, 1892. The small cruiser *Makut Rachakumar*, 14 knots, 650 tons, was bought at Hongkong in 1891. Besides these there are 5 gunboats, 3 training ships, 1 torpedo store ship, 1 spar torpedo boat, 3 transports, 4 despatch boats, and 3 yachts. In this list 42 steamers and launches from 100 tons downwards, for Government service on the river and along the coast, are not included. There are 10,000 men available in five shifts for service afloat, besides a reserve of 2,000.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 22 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Mënam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

Production and Industry.

There is comparatively little industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the local governors. Throughout the whole of Siam the natives are liable to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from one to three months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is badly cultivated. This state of things will no doubt be greatly ameliorated as soon as means of transit to the port and the capital are improved. Domestic slavery is in gradual process of abolition, such slavery as exists being entirely debt slavery. By an edict of the present King no person born on or after his Majesty's accession can be legally held in slavery beyond the age of 21. But free labour is still very hard to obtain in any quantities. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus. Probably not more than one-twentieth of the land in the delta of the Mënam has hitherto been under cultivation; but at the head of the delta many canals for irrigation have recently been dug, and the region has thus been rendered fit for rice-growing. The chief product of the country is rice (485,255 tons exported in 1894, a bad year), which forms the national food and the staple article of export. Other produce is pepper (937 tons exported in 1894), salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame; while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. Gold exists in some of the rivers, for the working of which concessions have been granted to British and French companies. Gem-mining is carried on in various districts in Eastern Siam, the most important being those of Pailin and Nawong in the Battambang region, now being worked by an English company. Tin and coal are known to exist in the Malay Peninsula.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

In 1893 the imports amounted to 2,259,078*l.*; in 1894 to 1,708,345*l.* In 1893 the exports amounted to 3,450,669*l.*; in 1894 to 2,466,895*l.* The chief imports and exports, according to the Siamese customs returns, were:—

Imports.		1893	1894	Exports.		1893	1894
		£	£			£	£
Cottons . . .		238,237	308,385	Rice		2,552,700	1,689,527
Hardware . . .		55,771	27,483	Teak		105,544	140,020
Kerosene . . .		32,051	34,460	Pepper		51,041	31,552
Silks		47,212	60,962	Fish		519,744	180,969
Sugar		19,990	37,722	Woods		13,639	35,681
Jewellery . . .		51,246	24,410	Bullocks		23,298	46,539
Cotton yarn . .		2,341	1,738	Hides		17,417	18,974
Opium		46,225	75,410	Birds' nests . .		6,940	44,340
Gunny bags . .		78,574	59,051	Stiklak		11,670	14,890

In 1894 of the imports the value of 822,380*l.* was from Singapore, and 376,619*l.* from Hong Kong; of the exports 1,007,567*l.* was to Singapore,

and 963,494*l.* to Hong Kong. There is, in addition to the Bangkok trade, a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Siam, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows during the last five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. K.	193,146	100,695	52,205	46,995	115,186
Exports of British produce to Siam	75,802	98,759	110,120	85,961	78,245

The chief articles of direct import from Siam into Great Britain in the year 1894 were rice, valued at 55,335*l.*, and hewn teak-wood, valued at 54,102*l.* Among the direct exports of British produce to Siam the chief articles in 1894 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 14,201*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 10,687*l.*; cottons, 16,271*l.*; hardware, 1,363*l.* There is a large importation of British piece-goods, transhipped at Singapore.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1894, 516 vessels of 414,583 tons (371 of 306,183 tons British) entered and cleared at the port of Bangkok.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April, 1893. In 1888 a survey for a railway from Bangkok to Chiangmai and other northern and eastern provinces of Siam was commenced; a line from Bangkok to Ban Mai on the Patriew river has been sanctioned; a railway is being constructed from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles), a very rich undeveloped rice-growing plateau, the line passing through excellent timber country. A concession has also been given, and the survey executed, for a railway across the Malay Peninsula from Singora to Kota Star, and thence to Kulim, a distance of 136 miles. There is an electric tramway in Bangkok, worked successfully.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 1,780 miles, and Bangkok is now said to be in communication with Chiangmai, Korat, Nong-Khai, Sesopone, Chantabun, and Bangtaphan; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma; and with Saigon in Anam; the working of the lines, however, is subject to vexatious delays, communication with Europe being frequently interrupted.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. Post offices, 1893, 152; letters &c. transmitted, internal 392,301, external 290,614. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* . = 64 *Atts*, or 60 cents of a Mexican dollar; average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 8*d.*

4 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Tamlung*.

80 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Catty*: these two last are moneys of account.

The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin, weighing 236 grains troy, .910 fine. Other silver coins from the Siamese mint now current are

the salung and the fuang, the former one-fourth, the latter one-eighth of a tical. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals.

1 *Chang* = $2\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois; 50 *Chang* = 1 hap. or $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.; 1 *Niu* = 1.66 English inch; 1 *Keup* = 12 *Niu*; 1 *Sok* = 2 *Keup*; 1 *Wah* = 2 *Sok*; 1 *Sen* = 20 *Wa*; 1 *Wah* = 80 English inches; 1 *Yot* = 400 *Sen*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—The Marquis de Maha Yotha, May 14, 1892.

Secretary of Legation.—Marquis Visuda.

English Secretary.—Frederick W. Verney.

Attaché.—Baron Yote Yothee.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—M. W. E. de Bunsen, C.B., appointed August 6, 1894.

Consul.—E. H. French.

Vice-Consul at Bangkok.—C. E. W. Stringer.

Consul at Chiangmai.—W. J. Archer.

Consul for Kedah, &c.—Allan M. Skinner, C.M.G. (Penang).

Vice-Consul at Koral.—W. R. D. Beckett.

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SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Constitution and Government.

THE South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally formed by part of the Boers, who left the Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal, but quitted that colony on its annexation to the British Crown. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the British Government, and the constitution of the State is based on the 'Thirty-Three Articles,' passed May 23, 1849, and the 'Grondwet,' or Fundamental law of February 13, 1858.

On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British Government, against which in December 1880 the Boers took up arms, and a treaty of peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention ratified by the Volksraad, October 26, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvaal so far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain. A British resident was appointed, with functions analogous to those of a Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires. Another convention with the Government of Great Britain was signed in London February 27, 1884, ratified by the Volksraad, August 8, by which the State is to be known as the South African Republic, and the British suzerainty restricted to control of foreign relations. Instead of a Resident the British Government is represented by a Diplomatic Agent.

The Constitution has been frequently amended down to September 1895. The supreme legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers, each of 24 members, chosen by the districts. Bills passed by the second Chamber do not become law until accepted by the first. Members of both Chambers must be 30 years of age, possess fixed property, profess the Protestant religion, and never have been convicted of any criminal offence. The members of the first Chamber are elected from and by the first-class burghers, those of the second Chamber from and by the first and second-class burghers conjointly, each for 4 years. First-class burghers comprise all male whites resident in the Republic before May 29, 1876, or who took an active part in the war of independence in 1881, and the Malaboch war in 1894, and their children from the age of 16. Second class burghers comprise the naturalized male alien population and their children from the age of 16. Naturalization may be obtained after two years' residence, and registration on the books of the Fieldcornet, oath of allegiance, and payment of 2*l*. Naturalized burghers may by special resolution of the first Chamber, become first-class burghers 12 years after naturalization. Sons of aliens, though born in the Republic, have no political rights, but, by registration at the age of 16, may, at the age of 18, become naturalized burghers, and may, by special resolution of the first Chamber, be made first-class burghers 10 years after they are eligible for the second Chamber, or at the age of 40. The President and Commandant-General are elected by the first-class burghers only; District-Commandants and Fieldcornets by the two classes of burghers conjointly. The Executive is vested in a President, elected for five years, assisted by a council consisting of three official members (the State Secretary, the Commandant-General, and the Minute-keeper), and two non-official members elected by the first Volksraad.

State President.—S. J. Paul Krúger, elected for the third time May 12, 1893.

Executive Council.—Official members: P. J. Joubert, Com.-Gen.; Dr. W. J. Leyds, State Sec.; J. H. M. Kock, Minute Keeper. Unofficial: N. J. Smit (Vice-President), M. A. Wolmarans.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is 119,139 square miles, divided into 19 districts, and its white population, according to a very incomplete census of

April 1, 1890, 119,128, of whom 66,498 are men and 52,630 women; the native population in April, 1895, was estimated at 653,662. These figures, however, can be regarded as only approximate until a better census is taken. The boundaries of the State are defined in the convention of February 27, 1884—since altered by a supplementary convention, by which the former New Republic (Zululand) was annexed to the South African Republic as a new district, named Vrijheid, and by the terms of the Convention regarding Swaziland, ratified by the Volksraad, August 20, 1890, by which a small portion of Swaziland becomes part of the Transvaal. The seat of government is Pretoria, with a white population of 8,000. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population of 60,000 and a floating population of 45,000 in the goldfields along the Rand. The half of the population of the Republic are engaged in agriculture.

Religion.

The United Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religious body, claiming 50,000 (1891) of the population; other Dutch Churches, 18,100; English Church, 6,581; Wesleyans, 3,866; Catholic, 3,000; other Christian Churches, 1,500; Jews, 2,000.

Instruction.

There are 20 English schools in Pretoria, 40 in Johannesburg, and one or more in each of the other towns. According to the report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1894, the sum of 33,407*l.* was spent for the education of 6,691 pupils. In 1894 there were 61 village schools and 358 ward schools, besides a model school with 255 and a gymnasium with 38 pupils at Pretoria.

Finance.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last $5\frac{1}{2}$ years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	(6 months) 1895
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	1,229,060	967,191	1,255,829	1,702,684	2,247,728	1,472,953
Expenditure	1,531,461	1,350,073	1,188,765	1,302,054	1,734,728	971,488

The credit balance being on June 30, 1895, 882,919*l.* The revenue is derived from land sales, quit-rents, customs, hut-tax, stamps, transport dues, and principally from revenue on the goldfields. The revenue derived from goldfields for the year 1890, amounted to 492,830*l.*; for 1891, 405,397*l.*; for 1892, 636,313*l.*; for 1893, 581,977*l.*; and for 1894, 972,311*l.* The provisional estimates for the year 1895 are set down as revenue 1,859,582*l.*, and expenditure 1,595,757*l.*

The public debt on September 15, 1895, was 2,704,351*l.*, including *direct* liabilities to the British Crown 165,767*l.*, and Rothschild loan, 2,500,000*l.* The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.*, but may now be valued at some millions, as the principal goldfields at Barberton are on Government lands. The debt due to Great Britain bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and is to be extinguished by a sinking fund of 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* per cent. in twenty-five years.

Defence.

The Republic has no standing army, with the exception of a small force of horse artillery, all able-bodied citizens being called out in case of war. According to the official records of 1894, the number of able-bodied men below 18 and above 50 years amounts to 26,299.

Production and Industry.

The South African Republic is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The agricultural produce, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the population. There are about 30,000 farms, 16,000 of which belong to private individuals, and the rest to the State.

Gold-mining is carried on to a great extent in the various goldfields, principally Barberton and Witwatersrand. The export of gold through Natal and the Cape Colony amounted in 1890 to 1,851,905*l.*, in 1891 to 2,901,470*l.*, in 1892 to 4,479,309*l.*, in 1893 to 5,472,997*l.*, in 1894 to 7,370,058*l.* The output of W. W. Rand alone amounted to 230,640 oz. (value 807,240*l.*) in 1888, to 382,364 oz. (value 1,338,274*l.*) in 1889, to 492,492 oz. (value 1,730,372*l.*) in 1890, in 1891 to 729,223 oz. (value 2,552,333*l.*); in 1892, 1,210,865 oz. (value 4,297,610*l.*); in 1893, 1,478,477 oz. (value 5,187,206*l.*); in 1894, 1,949,939 oz. (value 6,718,068*l.*), and for the first eight months of 1895, 1,516,633 oz. (value 5,308,210*l.*) The total output of the Republic in 1891 was 833,632 oz. (value 2,917,702*l.*); in 1892, 1,325,394 oz. (value 4,638,879*l.*); in 1893, 1,610,335 oz. (value 5,636,122*l.*): total output for the Republic for 1894, 2,239,865 oz. (value 7,667,152*l.*), and for the first 6 months of 1895, 1,646,594 oz. (value 5,483,142*l.*). Excellent coal is worked on the W. W. Rand and in the east of the country. According to the official returns of the State Mining Engineer for the year 1894, there were 31 coal mines under development, employing 202 whites and 2,873 natives. The total output of coal for the year 1894 amounted to 812,882 tons (value 359,694*l.*). Iron is also known to abound, while silver is worked in a mine close to Pretoria, the output for 1893 being 9,053 tons (value 18,500*l.*).

Commerce and Communications.

The principal exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, liquors, and minerals. The value of imports on which dues were charged amounted in 1893 to 5,371,701*l.*; in 1894 to 6,440,215*l.*; of the total in 1894, the value of 3,938,214*l.* came from Europe; 1,135,409*l.* from Cape Colony; 676,197*l.* from Natal; 454,051*l.* from the Orange Free State; 67,609*l.* from America. The import duties amounted in 1893 to 692,831*l.*; in 1894 to 812,173*l.*, and for the first eight months of 1895 to 649,589*l.*

A railway of 334 miles, through the Orange Free State, from Norvalspont, Orange River, *via* Bloemfontein, to Vaal River, constructed by the Cape Colony Government, has by agreement with the South African Republic been continued to Pretoria, *via* Germiston, (78 miles and 1040 miles from Capetown). The Natal line just finished terminates at Charlestown, about 158 miles from Elsburg, near Germiston. The line from the Portuguese boundary to Pretoria (295 miles) was opened January 1, 1895. Of the Selatie line (191 miles) 54 miles were finished in September, 1894. The total mileage of railways open in September 1895 was 424, under construction 384, and projected 381.

The Republic is in telegraphic communication with the surrounding States and Colonies as far north as Fort Salisbury, 150 miles south of the Zambesi, and will soon be opened to Blantyre, near Lake Nyasa. The lines within the State extend 1,952 miles. On December 31, 1894, there were 55 offices and 224 officials. The Republic joined the Postal Union in 1892.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, the currency is English money, and Government gold, silver, and bronze coin issued from a mint established in Pretoria.

British Agent at Pretoria.—Sir Jacobus A. de Wet, K.C.M.G.

Consul-General in London.—Montagu White.

Swaziland.—The boundary between Swaziland and the South African Republic on the north, west, and south has been surveyed and beacons off, but that on the east, separating Swaziland from British and Portuguese territory, has not yet been properly defined. The country has an area of about 8,500 square miles, with a population estimated at 70,000—80,000 natives and 600 (in winter 1,500) whites. The language spoken is a dialect of Zulu, and the habits and customs are for the most part identical with those of Zululand.

By the Convention of 1884, between the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic, the independence of the Swazis in Swaziland was recognised; by that of 1890, the government of the white population was vested in a 'Swaziland Government Committee'; by that of 1893, the government of the South African Republic obtained further concessions towards the administration of Swaziland, and by that of December 10, 1894, ratified by the Volksraad February 14, 1895, Swaziland is under the administration of the Republic.

In terms of the Convention, the territory is not to be incorporated into the Transvaal, and the natives retain the right to govern themselves according to their own laws and customs, and they retain their lands and grazing rights. Three years after the date of the Convention they are liable to the payment of the hut tax and other taxes of the Republic. British subjects retain all their rights and privileges, and settlers since April 20, 1893, may obtain all burgher rights. Equal rights of the Dutch and English languages shall be maintained. The customs dues shall not be higher than those of the Republic, and the Government of the Republic agrees to prohibit the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor to the natives. A British consular officer shall be appointed.

The King, **Ungwane** (*alias* U'Hili, or U'Bunce), born 1877, succeeded his father in 1890. His native Council consists of about 44 members. The native army contains about 18,000 men. The administration is carried on by a special Commissioner and other officials appointed by the Government of the South African Republic. Estimated revenue for 1895, 20,000*l.*; expenditure, 45,000*l.*

British Consul.—J. Smuts.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Queen Regent.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister.

Maria Christina, mother of the King, took oath as Queen Regent during the minority of her son.

Sisters of the King.

I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880.

II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882.

Aunts of the King.

I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871.

II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886. (All sisters of the late King.)

Parents of the late King.

Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Aunt of the late King.

Infanta *Luisa*, born January 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married, October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French; widow,

February 4, 1890. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Princess Isabelle, born September 21, 1848; married, May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born August 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duc d'Orléans. 2. Prince Antoine, born February 23, 1866.

Cousin of the late King.

Infante Don *Carlos* Maria-de-los-Dolores, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married, February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family; the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, in 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*; and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*; now it is 9,500,000 pesetas, or 380,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

House of Aragon.

Fernando V., 'The Catholic' 1512

House of Habsburg.

Carlos I. 1516
Felipe II. 1556
Felipe III. 1598
Felipe IV. 1621
Carlos II. 1665

House of Bourbon.

Felipe V. 1700
Fernando VI. 1746
Carlos III. 1759
Carlos IV. 1788
Fernando VII. 1808

House of Bonaparte.

Joseph Bonaparte 1808

House of Bourbon.

Fernando VII., restored . 1814
Isabel II. 1833
Provisional Government . 1868
Marshal Serrano, Regent . 1869

House of Savoy.

Amadeo 1870

Republic.

Executive of the Cortes. . 1873
Estanislao Figueras . . . 1873
Pi y Margall, June 8 . . . 1873
Nicolas Salmeron, July 18 . 1873
Emilio Castelar, September 9. 1873
Marshal Serrano, January 4. . 1874

House of Bourbon.

Alfonso XII. 1875
Maria (*pro tem.*) 1886
Alfonso XIII. 1886

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It

consists of 89 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy, after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification is held by all male Spaniards, 25 years of age, who enjoy full civil rights, and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants paying 125 pesetas annually in taxes. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for 5 years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own Officials.

The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct, ‘the nation will elect its Monarch.’

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, appointed March 24, 1895, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Señor A. Canovas.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Señor Elduayen (January, 1896).

Minister of Justice.—Señor F. Romero Robledo.

Minister of Finance.—Señor J. Navarro Reverter.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor F. Cos-Gayon.

Minister of War.—General Azcarraga.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Beranger.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works.—Señor A. Bosch.

Minister of the Colonies.—Señor T. Castellano.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to thirty-nine Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputacion Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comision Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1887:—

Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Total Population, 1887	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . .	1,205	92,915	78	Logroño . .	1,945	181,465	93
Albacete . .	5,972	229,102	39	Lugo . .	3,787	432,165	118
Alicante . .	2,098	433,050	206	Madrid . .	2,997	682,644	228
Almería . .	3,302	339,452	102	Málaga . .	2,824	519,977	183
Ávila . .	2,981	193,093	64	Múrcia . .	4,478	491,436	109
Badajoz . .	8,687	481,508	55	Navarra . .	6,046	304,122	50
Baleares . .	1,860	312,593	168	Orense . .	2,739	405,127	147
Barcelona . .	2,985	902,970	301	Oviedo . .	4,091	595,420	145
Burgos . .	5,650	338,551	59	Palencia . .	3,126	188,845	60
Cáceres . .	8,013	339,793	42	Pontevedra . .	1,739	443,385	254
Cádiz . .	2,809	429,872	152	Salamanca . .	4,940	314,472	63
Canárias . .	2,808	291,625	102	Santander . .	2,113	244,274	114
Castellon de la Plana . .	2,446	292,437	110	Segovia . .	2,714	154,443	56
Ciudad-Real . .	7,840	292,291	37	Sevilla . .	5,295	544,815	102
Córdoba . .	5,190	420,728	81	Sória . .	3,836	151,530	39
Coruña . .	3,079	613,881	199	Tarragona . .	2,451	348,579	142
Cuenca . .	6,725	242,460	35	Teruel . .	5,491	241,865	44
Gerona . .	2,272	306,583	134	Toledo . .	5,586	359,562	64
Granada . .	4,937	484,638	98	Valencia . .	4,352	733,978	168
Guadalajara . .	4,870	201,518	41	Valladolid . .	3,043	267,148	87
Guipúzcoa . .	728	181,845	249	Vizcaya . .	849	235,659	277
Huelva . .	4,122	254,831	61	Zamora . .	4,135	270,072	65
Huesca . .	5,878	255,137	43	Zaragoza . .	6,607	415,195	62
Jaen . .	5,184	437,842	84	N. & W. Coast of Africa . .	13	5,280	391
Leon . .	6,167	380,637	61				
Lérída . .	4,775	285,417	59	Total . .	197,670	17,565,632	88

There were in 1887, 8,612,524 males and 8,953,108 females.

The legal population as distinct from the population present was returned at 17,673,838. The area of continental Spain is 191,100 square miles, and its population (1887) 16,945,786.

The population of Ceuta, included in that of Cadiz, is 9,694. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Port of Peñon de Velez, the Alhucemas and Chafarinas Islands, and the port of Melilla. These African possessions are used chiefly as convict stations. According to the census returns of 1887, there were in Spain at that date only 25,824 resident foreigners—the mass of them in four provinces—namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Moors in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

In 1789 the population was estimated to number 10,061,480; in 1820 it was 11,000,000; in 1828, 13,698,029; in 1846, 12,168,774, and it was at the census of 1860, 15,658,531. At the census of 1877 the population amounted to 16,634,345, being an increase of 976,814 in the course of seventeen years, or at the rate of about 0·35 per cent. per annum; in 1887 it was 17,565,632, being an increase of 831,287 in ten years, or at the rate of 0·47 per cent. per annum.

The following were the populations of the principal towns in 1887, viz. :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Madrid . . .	470,283	Palma (Baleáres)	60,514
Barcelona . . .	272,481	Lorca . . .	58,327
Valencia . . .	170,763	Valladolid . . .	62,018
Sevilla . . .	143,182	Córdoba . . .	55,614
Málaga . . .	134,016	Bilbao . . .	50,772
Múrcia . . .	98,538	Oviedo . . .	42,716
Zaragoza . . .	92,407	Santander . . .	41,829
Granada . . .	73,006	Alicante . . .	39,638
Carthagena . . .	84,171	Almeria . . .	37,241
Cádiz . . .	62,531	Coruña . . .	36,200
Jeres de la Frontera . . .	61,708	Burgos . . .	31,301

Statistics published by the Instituto Geographico y Estadístico of Spain show that the population according to occupation in 1889 was as follows:—Agricultural, 4,854,742; industrial (textile and mineral), 243,867; commercial, 194,755; arts and trades, 823,310; domestic servants, 409,549; merchant marine, 115,764; professional (legal, medical, &c.), 84,510; public employees, 97,257; asylum inmates, &c., 91,226; religious (Catholic), 72,077; private and railway employees, 49,565; teachers, &c., 39,136; leisure classes, 29,918; hotel keepers, &c., 14,449; pupils at schools and colleges, 1,719,955; not stated, 8,728,519; total, 17,568,599.

In 1892, according to official statistics, 66,406 persons left, and 58,148 persons entered Spain, the excess of emigration being thus 8,258. Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the Kingdom adhere to that faith, except (in 1887) 6,654 Protestants, 402 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 of other religions, and 13,175 of religion not stated. There were in 1884 in Spain 32,435 priests in the 62 dioceses into which the country is divided; 1,684 monks resident in 161 monastic houses, and 14,592 nuns in 1,027 convents. The number of cathedrals was 65, of religious colleges 30, of churches 18,564, and of convents, religious houses, sanctuaries, and other buildings of a religious character 11,202. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the Established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write ; 4·6 per cent. could read only ; and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1889, out of a population of 17,552,346 accounted for, 5,004,460 (3,317,855 males, and 1,686,615 females), or 28·5 per cent. could read and write ; 608,005 (221,613 males, and 380,392 females), or 3·4 per cent. could read only ; and 11,945,871 (5,067,098 males, and 6,878,773 females), or 68·1 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained : education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. Compulsion has never been enforced, and, partly from political causes and partly from the wretched pay of most of the elementary teachers (10% to 20% per annum), education is very inefficient. In 1881, however, several improvements were introduced. Under the Minister of Public Works there is a Director-General of Public Instruction, with a council ; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectoral districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being about 1,000,000%. Most of the children are educated free. The following table shows the number of schools in the years 1850, 1870, and 1880 :—

Year	Public	Private	Total
1850	13,334	4,100	17,434
1870	22,711	5,406	28,117
1880	23,132	6,696	29,828

In 1885 (to which the latest issued reports refer) there were 24,529 public and 5,576 private primary schools, or 1 for every 560 inhabitants, including 1,774 public and private schools for adults and Sunday schools. In 1885 there were 1,843,183 pupils on the books. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation ; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are ten, attended by 16,000 students. The fees largely cover the expenses of the universities. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1887 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was only 1,868,650 pesetas.

Finance.

The revenue of the Kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from State property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

According to the statement of the Minister of Finance on

February 2, 1895, the revenue collected in the financial years (18 months) 1890-91 to 1893-94, the expenditure incurred on account of ordinary liabilities in the same years, and the probable revenue and expenditure for 1894-95 (12 months) were as follows:—

Financial Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1890-91	690,111,645	765,801,327
1891-92	687,897,075	780,672,183
1892-93	707,398,172	782,130,858
1893-94	749,563,003	763,219,972
1894-95	767,711,442	773,635,726

The actual deficit for 1890-91 was 75,689,681 pesetas; 1891-92, 92,775,108 pesetas; 1892-93, 74,732,685 pesetas; 1893-94, 13,656,969 pesetas. The following are the estimates for 1895-96:—

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Pesetas	Pesetas
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, &c. 290,680,810	Civil list 9,500,000
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c. 304,230,000	Cortes 1,651,085
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries 127,105,000	Public debt 318,969,001
Revenue from national property 20,539,812	Judicial expenses 1,659,090
From the public treasury 15,875,000	Indemnities and pensions 55,016,400
	Council of Ministers 883,050
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs 4,763,945
	„ „ Justice 52,750,029
	„ „ War 139,486,821
	„ „ Marine 23,470,114
	„ „ Interior 26,964,620
	„ „ Agriculture 85,377,246
	„ „ Finance 16,145,475
	Tax collecting 28,118,002
	Fernando Po 655,000
Total 758,430,122	Total 765,409,878

In 1895 the external debt of Spain consisted of 4 per cent. perpetual debt, amounting to 77,587,613*l.*; 4 per cent. redeemable debt, 64,700,627*l.*; the 5 per cent. Quicksilver Loan, 713,500*l.* The perpetual debt took its present form in 1882 by the conversion of consolidated external stock. The annual revenue required for its service is 3,087,744*l.* The redeemable debt began in 1881, when various internal bonds were converted

into an external debt of 72,000,000*l.* The Quicksilver Loan was incurred in 1870 by a loan of 2,318,100*l.*, secured on an annuity of 150,000*l.* to be paid out of the proceeds of the Almaden quicksilver mines.

The following table shows the amount of the debt, external and internal, on January 1, 1893, and the annual interest and amortisation:—

Name of Loan	Nominal Capital in pesetas	Interest, &c., in pesetas
Perpetual External at 4%	1,971,151,000	78,846,040
Perpetual Internal at 4%	2,274,660,450	90,986,418
Amortisable at 4%	1,714,075,000	101,300,550
Due on public works	562,000	11,550
Due on public roads	252,000	6,300
Arrears due to employés	1,342,640	—
Total	5,962,043,090	271,150,858

In addition to this, the consolidated debt at 5 per cent. due to the United States of America amounts to 3,000,000 pesetas; the inscribed debts in favour of civil corporations and the clergy amount to 725,836,000 pesetas; the floating debt amounts (March 1, 1894), to 387,254,097 pesetas, and the State has incurred obligations in respect to the island of Cuba estimated at over 10,000,000*l.*

For the year 1895–96 the amount required for the service of the total debt was 318,969,002 pesetas.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the north and north-west coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilbao and Vitoria; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Monzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Gerona, Olot, Cartelfolli, Figueras; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Málaga, Almeria, Carthagena, and Alicante; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, and Tortosa; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro,

Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

II. ARMY.

Under the military law of July 1, 1885, the armed forces of Spain consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of 1,500 pesetas any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of dépôt battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 1,083,595 men.

The regular army of continental Spain is organised in 7 army corps, of which two contain each 3 divisions of infantry, four contain each 2 divisions, and one contains 1 division. Of cavalry, one of the army corps has 2 brigades, and five have each 1 brigade. In the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, and Ceuta there are altogether 3 divisions of infantry, and at Melilla 1 brigade. The regular army is composed as follows:—

Infantry.—56 regiments and 56 regiments reserve.

Chasseurs.—5 brigades and 10 regiments reserve.

Cavalry.—28 regiments and 14 regiments reserve.

Artillery.—15 regiments of field artillery, 2 batteries horse artillery, 5 battalions fortress artillery.

Sappers.—4 regiments.

There is also 1 regiment of pontooners; 1 battalion railway troops; 1 battalion of telegraphists; 1 section of workmen; 7 artillery dépôts; 7 engineer dépôts; 16 administrative companies; 16 sanitary companies. Not included in the corps formation are 1 regiment of field artillery and 4 battalions of fortress artillery.

The following is the strength of the regular army in peace and war:—

	Permanent			War	
	Officers	Men	Horses, &c.	Men	Horses
Generals . . .	240	—	—	—	—
Staff	232	—	—	—	—
Infantry . . .	6,088	45,679	542	124,063	—
Cavalry . . .	1,360	13,139	10,093	17,156	14,250
Artillery . . .	963	8,386	3,722	12,166	—
Engineers . .	425	3,399	298	11,027	—
Administration	—	—	—	11,140	—
Sanitary, &c. .	7	226	—	483	—
	9,315	70,829	14,655	176,035	14,250

The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men. The number of troops permanently in Cuba has been fixed at 13,000; in the Philippine Islands, 11,000; in Porto Rico, 7,000. The Spanish force in Cuba in

October, 1895, for the suppression of the insurrection, comprised 39,880 infantry, 2,590 cavalry, and over 10,000 of other arms. Before the end of the year the force would be raised to 90,000 men.

There are in Spain 13 military schools and colleges.

III. NAVY.

Spain is now possessed of a capable navy, which, with the completion of the ships in hand, will become a formidable force. The following statement of its strength includes ships built and building, but excludes training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels:—

	Launched, Dec. 1895	Building
Battleship, 1st class	1	—
Port Defence Ship	1	—
Cruisers, 1st class (a)	4	3
„ „ (b)	2	—
„ 2nd class	6	1
Cruisers, 3rd class (a)	26	6
„ „ (b)	52	—
Torpedo Craft, 1st class	14	22
„ 2nd class	2	—
„ 3rd class	—	—

According to the Spanish system of classification, certain vessels considered in this country to belong to the cruiser category, are counted as battleships. The single battleship credited to Spain in the above table is the fine vessel *Pelayo*, launched at La Seyne in 1887. The following are her principal characteristics:—Displacement, 9,900 tons; length, 330 ft.; beam, 66 ft.; draught, 24 ft. 9 in.; engines, 6,800 nominal horse-power; speed, 15·8 knots; principal armament, 2 12½-in., 2 11-in., 1 6½-in., and 12 4¾-in. breech-loaders, with 6 quick-firing guns; protection, steel belt 18 in. maximum thickness, and 11 in. on the barbettes. The 4 heavy guns are disposed on the French system, *i.e.* singly on protected barbette turrets fore and aft, and on sponsoned barbettes on either broadside. The 6½-in. gun is in the bows, and the 12 4¾-in. pieces are in battery on either side. All the Spanish first-class cruisers *a* are new vessels, and nearly all are still in the hands of the constructors, three not yet being launched. Six of them are well protected by 12-in. steel belts, and the heavy gun emplacements have 8-in. steel armouring. These—the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Cataluña*, *Cardenal Cisneros*, and *Princesa de Asturias*—are of 7,000 tons, 364 feet in length, 65 feet beam, 13,000 nominal horse-power, and 20 knots nominal speed. The first-named, built at Bilbao, made 18·48 knots at her official natural-draught trials, during eight hours' steaming at sea, thus slightly exceeding the contract. In these cruisers two 11-in. guns are mounted singly on barbette turrets fore and aft, and there are five 5½-in. guns on each broadside, the pairs severally nearest to the bows and the stern being sponsoned out, so as to fire severally in those directions, and have a wide firing arc on the beam. The *Emperador Carlos V.*, launched in 1892, at Cadiz, is a still more powerful armoured cruiser (9,235 tons) of the Russian *Rurik* type, with a larger light armament than the others, and engines of 15,000 horse-power, which are expected to give a speed of 20 knots. The first-class cruisers *b* in the above statement are the old broadside ships *Numancia* and *Vitoria* (dating from 1863 and 1867), which, having been reboilered, and having received new armaments, are counted as cruisers mainly for convoying purposes. Of smaller vessels Spain possesses 2 remarkable new second-class deck-protected

cruisers—the sister ships *Alfonso XIII.*, and *Lepanto* (4,800 tons), which have their guns very advantageously placed, and, with 12,000 horse-power, are expected to steam at 20 knots. The third-class cruisers *a* in the above statement include 5 1,130-ton 14-knot vessels of the *Infanta Isabel* class, and the torpedo gunboats, of which four (of the *Sharpshooter* class) are in course of construction. In the *b* list the older and slower gunboats are grouped, but Spain has, in addition, some 20 third-class gunboats of less than 100 tons displacement. Among the torpedo-boats the *Ariete* (97 tons, 147 ft. 6 in. long) is a remarkable craft, built at Chiswick, which steamed 26·1 knots at her trials.

The Spanish navy met with a series of accidents during the year 1895, which deprived her of no less than 4 vessels. The *Reina Regente*, 2nd class cruiser, was lost on the Bajo Ascituños reef, seven miles north of Cape Trafalgar, in March. The *Sánchez Barcáiztegui*, 3rd class cruiser (*a*) was lost at Havana, in September; and the *Cristobal Colón*, 3rd class cruiser (*a*), near Cape San Antonio, Cuba, in September. The *Tajo*, 3rd class cruiser (*b*) was wrecked not far from San Sebastian in May. The three first vessels are to be replaced by a protected cruiser and two torpedo gun vessels, which will bear the same names.

The navy of Spain is manned by 719 officers, 400 mechanics and other employées, and 7,715 sailors. The marines number about 9,000. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive; of this 33·8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3·7 vineyards, 1·6 olive culture, 19·7 natural grass, 20·8 fruits. Wheat, rye, barley, maize, esparto, flax, hemp, and pulse are the leading crops. The vine is the most important culture (24,210,162 hectolitres in 1891), while large quantities of oranges, raisins, grapes, nuts, and olives are exported.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 383,113; mules and asses, 1,496,703; cattle, 2,071,326; sheep, 16,469,303; goats, 2,820,827; pigs, 1,910,368.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Cordoba; zinc in Santander, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almeria; quicksilver in Ciudad Real; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almeria; phosphorus in Caceres and Huelva. In 1894 the mineral produce amounted to 4,972,655 tons of iron; quicksilver, 19,728 tons; lead, 151,000 tons; copper, 2,270,000 tons; zinc, 34,000 tons; tin, 23 tons; antimony, 15 tons; salt, 533,280 tons; silver, 59,000 kilogrammes. The annual value of the mineral production is about 10,000,000*l*.

Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Spain (including the precious metals) were as follows in five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports
	Pesetas	Pesetas
1890	941,137,925	937,759,883
1891	873,833,503	803,814,728
1892	751,723,597	663,022,145
1893	674,972,142	609,909,764
1894	743,634,687	600,591,467

The total export of Spanish wines in 1894 amounted to the value of 80,749,705 pesetas, about 53 per cent. in value having gone to France, and 13 per cent. to Great Britain. In 1892 the total exports of wine amountd to 142,838,000 pesetas, and in 1893 to 94,879,000 pesetas. In 1893 the imports of the precious metals amounted to 26,042,000 pesetas (gold, 6,833,000 pesetas), and the exports to 13,279,000 pesetas (gold, 576,000 pesetas).

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for 1893 and 1894 :—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1893	1894	1893	1894
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	72,031,126	72,740,695	83,280,238	85,416,349
Metals and their manufactures	23,025,163	24,490,107	101,983,588	91,108,378
Drugs and chemical products	52,685,486	55,859,395	22,878,382	25,277,082
Cotton and its manufactures	87,864,269	105,362,912	48,780,160	46,963,246
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	29,537,209	27,153,339	6,363,693	4,505,686
Wool and hair and their manufactures	26,416,453	32,400,799	18,595,342	15,427,174
Silk and its manufactures	20,218,173	21,881,838	4,447,384	6,257,076
Paper and its applications	10,552,213	9,748,941	9,342,618	10,819,989
Timber and its manufactures	42,057,558	46,905,193	30,392,001	29,648,907
Animals and their products	37,062,975	52,758,470	44,940,578	55,960,754
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	37,407,835	31,628,131	928,674	532,486
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	171,578,797	192,655,362	235,577,153	226,191,877
Various	5,939,964	5,376,905	2,399,953	2,482,463
Special importation—articles required for railways, agricultural colonies, tobacco monopoly company, &c.	58,594,921	64,672,606	...	...
Totals	674,972,142	743,634,687	609,909,764	600,591,467

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain in 1892 and 1893, in pesetas :—

Country	Imports from (1892)	Imports from (1893)	Exports to (1892)	Exports to (1893)
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
France	231,377,168	204,310,502	259 283,072	205,670,135
Great Britain	194,351,109	155,035,501	174,004,216	179,129,805
United States	91,472,632	86,734,968	16,042,414	15,534,082
Germany	22,815,233	20,326,085	11,411,503	14,473,446
Belgium	44,982,183	28,026,328	13,959,384	14,468,990
Russia	14,194,676	29,425,601	703,824	455,436
Italy	17,771,913	16,499,181	8,025,761	8,149,432
Sweden and Nor- way	26,683,090	25,430,329	2,428,598	2,413,860
Portugal	23,211,986	20,063,604	26,072,818	30,232,349
Turkey	9,580,759	13,177,980	—	13,239
Spanish Colonies	98,637,900	75,091,285	192,473,498	182,643,200

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table from the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	12,508,533	10,523,875	10,916,636	10,353,932	10,547,295
Exports of British produce to Spain	4,999,705	4,977,473	4,672,938	3,614,516	3,945,087

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Quantities (gallons)	4,007,085	4,066,356	3,719,109	3,548,304	3,757,098
Value (£)	908,825	858,382	817,566	732,933	753,543

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the last two years :—

—	1893	1894	—	1893	1894
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	2,417,034	2,512,796	Iron & copper pyrites	1,007,251	1,008,124
Fruits	2,294,199	2,805,494	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	1,253,625	1,220,988
Lead and ore	798,723	721,702	Quicksilver	294,402	251,767
Rags, esparto, &c.	318,236	300,541	Olive oil	246,860	12,778

The chief British exports to Spain in 1894 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 249,514*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 368,231*l.*; coals, of the value of 893,737*l.*; machinery, 468,742*l.*; cotton yarn and goods, of the value of 344,112*l.*; and woollen goods, 162,877*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained in 1894, of vessels over

100 tons, 392 steamers of 449,044 tons gross, and 368 sailing vessels of 98,314 tons net; total, 760 vessels of 547,358 tons.

In 1893 there entered 16,199 vessels, of 11,450,198 tons, of which 8,040, of 5,475,229 tons, carried the Spanish flag, and cleared 16,089 vessels, of 11,414,057 tons, of which 7,994, of 5,470,926 tons, carried the Spanish flag.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain on December 31, 1893, was 6,708 English miles open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government.

The Post Office carried in 1893, in the inland service, 81,902,000 letters and post-cards, and 47,098 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 19,235,000 letters and post-cards, and 19,238,000, printed papers and samples. There were 2,929 post-offices.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain on January 1, 1893, was 18,248 English miles; and the length of wire 41,141 English miles. In the year 1892 the number of inland messages was 3,544,361; international, 1,153,067; official, 199,307; total, 4,896,735. The number of telegraph offices was 1,363.

Money and Credit.

On September 30, 1895, the Bank of Spain had gold and silver to the amount of 495,000,000 pesetas; its note circulation amounted to 961,900,000 pesetas; private accounts current and deposits, 410,800,000 pesetas; portfolio, 132,400,000 pesetas; advances on mortgages, 175,700,000 pesetas; treasury accounts current 1,100,000 pesetas (Treasury debtor).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, or 25·225 pesetas to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces.

Silver coins are 5-peseta and single peseta pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; for oil = $2\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard; the *Fanega* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Conde de Casa Valencia.

Secretary.—Don Francisco de Reynoso.

Military Attaché.—Col. Pablo Sirera.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea; Adelaide, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Malta, Melbourne, Quebec (C.G.), Singapore, Sydney.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Envoy to Persia, 1887 to 1891; Envoy to Roumania, 1891-92. Appointed Ambassador to Spain January 1892.

Secretary.—Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.

There are Consular representatives at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Fernando Po, Havana (C.G.), Malaga, Manila, Porto Rico, Santiago de Cuba, Teneriffe.

Colonies.

The area and population of the various possessions claimed by Spain are as follows :—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English square miles.	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba (1890)	41,655	1,631,687
Porto Rico	3,550	806,708
Total, America	45,205	2,438,395
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	114,326	7,000,000
Sulu Islands	950	75,000
Caroline Islands and Palaos	560	36,000
Marianne Islands	420	10,172
Total, Asia	116,256	7,121,172
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000
Ifni (near Cape Nun)	27	6,000
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	30,000
Total, Africa	243,877	136,000
Total Possessions	405,338	9,695,567

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The country on the banks of the rivers Muni and Campo is claimed by Spain, but disputed by France; it has an area of 69,000 square miles and a population of 500,000.

The extent of the Sulu Archipelago under the Spanish protection is defined, in a protocol signed at Madrid, March 7, 1885, by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, as including all the islands lying between the western extremity of the island of Mindanao on the one side, and the islands of Borneo and Aragua on the other; excluding all parts of Borneo, and the islands within a zone of three maritime leagues of the coast.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Cuba is divided into six provinces, each with a capital of the same name. The Governor-General is assisted by a Council of Administration, nominated

by royal decree, and the Island is represented in the Spanish Cortes by 16 senators and 30 deputies. Ten per cent. of the area is cultivated, 7 per cent. is unreclaimed, and 4 per cent. is under forests. There are large tracts of country still unexplored. The population of the island in 1894 was given as 1,631,696, of which 65 per cent. was white, the remainder being negro. A law passed in 1886 abolished slavery absolutely. The capital, Havana, has (December 1887) 198,271 inhabitants, and the other most important towns are Matanzas (1892), 27,000; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307; Cienfuegos (1892), 27,430; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Sancti Spiritu, 32,608; Cardenas (1892), 23,680. Education was made obligatory in 1880. There are 843 public schools in the Island, and Havana has a university.

The estimated revenue for 1893-94, was 24,440,759 pesos, of which 11,375,000 was from customs; expenditure, 25,984,239 pesos, of which 12,574,485 pesos was for the debt, 5,904,084 pesos for the Ministry of War, and 4,015,034 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. The debt, which is rapidly increasing, is put at about 40,000,000*l*.

The number of landed estates on the island in 1892 was estimated at 90,960 of the value of 220,000,000 pesos, and rental of 17,000,000 pesos. The live stock consisted of 584,725 horses and mules, 2,485,766 cattle, 78,494 sheep, and 570,194 pigs. The chief produce is sugar and tobacco. The quantity of sugar produced in the year 1892-93, was 815,894 tons; in 1893-94, 1,054,214 tons. Of 1,023,719 tons of sugar exported in 1894, 965,524 tons went to the United States. In 1893, 9,308 pipes of rum were exported, of which 2,756 pipes went to Central and South America. The export of tobacco in 1892 was 241,291 bales; 1893, 227,865 bales. The number of Havana cigars exported in 1892 was 154,931,133; in 1893, 147,365,000; in 1894, 134,210,000. Cigarettes exported in 1893, 39,581,493 packets. Two-thirds of the tobacco and nearly half of the cigars go to the United States. Mahogany and other timbers are exported, as are also honey, wax, and fruits. The total exports from Cuba in 1892 amounted to 89,652,514 pesos, of which 84,964,685 pesos was for vegetable, 871,625 pesos for animal, and 3,485,924 pesos for mineral produce. The import value was put at 56,265,315 pesos, of which 18,553,307 pesos was from Spain, 16,245,880 pesos from the United States, and 13,051,384 from Great Britain. The chief imports are rice, jerked beef, and flour. The Spanish official returns state the value of the imports from Cuba into Spain for 1893 to be 29,519,643 Spanish pesetas, and the exports from Spain to Cuba 127,924,211 pesetas.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, at the end of 1891, the total number of mining titles issued was 296, with an extent of 13,727 hectares. Of the mines reported and claimed, 138 were iron, 88 manganese, and 53 copper. In 1894 the ports of Havana, Cienfuegos, and eight others, were visited by 3,181 vessels of 3,538,539 tons (611 of 660,976 tons being British). In Cuba there are about 1,000 miles of railway belonging to companies, and the larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. There are 2,300 miles of telegraph line with 153 offices. Messages in 1893, 342,331.

Porto Rico is described as 'the healthiest of all the Antilles.' The population, December 31, 1887, was 813,937. The negro population is estimated at over 300,000. Slavery was abolished in 1873. Chief town, San Juan, 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146. The Porto Rico budget for 1893-94 gave an estimated expenditure of 3,879,813 pesos, of which the Ministry of Finance absorbed 250,045 pesos, and War 1,050,006 pesos, and an estimated income of 3,903,655 pesos, of which the customs were estimated to produce 2,300,000 pesos, and direct and indirect taxes 1,358,800 pesos. The principal articles of export are coffee, of 2,189,215*l*. in 1894;

sugar, 594,568*l.*; tobacco, 137,563*l.* The total exports in 1892 amounted to 3,215,262*l.*, and imports to 3,416,322*l.* The value of the imports from Porto Rico into Spain in 1893 was 21,288,365 Spanish pesetas, and the exports from Spain to Porto Rico 24,108,929 pesetas. In 1892, 1,081 vessels of 1,060,871 tons entered, and 1,085 vessels of 1,010,286 tons cleared, Porto Rico.

The total value of the imports from Cuba and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom in 1894 was 243,966*l.* (984,976*l.* in 1885); and the exports of British produce thither were of the value of 1,121,096*l.*

The staple articles of import from Cuba and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom are:—Unrefined sugar, the value of which was 2,299,764*l.* in 1879; 66,745*l.* in 1893; 165,625*l.* in 1894; rum, 12,811*l.* in 1893; 3,389*l.* in 1894; furniture woods, 19,095*l.* in 1893; 45,843*l.* in 1894. The British exports mainly comprise cotton manufactures, 389,361*l.*; linens, 248,764*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 93,019*l.* in 1894. In Porto Rico there are 470 miles of telegraph and 12 miles of railway.

British Consul-General (Havana).—Alexander Gollan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. They are over 400 in number; the two largest are Luzon (area 40,024 square miles) and Mindanao. The capital of the Philippines, Manila, has 154,062 inhabitants (1887); other towns are Laoag, 30,642; Lipa, 43,408; Banang, 35,598; Batangas, 35,587. There is a small resident Spanish population, but a large number of Chinese. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos. The Government is administered by a governor-general and a captain-general, and the 43 provinces are ruled by governors, alcaldes, or commandants, according to their importance and position.

The estimated revenue of the Philippine Islands in 1894-95 was 2,715,980*l.*, and expenditure 2,656,026*l.* There is an export duty on tobacco, and almost every article of foreign production is heavily taxed on being imported. On muslins and petroleum the duty is about 100 per cent. of the cost.

The chief products are hemp, 80,183 tons in 1892; 97,787 tons in 1893; sugar, 246,978 tons in 1892; 261,686 tons in 1893; coffee, 1,322 tons in 1892; 307 tons in 1893; copra, 11,525 tons in 1893; tobacco-leaf exported, 230,616 quintals in 1893; cigars exported, 138,438,000 in 1893; indigo, 940 quintals in 1893.

The total value of exports was in 1893 30,500,000 dollars. Chief exports in 1893: sugar, 18,000,000 dollars; hemp, 10,000,000 dollars. The total value of imports in 1893 was 25,000,000 dollars. The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, coal. The average value of imports for five years (1888-92) was 22,252,260 dollars, and on an average about 34 per cent. of the value was from the United Kingdom, 21 per cent. from Hong Kong and Amoy, 13 per cent. from Spain, and 10 per cent. from Singapore and British India. Imports into Spain from the Philippine Islands in 1893, 20,796,076 pesetas; exports to Philippine Islands, 22,686,681 pesetas. The total imports into Great Britain in 1894 were of the value of 1,633,224*l.*, and the exports of British produce to the Philippine Islands 639,830*l.* The chief articles of import into Great Britain in 1894 were hemp, of the value of 887,554*l.* and unrefined sugar, of the value of 582,799*l.* Of the British exports in 1894, the value of 388,618*l.* was for cotton manufactures and yarn. In 1893 359 vessels of 392,373 tons (209 of 251,619 tons British) entered, and 355 of 405,682 tons (210 of 263,053 tons British) cleared the ports of Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. In 1894, 87 vessels of 117,529 tons entered at Iloilo and Cebu. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 70 miles of railway.

The coin in use is the Mexican dollar.

British Consul (Manila)—E. H. Rawson-Walker.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; Prince Carl Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884; and Prince Erik Ludvig Albert, Duke of Vestmanland, born April 20, 1889.

II. Prince *Oscar*, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,320,000 kronor, or 73,340*l.*, from Sweden, and 485,083 kronor, or 26,949*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1521
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf II. Adolph	1611
Christina	1632

<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>	
Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718

<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Fredrik I.	1720

<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Adolph Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf.	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

By the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and, the foreign Powers refusing to recognise the newly elected King, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the Constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII. King of Norway, November 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a charter, the Riksakt, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two Kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a regent or council of regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

1. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are :—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809 ; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 ; 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810 ; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State. He nominates to all higher appointments, both military and civil ; concludes

foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gefle. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,444*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists (Autumn 1895) of 228 members, of whom 83 are elected by the towns and 145 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'Domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. After the general elections in 1896 this Chamber will consist of 230 members, of whom 80 will represent the towns, and 150 the rural districts. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1893 was 298,810, or 6·2 of the population; only 126,691, or 42·4 of the electors, actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session 10 kronor (11*s.*) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of ten members, seven of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows :—

1. Erik Gustaf *Boström*, Minister of State ; appointed July 10, 1891.
2. Count L. *Douglas*, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; appointed 1895.
3. August *Östergren*, Minister of Justice ; appointed June 12, 1889.
4. Baron A. E. *Rappe*, Minister of War ; appointed June 22, 1892.
5. Jarl Casimir Eugène *Christerson*, Minister of Marine ; appointed December 16, 1892.
6. Victor Lennart *Groll*, Minister of the Interior ; appointed October 12, 1889.
7. C. R. *Wersäll*, Minister of Finance ; appointed 1895.
8. Gustaf Fredrik *Gilljam*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs ; appointed November 6, 1891.
9. Baron Albert Lars Evert *Åkerhielm* ; appointed September 28, 1888.
10. Sven Herman *Wikblad* ; appointed October 12, 1889.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor-General, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 117 baillies (*Kronofogdar*) and 520 sub-officers (*Länsmän*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal law of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters. Each commune has a communal or municipal council. The communal assembly or municipal council decides on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a general council which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King from among its members. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the country and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gefle.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, beside which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census

taken on December 31, 1890, and as estimated on December 31, 1894, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1890	Population Dec. 31, 1894	Pop. per square mile 1894
Stockholm (city)	13	246,454	264,585	20,352·7
Stockholm (rural district)	3,015	152,715	155,948	51·7
Upsala	2,051	121,091	122,835	59·9
Södermanland	2,631	154,991	159,831	60·7
Östergötland	4,267	266,619	268,883	63·0
Jönköping	4,447	193,704	194,763	43·8
Kronoberg	3,825	160,835	158,521	41·4
Kalmar	4,443	232,847	229,034	51·5
Gotland	1,219	51,337	51,495	42·2
Blekinge	1,164	142,602	142,690	122·6
Kristianstad	2,486	221,691	220,087	88·5
Malmöhus	1,866	368,817	378,337	202·7
Halland	1,900	136,106	138,824	73·1
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	297,824	308,671	158·4
Elfsborg	4,938	275,780	273,598	55·4
Skaraborg	3,280	247,074	244,039	74·4
Vernland	7,435	253,326	252,422	33·9
Örebro	3,498	182,557	186,804	53·4
Vestmanland	2,625	137,453	141,615	53·9
Kopparberg	11,522	197,449	204,294	17·7
Gefleborg	7,614	206,924	214,768	28·2
Vesternorrland	9,837	208,763	214,600	21·8
Jemtland	19,712	100,455	102,708	5·2
Vesterbotten	22,754	122,784	130,945	5·8
Norrbottn	40,870	104,783	112,886	2·8
Lakes Venern, Vettern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren	3,516	—	—	—
Total	172,876	4,784,981	4,873,183	28·2

In 1894 there were 2,364,165 males and 2,509,018 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1800	2,347,303	—	1860	3,859,728	1·08
1820	2,584,690	0·5	1870	4,168,525	0·80
1840	3,138,887	1·07	1880	4,565,668	0·95
1850	3,482,541	1·09	1890	4,784,981	0·50

With the exception of (1890) 19,505 Finns, 6,846 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1890 the foreign-born population numbered 24,548, of whom 4,066 were born in Germany, 5,401 in Denmark, 6,287 in Norway, 4,609 in Finland, 1,195 in Russia, 598 in the United Kingdom, and 1,482 in the United States.

According to civil condition the population was divided as follows in 1890:—

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,431,843	1,460,664	Widowed .	88,580	199,930
Married .	795,463	804,613	Divorced .	1,301	2,587

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed :—

Agriculture, &c. :		Timber works	96,323
Landed and farm proprietors .	1,229,601	Various manufactures	533,119
Farmers, overseers, &c.	250,784	Trade and locomotion	309,957
Planters, &c.	400,623	Officials and military	207,276
Crofters, cottagers, &c.	494,421	Learning and literature	43,383
Dairy-keepers	11,882	Medicine, &c.	18,817
Gardeners	15,793	Owners, pensioners, &c.	307,550
Fisheries	34,246	Mechanics, servants, &c.	555,297
Mining and metal works	219,578	Various	56,271

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate.	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1889	132,069	13,288	3,517	28,478	76,124	55,945
1890	133,597	13,648	3,557	28,611	81,824	51,773
1891	135,516	13,718	3,556	27,940	80,603	54,913
1892	129,622	13,595	3,363	27,338	85,894	43,728
1893	131,729	13,616	3,436	27,219	81,027	50,702

2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To America
1888	4,821	50,323	45,561	1891	6,114	42,776	36,134
1889	5,504	33,363	28,529	1892	6,511	45,504	40,990
1890	6,030	34,212	29,487	1893	7,377	40,869	37,321

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1894, 957,783, showing an increase of 74 per cent., or more than five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

The following towns had more than 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1894 :— Stockholm, 264,585 ; Göteborg, 111,234 ; Malmö, 51,501 ; Norrköping, 34,816 ; Gefle, 25,255 ; Karlskrona, 22,407 ; Helsingborg, 21,681 ; Upsala, 21,147 ; Jönköping, 20,831 ; Örebro, 15,886 ; Lund, 15,484 ; Sundsvall, 13,930 ; Halmstad, 13,304 ; Linköping, 13,059 ; Landskrona, 12,962 ; Kalmar, 12,024 ; Eskilstuna, 11,580 ; Söderhamn, 10,137.

Religion.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics, and 2,411 rural parish churches and chapels in 1894. At the census of 1890, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,735,218, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 44,378, including 23,307 unbaptized children. Of other creeds, there were 1,390 Roman Catholics, 46 Greek-Catholics, 313 Irvingites, 3,402 Jews, and 234 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

Instruction.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala and Lund, the former frequented by 1,390 and the latter by 605 students in the spring of 1895. Education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1894 there were 75 public high schools, with 14,860 pupils; 25 people's high schools, 1,105 pupils; 12 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,099 pupils; 2 high and 6 elementary technical schools; 10 navigation schools, 439 pupils; 19 institutions and schools for deaf mutes and blinds; besides medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1893 there were 10,889 elementary schools, with 14,293 teachers and 705,905 pupils. In 1893 the expenditure on elementary education was 14,758,236 kronor, of which more than one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1893 only 0.11 per cent. were unlettered, only 0.83 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 3 high court districts and 207 district courts divisions, of which 90 are urban districts and 117 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1893, 1,667 men and 285 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1893, 1,792 hard-labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1893 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,857, capable of lodging 44,149 people.

The number of paupers assisted in 1860 was 132,982; in 1870, 204,378; in 1880, 219,532; in 1893, 252,652. Of the last 78,230 were in the towns.

Finance.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure for the years 1895 and 1896 were as follows:—

Revenue	1895	1896	Expenditure	1895	1896
	Kronor	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c. . .	19,416,000	19,070,000	(a) Ordinary :		
Customs . . .	30,000,000	36,000,000	Royal Household . . .	1,320,000	1,320,000
Post . . .	8,173,000	8,500,000	Justice . . .	3,887,900	3,812,550
Stamps . . .	5,300,000	5,300,000	Foreign Affairs . . .	606,750	606,750
Impost on spirits, &c. . .	20,800,000	21,500,000	Army . . .	24,809,088	25,552,870
Impost on income . . .	10,700,000	7,150,000	Navy . . .	6,978,900	6,996,300
Net profit of the State Bank . . .	2,480,000	2,340,000	Interior . . .	5,593,188	5,596,406
Surplus from the previous years . . .	172,000	674,000	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs . . .	13,003,010	13,026,508
			Finance . . .	17,270,200	17,435,100
			Pensions . . .	3,101,290	3,116,040
				76,570,326	77,462,524
			(b) Extraordinary . . .	8,836,874	11,464,076
			(c) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor : . . .		
			Payment of loans and Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.) . . .	11,283,800	10,207,400
			Fund for building a new house for the Diet and the State Bank . . .	250,000	—
			Fund for insurance against accidents of workers . . .	100,000	—
			Fund for insurance against invalidity of workers . . .	—	1,400,000
Total revenue . . .	97,041,000	100,534,000	Total expenditure . . .	97,041,000	100,534,000

Of the extraordinary expenditure the army claims 2,675,030 kronor, the navy 1,739,760 kronor, the interior 2,498,594 kronor, education and ecclesiastical affairs 1,674,892 kronor, pensions 1,540,000 kronor. The land tax (including the maintenance of the army *Indelta*) amounts to an average of 1·5s. per head of the population. The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1894:—

Taxed :	Kronor
Agricultural land in the country	2,211,780,850
„ „ in the towns	42,339,800
Other real estate in the country	363,158,000
„ „ „ in the towns	1,202,402,895
Total (1894)	3,819,681,545

Untaxed real estate (1894):

National	{ In the country	154,898,741
	{ In the towns	61,615,400
Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	{ In the country	108,140,340
	{ In the towns	123,153,875
Total (1894)		447,808,356

Grand total (1894) 4,267,489,901

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. A part of the cost for maintaining the army *Indelta* also does not appear in the budget. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1895, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows:—

	Kronor
Funded railway loan of 1860 without interest	506,667
„ „ „ 1878 „ 4 „	9,042,954
„ „ „ 1880 „ 4 „	106,068,600
„ „ „ 1886 „ 3½ „	59,328,444
„ „ „ 1887 „ 3⅞ „	31,926,500
„ „ „ 1888 „ 3 „	26,666,667
„ „ „ 1890 „ 3½ „	34,411,555
Provisional loan „ 1891 „ 4 „	7,200,000
Funded railway loan of 1894 with interest	18,000,000
Total	293,151,387

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 3*l.* 7*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 5*d.*; but as the railway receipts amount to about two-thirds of the interest, the charge per head is nominal.

The income of the communes in 1892 was 64,517,225 kronor, and the expenditure 71,546,539 kronor. Their assets amounted to 279,094,161 kronor, and their debts to 175,138,725 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 3,440,663 kronor, and expenditure 3,550,463 kronor; their assets 12,474,087 kronor, and debts 3,785,382 kronor.

Defence.

The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Karlskrona with Kungsholmen and Westra Hästholmen, Stockholm with Vaxholm-Oscar-Fredriksborg; in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Wetter.

The Swedish army is composed of three distinct classes of troops. They are:—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards (two infantry and one cavalry regiments), two regiments of infantry, one battalion of chasseurs, two battalions of infantry, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, the engineers, and the train. The *Värfvade* are in service two or three years.

2. The *Indelta*, consisting of 22 regiments and one corps of

infantry, and 6 regiments of cavalry, of these, however, 3 infantry regiments contain *Värfvade* troops, and 3 cavalry regiments are to be re-organized as *Värfvade* regiments. The privates of cavalry (*Indelta*) are paid and kept by the Landowners. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, as a rule, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending to thirty years, but he may instead take money payment. There is about 6 months' training for recruits in the infantry and 7 months' in the cavalry, after which they are annually called out for 22 or 23 days' practice.

3. The *Värnpligtige*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 40 years, of which the first 12 classes are called *Beväring*, the 8 others *Landstorm*. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Värnpligtige* are divided among the *Värfvade* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. The *Beväring* undergoes 90 days' training, which in the navy and also in the cavalry is completed in the first year; in the other forces 68 days in the first year and 22 in the second. The *Landstorm* is in time of war formed in separate troops. *Beväring* of first year, about 24,000 men; of the 12 years, about 228,000. *Landstorm* of the 8 years, about 100,000.

The total peace strength of the armed forces of Sweden (exclusive of the *Värnpligtige*), according to the re-organization carried out in 1892, consists of :—

Permanent Army	Officers	Non-com-missioned Officers	Musicians	Men (exclu-sive of Musicians)	Civil and CivilMilitary persons	Total	Field-guns	Horses
Generals	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	30
General Staff and Staff-College	39	2	—	—	185	226	—	81
Infantry	1,232	1,132	1,280	23,612	199	27,455	—	242
Cavalry	232	210	152	4,615	60	5,269	—	5,318
Artillery	298	255	167	3,272	141	4,133	240	1,001
Engineers	77	58	21	821	13	990	—	87
Train	66	124	24	522	36	772	—	112
Total	1,953	1,781	1,644	32,842	634	38,854	240	6,871
Reserves 1894	589	421	—	—	36	1,046	—	—

The Swedish navy is maintained wholly for coast defence. In September

1892, a committee appointed to consider the subject recommended a considerable increase in the floating strength, but the proposals were rejected by the Lower House. The navy consists of the following vessels: Armoured coast defence turret ships—First class, 3, and 1 building; second class, 4; third class, 9; steam corvettes, 3; gunboats and despatch vessels, 11; torpedo boats of 65 to 70 tons, 6; of 34 to 40 tons, 9; *aviso*s 8, and school ships of various types, 12.

The following is a list of the principal armour-clad ships:—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement tons	Extreme armouring inches	Armament	Torpedo ejectors	Indicated horse power	Nominal speed knots
<i>t</i>	<i>John Ericsson</i>	1865	1,500	10·3	2·5·9 in.	—	380	6
<i>t</i>	<i>Thordön</i>	1866	1,500	10·3	2·9·4 in.	—	380	6
<i>t</i>	<i>Tirfing</i>	1867	1,500	10·3	„	—	380	6
<i>t</i>	<i>Loke</i>	1871	1,500	17·5	„	—	430	7
<i>t</i>	<i>Svea</i>	1886	2,900	11·5	2·10 in. 4·5·9 in. 4 9·F.	1	3,100	15·45
<i>t</i>	<i>Göta</i>	1890	3,100	—	„ „ „	3	3,100	15·96
<i>t</i>	<i>Thule</i>	1892	3,150	—	„ „ „	2	3,300	16
<i>t</i>	<i>Oden</i>	—	3,300	10	„ 4·4·7 in. 6 9·F.	1	3,500	16

There are nine armoured gun-vessels having a displacement between 460 and 240 tons. Their principal armament consists of one 9·4 in. B.L. gun. The most important of the unprotected vessels is the second class cruiser (corvette) *Freja*, 2,000 tons, 12 knots speed, launched at Malmö in 1886. The strength of the navy, excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels, estimated upon the uniform plan adopted in this volume (see introductory table) may be stated thus: battleships *nil*, 17 port defence vessels; 12 third class cruisers (*a*) and 6 (*b*), 16 first-class torpedo-boats building, 14 second-class, and 3 third class.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring*. In 1895 on the active list were 5 flag-officers, 6 *kommendörer*, 24 *kommendör-kaptener*, 62 *kaptener*, 54 lieutenants, and 25 sub-lieutenants, while 111 commissioned officers belonged to the Reserve.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1893 was 329,593; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 70,194; 2 to 20 hectares, 213,410; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,241; 100 and above, 3,165. Of the total land area of Sweden 8·3 per cent. is under cultivation, 3·9 per cent. under natural meadows, and 44·5 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1893, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1894:—

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain	Pulse	Potatoes
70·7 1,574·2	402·5 6,694·7	218·7 5,201·4	818·0 24,638·8	116·4 3,399·3	52·3 899·1	153·6 15,883·6

The value of all cereal crops in 1894 was estimated at 193·8 million kronor, At the end of 1893 Sweden had 495,443 horses, 2,473,981 head of cattle.

1,323,978 sheep and lambs, 717,339 pigs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep were exported, in 1893 respectively, 12,621 and 317.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1893, throughout the Kingdom, 1,481,487 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 447,362 tons; the bar iron to 266,727 tons. Of iron ore in 1891 174,148, in 1892 320,071, and in 1893 484,055 tons were exported; of pig-iron, 63,096 in 1891, 57,502 in 1892, and 59,836 tons in 1893; of bar iron, 175,901 in 1891, 179,388 in 1892, and 162,717 tons in 1893. There were also raised in 1893 2,441 tons of gold ore, 21,043 tons of silver and lead ore, 22,033 tons of copper ore, 46,623 tons of zinc ore, and 7,061 tons of manganese ore. The gold produced amounted to 93·4 kilogrammes, the silver to 4,464·6, the lead to 461,828, the copper to 543,908. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 199,933 tons of coal in 1893. In 1893 there were 25,811 persons engaged in mining.

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied were in 1893 37,111,961, and in 1894 38,631,960 kronor. The value of the imports subject to duty in 1893 was 209,772,000 kronor; and of duty-free imports, 122,917,000 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden were as follows in six years :—

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Imports .	Kronor 324,708,784	Kronor 376,963,711	Kronor 377,187,739	Kronor 369,698,254	Kronor 360,315,855	Kronor 332,689,289
Exports .	281,752,718	301,725,097	304,591,863	323,498,082	329,300,154	328,271,667

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years :—

—	Imports 1892	Exports 1892	Imports 1893	Exports 1893
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	52,168,047	9,058,170	47,685,768	8,303,113
Corn and flour	38,168,123	11,993,337	34,291,757	22,372,036
Colonial wares	48,510,598	1,819,561	50,392,816	936,158
Raw textile material and yarn	28,835,171	1,171,025	29,592,373	1,107,045
Minerals, mostly coal	37,373,873	8,029,572	36,318,725	11,166,687
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	37,550,876	8,265,992	32,291,525	8,760,541
Live animals and animal food	19,005,111	72,305,278	15,859,796	60,753,574
Hair, hides, and other animal products	19,124,505	2,218,230	16,872,292	2,687,894
Metals, raw and partly wrought	8,457,432	33,133,605	7,720,711	29,190,643
Timber, wrought and unwrought	4,385,991	133,621,359	4,337,753	136,478,217
Paper and paper manufactures	6,496,090	30,416,864	4,447,573	28,910,797
Other articles	60,240,038	16,667,161	52,878,200	17,605,962
Total	360,315,855	329,300,154	332,689,289	328,271,667

The values of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive of Customs duties. For most of these average prices the Board of

Trade (Kommers-Kollegium) follows the values published by the General Customs Office every third or fifth year; but for the most important articles merchants are consulted, and the values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce with foreign countries. The quantities in the Customs' returns are most exactly given for imports subject to duty. For the quantities of duty-free imports and of all exports the statements of importers and exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded as from the country of the last port of shipment, and exports as to the country which is their immediate destination. No distinction is made between general, special, and transit trade. Transit articles which have been warehoused and have paid duty are comprised in the returns of imports. The returns of the trade between Sweden and Norway may be considered as not corresponding with the real commerce.

The following shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals :—

Country	1892		1893	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain . . .	95,224,367	150,281,436	86,324,639	150,865,502
Germany . . .	115,849,805	48,427,191	112,897,273	44,276,141
Denmark . . .	43,874,215	40,392,268	39,905,280	36,509,963
Norway . . .	35,319,209	18,227,174	31,439,496	16,111,201
Russia (including Finland) . . .	15,532,098	9,310,826	17,003,437	10,243,094
France . . .	9,572,820	19,392,036	6,276,743	29,308,811
Spain . . .	1,980,847	3,857,354	541,616	2,650,711
Netherlands . . .	9,217,445	17,419,706	7,001,502	17,045,273
Belgium . . .	12,169,053	11,422,037	11,398,596	11,868,572
United States . . .	12,833,767	2,447,061	10,849,818	657,930
Other countries . . .	8,742,229	8,123,065	9,080,889	8,734,469
Total . . .	360,315,855	329,300,154	332,689,289	328,271,667

The following table shows the trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Sweden . . .	8,473,656	8,509,651	8,230,651	8,416,252	8,330,188
Exports of British pro- duce to Sweden . . .	3,061,976	2,988,449	2,861,952	2,698,558	2,970,171

The following table shows the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Wood & timber	3,951,710	3,501,180	3,895,326	3,576,733	3,954,808
Oats . . .	311,768	853,312	491,275	927,936	250,660
Bar iron . . .	854,418	696,315	610,397	518,209	470,910
Iron and steel manufactures	556,121	503,409	378,166	268,259	223,619
Pig iron . . .	196,489	206,753	193,523	159,381	267,627
Butter . . .	1,175,792	1,269,187	1,243,016	1,452,099	1,413,779

The leading exports of British home produce to Sweden in 1894 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 234,452*l.* ; coals, 993,370*l.* ; cotton yarn and manufactures, 353,998*l.* ; woollen yarn and manufactures, 395,376*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1892, of vessels over 100 tons had 1,479 of a burthen of 505,711 tons, of which total 947 of 283,559 tons were sailing vessels, and 532 of 222,152 tons were steamers including small vessels. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1893—namely, 302 vessels of 93,175 tons ; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 281 vessels of a total burthen of 52,187 tons. In 1893 28,044 vessels (with cargoes and in ballast) of a burthen of 5,869,677 tons cleared Swedish ports.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, as follows :—

	1890		1891		1892		1893	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered	11,899	2,434,984	11,201	2,479,176	10,851	2,506,840	10,735	2,579,909
Cleared	20,067	4,029,937	21,385	4,327,225	21,582	4,328,554	20,774	4,584,916

Internal Communications.

In 1893 71,954 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1894 the total length of railways in Sweden was 5,734 miles, of which 1,899 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1893 were 51,112,740 kronor, and expenses 31,987,328 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1893 was 276,339,156 kronor, and for private railways 295,005,890 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1893 was 5,017,758 ; weight of goods carried on State railways, 3,442,290 tons ; private railways 8,566,326 tons of goods, and 9,802,760 passengers.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1893 was 7,908 miles, and of wires 24,043 miles. The number of despatches sent in the year 1893 was 2,011,637. In 1893 there were 47,121 miles of wire and 32,612 instruments employed in the telephone service.

The Swedish Post Office carried 148,772,326 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1894. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 2,434. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1893 amounted to 7,945,605 kronor, and the total expenditure to 7,450,514 kronor, leaving a surplus of 495,091 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected annually by the Diet. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts and pays interest on deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad ; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1895 :—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Mortgages	—	51,633,808	—
Real estate	—	5,590,470	3,312,148
Coin and bullion	25,390,483	23,412,547	8,773,537
Accounts with other banks	21,343,382	42,300,322	27,084,904
State notes and bills	20,673,366	32,710,172	18,171,299
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c.	—	—	62,620,770
Bills	30,119,718	161,929,296	47,709,547
Loans, public obligations, shares, &c.	32,190,262	123,718,605	57,182,723
Cash credits, &c.	17,482,605	80,469,789	27,869,525
Totals	147,199,816	521,765,009	252,724,453
Liabilities			
Bank notes and bills	53,687,682	73,445,020	3,415,524
Liabilities with other banks	—	48,918,293	15,223,255
Deposits	8,153,986	276,136,181	72,419,587
Capital	50,000,000	61,712,000	31,546,883
Reserve	5,000,000	17,051,704	11,470,979
To be paid out to the public treasury	2,480,000	—	—
Various liabilities	23,635,041	69,032,618	117,953,772
To further disposition	4,243,107	5,469,193	694,453
Totals	147,199,816	521,765,009	252,724,453

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893
Number of depositors	1,089,421	1,090,227	1,095,788	1,111,187
Deposits at end of year, kronor	281,726,996	291,187,398	298,456,053	314,653,546
Capital and reserve fund, ditto.	23,648,545	25,231,490	26,531,754	28,557,632

At the end of 1893 the Post Office Savings Bank had 325,498 depositors and 23,417,475 kronor of deposits.

2. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times up to 1895. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storthing assembles every year. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin in February each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age who in the year before the election has paid income tax on an annual income of at least 500 kroner in the country districts or 800 kroner in the towns (provided that he has resided for one year in the electoral district at the time when the election takes place, and that he does not belong to the household of another as a servant), or who is or has been a public functionary appointed by the King (Embedsmand), or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property in a town to the value of 600 kroner, is entitled to elect. Under the same conditions citizens thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, are entitled to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Towards the end of every third year the people choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, where the election is administered

by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church under the presidency of the parish minister. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by the persons already elected for that purpose, or, if not, who received the second largest number of votes. The number of electors in 1894 was 184,124, or 9·20 per cent. of total population, while 166,100 votes, or 90·21 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded. Of the total male population, 45 per cent. are 25 years of age and above. The Storthing has 114 members—38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storthing, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Thing nominates its own presidents. The principal ordinary business of the Storthing is to enact or repeal laws, to impose taxes, to supervise the financial affairs of the kingdom, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to examine treaties concluded with foreign Powers. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagthing to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagthing do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagthing and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Höiesteret*, and members of the Storthing. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner (13s. 4d.) a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storthing and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

(1.) *Council of State at Kristiania.*

Minister of State.—Dr. George Francis Hagerup, appointed October 14, 1895.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Jakob Liv Rosted Sverdrup, appointed October 14, 1895.

Department of Justice.—Dr. G. F. Hagerup, Minister of State.

Department of the Interior.—Thomas von Westen *Engelhart*, appointed October 14, 1895.

Department of Public Works.—Peder *Nilsen*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Birger *Kildal*, appointed October 14, 1895.

Department of Defence.—Colonel Christian Wilhelm Engel *Bredal Olsson*, appointed May 2, 1893.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Fredrik *Stang-Lund*, appointed October 14, 1895.

(2.) *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm*

Gregers Winther Wulfsberg *Gram*, Minister of State, appointed May 2, 1893.

Baard Madsen *Hangland*, appointed October 14, 1895.

Harald *Smedal*, appointed October 14, 1895.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Amtmand*), viz., the towns of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amts' (counties). They are subdivided into 39 towns and 56 'Fogderier,' the latter comprising 22 'Ladesteder' (ports). There are 514 rural communes (*Herreder*), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a council and a body of representatives. The members (from three to nine) of the former (the 'Formænd') are elected from the different wards within the Herred. The representatives, who vote the expenditure of the Herred, are three times the number of the Formænd. These bodies elect conjointly every year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of an Amt form with the Amtmand and the Fogder (sheriffs) the 'Amtsformandskab' or 'Amtstthing' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The Amtmand is the chairman of the diet. The towns and the ports form 59 communes, also governed by a council (4 to 12, Kristiania 15), and representatives (three times the size of the council). The members of both local governing bodies are elected, in towns and rural communes, by voters for the Storthing.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Norway has an area of 124,445 English square miles; at the census of January 1, 1891, the population amounted to 1,988,674 present, and 2,000,917 domiciled inhabitants.

The area and population of the twenty districts (Amter) are as follows —

Amter.	Area : English square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1891	Density per square mile
Kristiania (town)	6	151,239	25,206·5
Akershus	2,055	99,111	48·2
Smaalenene	1,600	120,360	75·2
Hedemarken	10,621	119,129	11·2
Kristians	9,793	108,076	11·0
Buskerud	5,790	104,769	18·1
Jarlsberg og Larvik	896	100,957	112·7
Bratsberg	5,865	92,034	15·7
Nedenes	3,609	81,043	22·4
Lister og Mandal	2,805	78,738	28·1
Stavanger	3,532	117,008	33·1
Søndre Bergenhus	6,026	128,213	21·3
Bergen (town)	5	53,684	10,736·8
Nordre Bergenhus	7,132	87,552	12·3
Romsdal	5,788	127,806	22·1
Søndre Trondhjem	7,184	123,817	17·2
Nordre Trondhjem	8,791	81,236	9·2
Nordland	14,517	131,850	9·1
Tromsö	10,134	65,125	6·4
Finmarken	18,296	29,170	1·6
Total	124,445	2,000,917	16·1

There were 965,911 males, and 1,035,006 females.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1891 :—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	602,962	323,935	37,660	308	1,046
Females	627,498	325,952	80,263	426	867

Of the total population in 1891, 1,526,788 (76·3 per cent.) were domiciled in rural districts, and 474,129 (23·7 per cent.) in towns.

Of the total population in 1891, 1,940,726 were born in Norway, 38,017 in Sweden, 2,475 in Denmark, 2,661 in Finland, 1,738 in Germany, 655 in Great Britain or Ireland. In 1891 the number of Laps was 20,786, and of Fins, 9,378.

In 1891 the population was divided according to occupation as follows:—

Occupation	Employ- ers, &c.	Clerks, overseers, &c.	Workmen and women	Dependents of families, &c.	Total
Administrative and professional . . .	{ Male 4,368 Female 1,684	12,148 3,972	2,949 1,830	16,162 15,769	35,627 23,255
Agriculture, &c. . .	{ Male 112,143 Female 11,216	3,231 512	126,217 74,346	166,774 161,477	408,365 247,551
Fisheries . . .	{ Male 41,072 Female 297	188 1	14,455 748	33,687 32,053	89,402 33,099
Mines, metal works, and other industries	{ Male 34,998 Female 29,731	5,269 304	87,089 20,120	85,204 84,844	212,560 134,999
Commerce . . .	{ Male 13,991 Female 6,199	10,648 4,798	9,923 2,942	M. 55,284 F. 56,745	131,360 71,926
Transport . . .	{ Male 3,575 Female 302	11,667 475	26,272 465		
Domestic work . . .	{ Male — Female 305,267 ¹	42 13,077	10,843 137,113 ²	2,593 2,585	13,478 458,042
Occupation not stated	{ Male 170 ³ Female 259 ³	79 38	4,782 3,654	4,204 3,910	9,235 7,861
Living on private for- tune, annuitants, &c.	{ Male 26,612 Female 31,109	— —	— —	3,951 4,555	30,563 35,664
Charity, public or private . . .	{ Male — Female —	— —	— —	20,700 24,987	20,700 24,987
Total . . .	{ Male 236,929 Female 386,064	43,272 23,177	282,530 241,218	388,559 386,925	951,290 1,037,384
Male and female . .	622,993	66,449	523,748	775,484	1,988,674

¹ Married women in their own households.

² Comprising servants, children, &c., living in the house.

³ Social condition unknown.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths excl. still- born	Excess of Births
1889	12,416	59,188	1,615	4,396	34,704	24,484
1890	12,922	60,108	1,657	4,225	35,492	24,616
1891	13,179	61,721	1,751	4,272	34,856	26,865
1892	12,742	59,430	1,707	4,266	35,769	23,661
1893	12,974	61,918	1,844	4,428	32,916	29,002

2. Emigration.

Place of Destination	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
United States . . .	21,348	12,597	10,898	13,249	16,814	18,690	5,591
British North America . .	79	19	51	79	223	75	22
Other countries . . .	25	26	42	13	12	13	29
Total . . .	21,452	12,642	10,991	13,341	17,049	18,778	5,642

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken January 1, 1891, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 five, above 5,000 nine. The population of the principal towns, January 1, 1891, was:—

Kristiania	151,239	Fredrikstad	12,451
Bergen	53,684	Larvik	11,261
Trondhjem (after the incorporation of suburbs) .	29,162	Fredrikshald	11,217
Stavanger	23,899	Kristiansund	10,381
Drammen	20,687	Skien	8,979
Kristiansand	12,813	Aalesund	8,406
		Moss	8,051

Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All other Christian sects (except Jesuits) as well as the Jews are tolerated, and free to exercise their religion within the limits prescribed by the law and public order. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 bishoprics, 83 *Provstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 474 *Præstegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1891 there were 30,685 dissenters, including 1,004 Roman Catholics, 8,187 Methodists, 4,228 Baptists, 348 Mormons, 231 Quakers.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1891 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 6,144 public elementary schools with 232,356 pupils, and in towns 1,749 classes with 55,371 pupils; the amount expended on both being 6,065,675 kroner, of which 1,240,019 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided in towns by the towns themselves, in rural districts partly by the separate parish communes, partly by the county communes (*Amtskommuner*). There are 82 secondary schools: 17 public, 39 communal, 26 private. Of the secondary schools 21 have a higher department for classics, or mathematics, or both, viz. 14 public, 1 communal, 6 private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 17 are for girls alone: 3 communal, 14 private. The number of pupils in the secondary schools in 1891 was 11,042. Besides these, 86 private schools have 4,718 pupils more or less advanced. There are 6 normal schools with 264 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1894 by 1,190 students. In the financial year 1893-94 it had a subsidy of 534,623 kroner from the State.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 118 districts, each with an inferior court. Of these 81 are rural courts, divided into 436 circuits. The other courts are in towns. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Höiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forligelseskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*.

The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges (1 *Lagmand*, or president), and 10 jurors (*Lagrettemand*). The Kingdom is divided into 5 jury districts (*Lagdömmar*), each having its chief judge (*Lagmand*). Each district is divided into circuits, corresponding, as a rule, to the counties (*Amter*), in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

The prosecutions are directed by the State advocates (*Statsadvokater*), 13 in number, subordinate to one *Rigsadvokat*.

The number of persons convicted of serious crimes was : in 1892, 3,026 ; in 1891, 2,548 ; in 1890, 2,603 ; in 1889, 2,938 ; 1888, 2,753. For offences against public order and police, penalties were, in 1892, inflicted upon 29,806 persons.

There are four convict prisons (1 a penitentiary) ; inmates, June 30, 1893, 579 (479 were males and 100 females).

There are, besides, 55 district prisons, in which, in 1893, 10,354 persons were detained. There are 3 reformatories for young offenders between 10 and 15 years.

The police force of Kristiania numbers 404 men, including 15 superior functionaries.

Pauperism.

In Norway the relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation, but certain expenditure is also borne by the *Amter* (counties) and by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 78,681 in 1892, 76,613 in 1891, 73,364 in 1890, 77,798 in 1889. In 1892 9,471, 1891 9,938, 1890 9,142, 1889 9,940 persons are included who have only been medically relieved.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for each of the last five years in thousands of kroner :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue				Expenditure				
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1890	523	30,006	19,803	50,332	9,276	4,191	9,938	22,131	45,537
1891	588	30,809	20,049	51,447	9,753	4,318	10,689	24,234	48,994
1892	535	29,475	21,085	51,095	10,436	4,367	10,918	25,610	51,232
1893	3,310	28,518	20,716	52,544	10,913	4,557	10,481	26,824	52,775
1894	3,198	28,861	21,566	53,625	10,495	4,890	11,515	28,045	54,945

The following table shows the principal heads of the budget for two years ending June 30 :—

Sources of Revenue	1895	1896	Branches of Expenditure	1895	1896
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	2,700,000	3,900,000	Civil list . . .	349,867	343,678
Customs . . .	21,200,000	23,000,000	Storthing . . .	532,650	499,300
Excise on spirits . .	4,600,000	4,400,000	The Ministries . .	1,218,620	1,233,220
" " malt . .	2,700,000	3,700,000	Church & education .	6,038,565	6,798,934
Succession tax . . .	500,000	530,000	Justice . . .	5,577,850	5,885,467
Stamps . . .	575,000	620,000	Interior . . .	1,910,803	2,213,724
Judicial fees . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000	Post, telegraphs, &c.	6,008,683	6,550,991
Mines . . .	517,600	511,150	State railways . . .	7,838,747	11,882,816
Post Office . . .	3,400,000	3,610,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c.	3,858,240	4,031,590
Telegraphs . . .	1,420,000	1,350,000	Finance and customs	3,249,915	2,952,205
State property . . .	2,482,330	2,382,054	Mines . . .	649,126	615,310
Railways . . .	8,323,000	8,386,000	Amortisation of debt	502,922	518,301
Miscellaneous . . .	5,262,070	5,463,917	Interest . . .	4,518,640	4,823,699
Balance . . .	—	2,146,879	Army . . .	8,743,150	8,883,000
			Navy . . .	2,850,900	2,998,556
			Foreign affairs . .	806,368	711,651
			Miscellaneous . . .	24,954	57,558
			Balance . . .	—	—
	54,680,000	61,000,000		54,680,000	61,000,000

The following table shows the amortisation, growth, and interest of the public debt for the years named, ending June 30 :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1890	356,694	—	3,829,872	115,357,459
1891	454,776	1,160,000	3,857,521	116,062,683
1892	521,517	10,000,000	3,840,264	125,541,165
1893	591,160	—	3,959,330	124,950,005
1894	681,948	39,675,733 ¹	4,201,574	163,943,791

Of this amount 19,131,560 kroner were applied to the redemption of a former loan.

The unredeemable debt, 10,837,410 in 1885, is now 245,472 kroner.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 10,757,063 kroner, and for the towns to 9,292,653 kroner in 1892.

Defence.

The most important fortress of Norway is Oscarsborg ; the other fortresses, Fredriksstad, Fredriksten, Carljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Kristiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Vardöhus, are of little importance.

The troops of the Kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of three laws voted by the Storthing in 1866, 1876, and 1885, the land forces are divided into the troops of the Line, the Landvaern, the Landstorm or final levy. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the Kingdom, who are free from military land service. The young men in the line raised

by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 42 days in the infantry, in the fortress and mountain artillery, 50 days in the engineers, and 70 days in the field artillery and cavalry. They are then put into the battalions, which in the second, third, and fourth year in the artillery, cavalry, and engineers, and the second and third year in the infantry and train, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 24 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when ordered. The Landvaern of the sixth year has a 12 days' practice, in which also the recruits take part. The train has a school of recruits, extending over 25 days for the engineers, and 18 days in the other arms. The nominal term of service is 13 years, divided between 5 years in the Line, 4 years in the Landvaern, and 4 years in the Landstorm. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the Kingdom. Every man capable of bearing arms, and not placed in one of the said categories, is in time of war liable to do service in the reserve of the Landstorm, from the eighteenth to the fiftieth year of age.

On January 1, 1894, the troops of the line, with its reserves, numbered about 30,000 men, with 900 officers. The number of troops of the line actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storting. The King has permission to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway.

The infantry consists of 5 brigades of 4 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 4 companies. For each brigade there is a school of sub-officers. His Majesty's guard consists of 2 companies of riflemen.

Cavalry.—3 corps of mounted riflemen of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3, 3, and 2 squadrons.

Artillery.—3 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 3 batteries of 6 pieces, and 1 company of equipage field artillery; 1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of fortress artillery and two batteries of 6 pieces mountain artillery.

Engineers.—1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of pontooneers, 1 company of telegraphists, and 1 company of equipage.

Like the Swedish navy, that of Norway is maintained solely for coast defence. It consists of 4 ironclad monitors; 1 wooden corvette launched in 1862; 3 unarmoured gun-vessels of 640, 1,000 and 1,113 tons, built 1877-92; 4 older gunboats between 190 and 280 tons, 8 between 230 and 390 tons, and 16 smaller (60 tons), besides a small torpedo flotilla. Excluding the smallest class of gunboats, which have no real value, and a couple of vedette torpedo-boats, the vessels thus described may be classified as follows, adopting the uniform system used in this book, and fully described in the Introductory Table; 5 port defence vessels, including 1 building; 4 third-class cruisers *a*, and 1 building, and 12 *b*; 9 second-class torpedo-boats and 2 of the third-class—in all 33.

These ships call for little description. The monitors, *Skorpionen*, *Thrudvang*, and *Mjölner* (1447 and 1515 tons) were built in 1866-68. They have

5-inch armour-belts, and 12-inch plating on their turrets, which carry severally two 18-ton muzzle-loading Armstrong guns. The *Thor*, launched in 1872, is a little larger (2,003 tons), has 14½-inch turret-plating, and carries two 20-ton guns. Of unarmoured ships, the deck-protected gun-vessel *Viking* is the largest (1,113 tons). She is steel-built, with a cellulose belt, is 203 ft. 6 in. in length, and has 30 ft. beam, engines of 2,000 I.H.P., and steamed 15 knots at her trials. Her armament consists of two 5·9 in. guns, and four 2·4 in. and four smaller quick-firers. A new despatch-vessel, the *Heimdal* (630 tons), armed with four 2·4 in. quick-firing guns, steamed 12 knots at her trials. The only other new vessel is the gunboat *Ægir* (383 tons), armed with one 8·2 in. gun, one 2·7 in. Q.F., two 1·9 in. Q.F., and two smaller Q.F.

In 1894 the navy numbered 95 officers on active service and 53 in the reserve and about 400 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable, by a law passed in 1892, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1894, to nearly 25,000 men.

Production and Industry.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. Most of the farms are worked by their owners. At the end of 1890 there were 146,355 farms. The subdivision of landed property has been carried to a great extent. In 1865 there were 133,991 farms, not including Finmarken, classified as follows:—

Under 2	hectares	34,224	or	25·5	per cent. of the whole.		
From 2 to 5	„	42,984	„	32·1	„	„	„
„ 5 „ 20	„	48,575	„	36·2	„	„	„
„ 20 „ 50	„	7,376	„	5·5	„	„	„
„ 50 „ 100	„	739	„	0·6	„	„	„
100 or more	„	93	„	0·1	„	„	„

The latest agricultural statistics are for 1890, when the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares, potatoes 39,128 hectares. The estimated yield of cereals was 5,962,353 hectolitres, of potatoes 8,441,403 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals 38,262,761 kroner, for potatoes 24,807,136 kroner. The average annual produce in hectolitres per 10 acres for 1886–90 was, wheat, 2·12; rye, 2·43; barley, 2·87; mixed corn 3·57; oats, 3·53; peas, 2·18; potatoes, 21·56 hectolitres.

On January 1, 1891, there were:—Horses, 150,898; cattle, 1,006,499; sheep, 1,417,524; goats, 272,458; swine, 121,057; reindeer, 170,134.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 31,076,300 kroner in 1894; the principal article being rye, 14,103,000 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 1,438,500 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 7,634,500 kroner. The export of agricultural produce is insignificant.

II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1894 was 27,991,200 kroner, and of wrought timber 16,107,000 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The mining and metal industry of Norway is unimportant. The total value of mineral products in 1892 (latest available statistics) was 2,225,200,

kroner (2,538,100 in 1887); of furnace products, 1,294,000 (1,371,000 in 1887) kroner; of bar iron and steel, 93,300 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver, 490,000 kroner in 1892 (660,000 in 1887); copper ore, 519,000 kroner, pyrites, 772,000 kroner; nickel, 72,500 kroner (1,565,000 in 1876); apatite, 169,900 kroner (1,000,700 in 1890). Of the smelting products in 1892 silver was valued at 484,000 kroner; copper, 531,000 kroner; nickel, 203,000 kroner. At the end of 1892 there existed 24 mining establishments employing 1,980 workpeople, and 7 smelting furnaces with 259 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1893 engaged in cod fishery was 93,743; in herring fishery, 20,316; and in mackerel fishery 2,813.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1893 was cod, 14,705,513; herring, 4,431,389; mackerel, 380,040; salmon and sea trout, 702,997; other fisheries, 3,057,238; lobster, 328,388; oysters, 11,380; total, 23,616,945. The total value was in 1892, 24,793,715 kroner; in 1891, 25,966,599; in 1890, 22,211,687; in 1889, 23,311,249.

Other fisheries are the mackerel fisheries in the North Sea, the bank fisheries off the coast, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries in the northern seas, which in 1893 produced a total of about 4,300,000 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Norway with different countries in 1894 :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	29,432,900	21,222,700	Spain	770,400	12,878,000
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	9,841,500	4,745,400	Italy	1,480,300	3,708,100
Russia and Finland	19,549,000	4,287,800	Austria and Hungary	94,900	174,600
Germany	56,293,806	15,225,500	Turkey, Roumania, and Greece	702,300	—
Switzerland	100,200	—	Africa	69,800	1,205,200
Netherlands	8,121,800	6,469,700	Asia	500	82,600
Belgium	7,941,600	4,481,000	Australia	—	1,567,200
Great Britain and Ireland	57,545,600	45,420,400	America	9,228,600	1,238,300
France	3,631,700	7,865,400	Not stated	503,500	168,900
Portugal and Madeira	681,400	1,804,300			
			Total	205,989,800	131,995,100

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1894 was about 20 millions of kroner (about one-tenth in value of the total imports), divided among the principal articles as follows:—Breadstuffs, 2,250,000 kroner; coffee, 2,393,000 kroner; tea, 209,000 kroner; sugar, 3,904,000 kroner;

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty; those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations state the countries from which the articles are *directly* imported and to which they are *directly* exported. An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *via* London is recorded as coming from England. The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles (transit, warehousing on credit, duty-paid and duty-free articles). A considerable part of the export and also of the import (mostly duty-free) trade over the land frontier between Norway and Sweden escapes the control of the Customs' authorities.

tobacco, 3,022,000 kroner ; spirits and wines, 1,410,000 kroner ; manufactured goods, 2,461,000 kroner. The value of imports subject to duty (1894) was 120,023,300 kroner, and of duty-free 85,966,500 kroner.

Total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods in the last five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) .	208,658,900	223,023,600	199,986,600	204,568,600	205,989,800
Exports (Norwegian) .	124,432,100	124,082,300	118,779,300	126,718,800	124,031,500
„ (foreign) .	6,664,400	6,300,400	7,645,000	9,367,800	7,963,600

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1892-1894 :—

Classes of Goods	1892		1893		1894	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	1,119,400	457,700	191,200	429,500	1,032,500	542,600
Animal produce (malty food) .	12,357,400	43,890,800	12,061,600	45,540,800	13,102,200	42,614,300
Breadstuffs .	37,243,900	386,700	35,657,100	1,703,300	31,459,200	763,700
Groceries .	23,187,500	13,300	26,390,400	13,900	24,314,600	14,400
Fruits, plants, &c. .	2,728,500	250,400	3,079,800	207,700	2,929,700	130,500
Spirits, &c. .	4,257,900	207,200	3,841,700	155,300	4,374,400	215,800
Yarn, rope, &c. .	11,378,800	704,800	11,977,800	612,600	12,103,000	598,200
Textile manufactures, &c. .	22,010,400	3,347,600	22,408,200	4,716,900	23,662,600	5,175,600
Hair, skins, &c. .	7,351,700	6,764,400	7,594,700	6,643,400	7,726,700	6,412,300
Tallow, oils, tar, &c. .	10,289,000	6,768,500	10,813,200	6,782,400	11,891,600	6,574,800
Timber & wooden goods .	7,875,200	41,810,800	8,216,100	43,844,700	8,093,700	44,098,200
Dye stuffs .	980,900	156,200	1,015,200	170,100	1,105,100	145,900
Different vegetable produce .	3,259,800	863,700	3,053,700	1,364,900	2,761,700	940,500
Paper and paper manufactures .	1,811,400	2,841,000	1,847,000	3,719,600	1,878,300	4,133,400
Minerals, unwrought .	17,506,700	1,910,200	17,779,900	3,194,800	19,527,800	2,884,400
Minerals, manufactured .	2,669,500	1,759,500	2,668,500	1,759,900	2,975,200	1,779,100
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	7,513,100	1,017,900	7,487,700	1,296,400	7,814,200	1,184,600
Metals, manufactured .	10,291,700	2,993,100	9,594,400	2,770,100	10,089,400	2,619,100
Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c. .	16,653,800	2,633,500	18,890,400	1,792,500	18,947,900	3,204,100
Total .	199,986,600	118,779,300	204,568,600	126,718,800	205,989,800	124,031,500
Re-exports		7,645,000		9,367,800		7,963,600
Grand total .		126,424,300		136,086,600		131,995,100

The values of imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports in the last three years were:—

—	Imports.			Exports.		
	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	107,825,700	108,832,900	108,718,200	31,449,000	33,550,300	30,894,700
Bergen .	30,739,800	34,210,600	33,820,300	21,102,000	24,394,500	22,140,600
Trondhjem .	14,278,400	15,842,200	14,409,300	7,859,400	9,122,200	8,140,100

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Norway .	3,432,689	3,363,629	3,576,615	3,570,592	3,657,595
Exports of British produce to Norway	1,915,808	1,901,897	1,706,111	1,756,813	1,916,566

In 1894 the imports of timber from Norway into the United Kingdom amounted to 1,435,488*l.*; fish, 415,395*l.*; rags, &c., 698,942*l.*; paper, &c., 225,717*l.*; ice, 247,319*l.* The minor imports into Great Britain comprise train oil, butter and margarine, matches, and small quantities of iron manufactures. The chief British exports to Norway in the year 1894 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 271,158*l.*; cotton manufactures and yarn of the value of 246,396*l.*; coals of the value of 491,124*l.*; and woollens and worsteds of the value of 156,332*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The Norwegian vessels engaged in foreign trade on January 1, 1895, were as follows:—

—	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Under 100 tons .	1,085	43,834	19	798	1,104	44,632
100–500 tons. .	1,536	456,617	284	86,570	1,820	543,187
500–1,000 „ .	679	465,650	92	65,445	771	531,095
1,000–2,000 tons .	219	268,864	53	75,320	272	344,184
Above 2,000 „ .	9	20,355	6	13,286	15	33,641
Total . . .	3,528	1,255,320	454	241,419	3,982	1,496,739

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in four years were as follows :—

—	1890		1891		1892		1893	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered								
Norwegian .	6,671	1,716,006	6,860	1,979,489	6,704	1,935,423	6,209	1,876,195
Foreign .	5,715	938,271	5,502	942,318	5,405	983,536	5,342	970,753
Cleared								
Norwegian .	6,749	1,752,375	6,542	1,922,441	6,551	1,895,469	6,383	1,991,640
Foreign .	5,695	947,478	5,460	930,955	5,401	988,786	5,316	966,792

Vessels entered and cleared in 1893 at the following ports :—

—	Number	Tonnage	—	Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered .	2,085	902,433	Entered .	330	201,649
Cleared .	1,376	623,183	Cleared .	353	207,550
Bergen			Frederiksstad		
Entered .	705	369,817	Entered .	1,147	138,587
Cleared .	729	367,389	Cleared .	2,559	221,747

Internal Communications.

The total length of State railways in 1894 was 960 miles ; that of one railway worked by a company (Kristiania to Mjösen) 42 miles ; total 1,002 miles.

Total receipts 1893-94, State railways, 7,607,755 kroner ; companies, 1,661,351 kroner. Total expenses 1893-94, State railways, 6,303,137 kroner ; companies, 970,665 kroner. Goods carried 1893-94, State railways, 1,120,941 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.) ; companies, 511,215. Passengers carried 1893-94 (including season-ticket holders), State railways, 5,662,539 ; companies, 540,553. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. The following are the postal statistics :—

—	1892	1893	1894
Letters	31,868,200	33,181,900	34,243,000
Post-cards	2,614,200	2,825,800	2,954,400
Registered letters	593,800	593,700	674,300
Journals	26,392,200	28,834,800	35,545,200
Other printed matter	4,236,000	4,372,100	4,914,000
Samples and parcels	621,600	602,600	618,900

Length of telegraph lines and wires in January 1895 :—

Belonging to the State 5,142 miles of line, 10,300 miles of wires.

„ „ „ railways 1,016 „ „ „ 1,907 „ „ „

Total . 6,158 „ „ 12,207 „ „

The number of messages in the year 1894 was on the State lines 1,704,553, on the railway lines 72,112, total, 1,776,665, of which 1,100,749 (on the lines

of the railways, 72,112) were internal, 279,107 sent abroad, 324,691 received from abroad, and 6 in transit. The number of telegraph offices in 1894 was:—195 belonging to the State, 206 to the railways, total 401. Receipts: State telegraphs 70,456*l.*, railways 3,006*l.*, total 73,462*l.* Expenses:—State telegraphs 79,032*l.*, railways 10,739*l.*, total 89,771*l.*

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1894, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were:—

Gold coin	15,858,520 kroner
Silver coin	7,372,550 „
Bronze coin	529,695 „
Total	23,760,765 „

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1894 was:—

	Income.	Property.
The towns	158·1 millions of kroner	626·7 millions of kroner
The rural districts	193·5 „ „	1,038·4 „ „
The whole kingdom	351·6 „ „	1,665·1 „ „

There are two State banks, the 'Norges Bank' (Bank of Norway) and the 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.'

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting, except the president of the head office, who is nominated by the King. There is a head office at Trondhjem, and 12 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1894 show the following figures:—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 33,502,387 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 40,716,216 kroner; total, 74,218,603 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 47,784,788; the issue of notes allowed was 57,502,387 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 7,205,267 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 6,697,603 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,302,394 kroner; total, 56,292,449; balance, 17,926,154.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 12,500,000 kroner in 1894. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1894 to 950,000 kroner. At the end of 1894 the total amount of bonds issued was 99,984,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 102,920,646 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1894, 36 private joint-stock banks, with a collective subscribed capital of 41,596,310 kroner, and a paid-up capital of 16,504,395. The reserve fund amounted to 8,045,713. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 442,734,568 kroner and 433,607,658 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 136,355,506 kroner, of which 8,536,548 kroner deposits on demand, and 127,818,958 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. Their situation is as follows:—

Year	No. of Savings-Banks	No. of Depositors	Amount to the Credit of Depositors		
			Deposits	Withdrawals	At end of year
			Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1894	367	523,918	96,859,532	86,868,828	217,247,755
1893	364	507,971	89,835,476	83,319,834	207,278,079
1892	360	499,245	86,692,875	82,643,399	200,925,537
1891	353	486,168	85,119,088	82,676,155	196,617,525
1890	350	470,799	88,500,397	80,875,998	194,141,420

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona and the Norwegian Krone, each of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, ·900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, ·800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kronor.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0·937 lb. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11·7 English inches.
„ „ <i>Kanna</i>	= 140 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4·6 imperial pints.
„ „ <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6·64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Kilogram</i>	= 1,000 <i>gram</i>	= 2,204 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ <i>Meter</i>	= 100 <i>centimeter</i>	= 3·28 ft. or 39·37 Eng. in.
„ „ <i>Hektoliter</i> { liq. m. }	= 100 <i>liter</i>	{ = 22 imperial gallons.
„ „ { dry m. }		{ = 2·75 „ bushels.
„ „ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1,000 <i>meter</i>	{ = 1,094 yds. or 0·621 of
		{ 1 Eng. mile.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in 1879, and became obligatory in Sweden in 1889, in Norway on July 1, 1882.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count C. Lewenkaupt.

Secretary.—Ove Gude.

Consul-General in London.—Carl Juhlin Dannfelt.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton. Also at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Bombay, Brisbane, Calcutta, Cape Town, Fiji, Hobart, Quebec, Rangoon, Singapore, Wellington (N.Z.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Spenser St. John, G.C.M.G., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, July 1, 1893.

Secretary.—George Earle Welby.

Consul at Stockholm.—Marmaduke S. Constable.

Consul-General at Christiania.—Thomas Michell, C.B.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Christiansand, Bergen, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Vardö, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight cantons, and in 1513, thirteen. Various associated and protected territories were acquired, but no addition was made to the number of cantons forming the League till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed, with a regular constitution. This failed to satisfy the cantons, and in 1803 Napoleon, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815, the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates in matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitar police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislation and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State

Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 147 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. On the basis of the general census of 1888, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Bern	27	Solothurn	4
Zürich	17	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Waadt (Vaud)	12	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	11	Schwyz	3
Luzern (Lucerne)	7	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Tessin (Ticino)	6	Uri	1
Freiburg (Fribourg)	6	Zug	1
Basel—town and country	7	Total of representatives in the National Council }	147
Graubünden (Grisons)	5		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Neuenburg (Neuchâtel)	5		
Genf (Genève)	5		

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct

vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the out-going President.

President for 1896.—Adrien Lachenal.

Vice-President for 1896.—Dr. Adolphe Deucher.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are:—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry. 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'souverain,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called der *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

A general census of the population of Switzerland was taken on December 1, 1888, when the ordinary resident population was found to be 2,917,740, the whole population, in fact, being 2,933,334 (1,427,057 males, 1,506,277 females), showing an increase since the previous census of 0·375 per cent. per annum. At the census taken December 1, 1880, the people numbered 2,846,102, of whom 1,394,626 were males and 1,451,476 females. At the preceding census, taken December 1, 1870, the population numbered 2,669,138, showing an increase of 176,964 inhabitants during the ten years, or 0·64 per cent. per annum.

The following table gives the area and estimated population of each of the cantons and parts of cantons in the middle of 1894, and also the census population of December 1, 1888. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated :—

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1888
		June, 1894	Dec. 1, 1888	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	666	351,917	337,183	506·3
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	541,051	536,679	201·9
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	579	135,813	135,360	233·6
Uri (1291)	415	17,249	17,249	41·5
Schwyz (1291)	351	50,581	50,307	143·0
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le- Haut) (1291)	183	14,842	15,043	82·2
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le- Bas) (1291)	112	12,929	12,538	111·9
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	267	33,535	33,825	126·7
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	23,167	23,029	250·3
Freiburg (Fribourg) (1481)	644	122,058	119,155	185·0
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	302	89,290	85,621	283·5
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	80,410	73,749	5,267·8
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	63,873	61,941	380·0
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	37,465	37,783	331·4
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1573)	101	55,616	54,109	535·7
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1573)	61	12,899	12,888	211·3
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	779	241,055	228,174	292·9
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,773	95,469	94,810	34·2
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	190,246	193,580	357·1
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	381	108,480	104,678	274·7
Tessin (Ticino) (1803)	1,088	127,940	126,751	116·4
Vaudt (Vaud) (1803)	1,244	256,242	247,655	199·1
Wallis (Valais) (1815)	2,027	103,236	101,985	50·3
Neuenburg (Neuchâtel) (1815)	312	111,928	108,153	346·6
Genf (Genève) (1815)	108	109,557	105,509	976·9
Total	15,976	2,986,848	2,917,754	182·6

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in fifteen cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumansch in one (the Grisons). In 1888 2,083,097 spoke German, 634,613 French, 155,130 Italian, and 38,357 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census was 229,650, of whom 112,342 were German, 53,627 French, 41,881 Italian, 13,737 Austrian, 2,577 British, 1,354 Russian.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were :—

Occupation	Men	Women	Men and Women	Members of Family	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	388,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,106,430
Mining, sylviculture, &c.	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,435
Food manufacture	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, &c.	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture	105,747	1,620	107,367	162,353	3,763	273,483
Textiles	61,087	106,433	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, &c.	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade	54,037	38,256	92,293	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, &c.	35,817	14,836	50,653	64,084	12,689	127,426
Not determinable	6,608	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total	881,612	392,435	1,274,047	1,563,403	80,304	2,917,754

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years :—

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1890	81,620	3,072	20,836	61,805	16,743
1891	86,721	3,125	21,264	61,183	22,413
1892	86,265	3,140	21,884	57,178	25,947
1893	88,099	3,203	21,884	61,069	23,827
1894	87,478	3,186	22,573	62,331	21,961

In 1893, of the births 3,203, or 3·6 per cent., were stillborn ; the illegitimate births numbered 4,114, or 4·8 per cent. The number of divorces was 903, or 1·86 per thousand of existing marriages.

The number of emigrants in five years was :—1890, 7,712 ; 1891, 7,516 ; 1892, 7,835 ; 1893, 6,177 ; 1894, 3,849. In 1894 the most numerous class of emigrants was that of those employed in agriculture, 1,273 ; domestic servants numbered 255 ; those in trade, 297 ; watch and clock makers, 100 ; innkeepers, 269 ; tailors, 139. Of the whole number, 2,297 were males, of whom 471 were married, and 1,552 were females, of whom 410 were married. The cantons which supplied the largest contingents of emigrants in 1894,

were Bern, 918 ; Zurich, 413 ; Ticino, 339 ; St. Gall, 283. Of the whole number in 1894, 3,285 went to the United States, 503 to Central and South America, 17 to Australia, 3 to Asia, 20 to Africa.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. In 1893 the populations (communal) of the following towns were—Geneva, 78,777, including suburbs ; Basel, 75,114 ; Berne, 47,620 ; Lausanne, 35,623 ; Zürich, 103,271 with suburbs ; Chaux-de-Fonds, 27,511 ; St. Gallen, 30,934 ; Luzern, 21,778 ; Neuchâtel, 16,772.

Religion.

According to the Constitution of 1874 there is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland ; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 40 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1888, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,716,548, of Roman Catholics to 1,183,828, and of Jews to 8,069. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion, and an Apostolic administrator in the canton of Tessin. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five ; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven ; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1894, 56 per cent. could not read, and 1.63 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1893 :—

—	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	679	816	29,432
Primary schools	8,391	9,478	469,820
Secondary schools	485	1,465	31,871
Middle schools (preparatory)	30	717	8,531
Normal schools (public and private)	38	362	2,230
Professional and industrial schools	174	—	7,049

In 1894 Federal subsidies were granted to 16 agricultural schools, including those for viticulture and dairy work, the number of pupils being 400. There are also improvement schools and schools for recruits with 47,442 pupils, and private and other schools with 23,261 pupils.

There are five universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva. The academy at Lausanne was formed into a university in 1891. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School for the whole Confederation at Zürich, with 720 regular pupils in 1893-94, 309 being foreigners, and a Military Academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government. There are also academies with faculties similar to those of the Universities at Fribourg and Neuchâtel. The following table shows the number of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the five universities and in the academies of Fribourg and Neuchâtel in 1895 :—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel	75	56	149	157	437	85
Zürich	36	75	295	267	673	99
Bern	30	142	187	246	605	88
Geneva	60	116	217	272	665	79
Lausanne	51	149	92	134	426	47
Fribourg	131	58	—	46	235	—
Neuchâtel	18	6	—	43	67	33
	401	602	940	1,165	3,108	431

Of the total, 1,334 students were foreigners. These numbers are exclusive of 634 'listeners,' mostly women.

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 14 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year, and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the

Confederation and cantons ; between cantons and cantons ; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs ; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs ; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers : the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1894, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 3,150, of whom 491 were women.

The penalty of death is enacted only in the cantons of Luzern and Uri.

Finance.

The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes ; its chief source of revenue is the customs. In extraordinary cases it may levy a rate upon the various cantons according to a settled scale. A considerable income is derived from the postal and telegraph establishments, but part of the postal revenue, as well as of the customs dues, has to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Various Federal manufactories, and the military school and laboratory at Thun yield considerable revenue. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1890	67,621,251	66,688,381
1891	69,041,928	73,012,038
1892	75,961,135	86,246,942
1893	78,226,526	86,301,439
1894	84,047,312	83,675,812

For 1895, the revenue was estimated at 76,535,000 francs and expenditure 78,635,000 francs.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1896 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Real Property . . .	467,015	Interest and Sinking Fund . . .	4,236,005
Capital invested . . .	1,700,015	General administration	1,084,000
General administration	47,000	Departments :—	
Departments :—		Political	530,600
Political	22,000	Interior	6,513,835
Interior	6,500	Justice and Police . . .	412,100
Justice and Police . . .	286,300	Military	23,113,639
Military	2,233,100	Financial :—	
Financial :—		Finance	320,600
Finance	170,000	Customs	3,868,000
Customs	40,000,000	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture :—	
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture }	215,500	Industry	1,266,034
Posts and Railways :—		Agriculture	1,785,550
Railways	311,400	Commerce	310,100
Posts	26,791,000	Assay Office	19,400
Telegraphs	6,615,000	Posts and Railways :—	
Miscellaneous	20,170	Railways	270,300
		Posts	25,552,500
		Telegraphs	6,869,100
		Public Works	3,412,560
		Miscellaneous	25,677
Total	78,885,000	Total	79,590,000

The estimated deficit of 705,000 francs will probably be covered by the actual receipts.

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1895, to 85,203,586 francs, mostly at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the same date the 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, was : real property, 33,735,500 francs ; stock, &c., 34,394,351 francs ; works producing interest, 15,101,005 francs ; stores not producing interest, 20,009,650 francs ; various debts, 595,228 francs ; inventory, 29,393,547 francs ; alcohol administration, 70,942 francs ; cash, 3,535,589 francs ; total, 136,835,812 francs, the net Fortune being thus 51,632,226 francs.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The various cantons of Switzerland have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890 their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales, and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation ; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. Most of them have public debts of inconsiderable

amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. In 1890 their combined debts amounted to 259,483,000 francs. The debt of Berne Canton was 50,789,000 francs; of Zurich, 30,412,000 francs; while Bâle-C., Schaffhausen, and Appenzell-A.-Rh. were free of debt. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the Gothard; others have been constructed at St. Maurice on the west side of the Canton of Valais, and it is proposed to erect also defensive works at Martigny.

The fundamental laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to military service. On January 1, 1894, the number thus liable to serve was 501,243, and the number actually incorporated was 230,210. Those who are liable but do not perform personal service are subject to a tax, and in 1894 the sum paid to the Confederation was 1,489,475 francs (half the amount of the tax). The contingent of recruits in 1894 numbered 17,528. Recruits are primarily liable to serve in the infantry, the best fitted physically and by education and pecuniary means being selected for other arms. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service in the Elite, he is called up every other year for 16 days' training; rifle practice and cavalry exercise being, however, annual. The Landwehr forces are also called together periodically for inspection and exercise, and once or twice a year the troops of a number of cantons assemble in general muster.

The troops of the Republic are divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. The Elite (*Auszug*), consisting in general of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.

2. The Landwehr, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

3. The Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war, consisting of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of 17 and 50, or (in the case of ex-officers) 55.

For military purposes Switzerland is divided into 8 divisional districts of approximately equal population, and the Elite is organised in 8 army divisions, which are mainly raised each in its own divisional district. The Landwehr is not grouped in divisions, but classified in the 8 divisional districts to which the divisions of the Elite belong. Each army division has 2 brigades of infantry, 1 battalion of carabiniers, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 company of guides, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of train, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 field hospital, 1 administrative company, the normal total of all ranks (including 91 officers and 118 horses of the Landwehr train) being 12,808, with 2,284 horses, 42 guns, and 343 other carriages. The 8 divisions are, by a law of June 26, 1891, formed into 4 army corps, each with its own staff, and troops corresponding with those of the united divisions. The Landwehr is normally of the same strength in infantry, cavalry, and engineers as the Elite, but the cavalry consists of *personnel* only. The effective strength of the Swiss army on January 1, 1895, is as follows:—

—	Elite	Landwehr	Landsturm
Staff of army	12	—	—
Staffs of Div. & Ry. Sections.	66	50	—
Infantry	100,353	57,507	58,014
Cavalry	3,458	3,136	—
Artillery	20,549	12,497	3,210
Engineers	6,603	3,472	—
Pioneers	—	—	104,525
Auxiliary troops	—	—	104,614
Sanitary troops	4,661	3,178	—
Administrative troops	1,568	723	—
Velocip., Judicial officers, &c.	379	39	—
Total	137,649	80,602	270,363

The whole army is composed of two classes of troops, those of the Confederation, and those of the cantons. The Confederation troops are of the Elite and Landwehr—in cavalry, the guide companies; in artillery, the park columns, artificer companies, and train battalions; all the engineers, and sanitary and administrative troops. The remainder, consisting of all the infantry and the bulk of the cavalry and artillery, both of Elite and Landwehr, and the whole of the Landsturm, are cantonal troops, and are at the disposal of the cantons except in so far as is otherwise provided by statute. In accordance with this arrangement, officers are appointed by the cantons for the units of the cantonal troops (i.e., up to the rank of captain), and by the Federal Council for troops of the Confederation and for combined corps. In time of peace the highest commands are held by colonels. When mobilisation is contemplated, one of the colonels is appointed commander-in-chief and is styled general, but on demobilisation he reverts to his former rank.

The principal training school for officers is that at Thun, near Berne.

For the defence of the Gothard, Andermatt, Airolo, and Oberalp, there is a standing force of cadres (skeleton), and 2 battalions of fusiliers.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28·4 per cent. is unproductive ; of the productive area 35·8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18·7 per cent. under fruit, 16·4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The annual export of cheese amounts to 215,560 quintals, and of condensed milk to 191,874 quintals. At the last enumeration (1886) there were in the country 98,333 horses, 1,211,713 cattle of all kinds, 341,632 sheep, 415,619 goats, 394,451 swine, of the total value of 17,936,880*l*. In 1894 there were imported 10,134 horses, 1,846 colts, 1,106 mules and asses, 129,037 cattle, 116,614 pigs, 109,543 sheep.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,206 square miles, or 2,051,670 acres in extent. The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced ; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up ; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. Up to the end of 1894 the cadastration of 251,888 acres of forest had been executed, and in the year 1894, 8,904,057 trees were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1894, 104 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 19,618,600.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. On January 1, 1893, there were altogether in Switzerland 4,606 factories of various kinds, subject to the factory law. There were (1891) in the various textile industries, 1,943 establishments, employing 89,901 hands ; leather, caoutchouc, &c., 115 establishments, with 6,445 hands ; articles of food, 410, with 10,702 hands ; chemical products, 115, with 2,696 hands ; wood industry, 7,234, with 5,048 hands ; metals, 547, with 33,056 hands ; paper and printing, 272, with 7,356 hands ; building, 102, with 2,751 hands. The Federal alcohol régime in the year 1894-95 sold 58,268 metric quintals of spirits (36 degrees), and 34,869 metric quintals of medicated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,400 hotels, employing about 16,000 persons, the receipts of the hotels amounting annually to about 3,500,000*l*.

Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports	Francs 1,002,518,276	Francs 982,021,046	Francs 912,586,752	Francs 872,400,629	Francs 880,845,540
Exports	724,798,038	703,856,603	688,020,282	695,146,799	673,004,524

What is known as the effective imports (not including those deposited in entrepôts) amounted to 888,128,557 francs in 1894, and effective exports (not including those taken out of entrepôts) to 680,971,743 francs. The following table shows the value of special commerce in 1894 :—

	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs
Cottons	53,492,371	121,985,469
Silk	109,341,787	180,991,770
Wools	44,113,269	14,677,366
Other textiles	34,434,195	19,923,059
Useful metals	56,399,754	7,978,277
Mineral matters	54,066,964	2,921,526
Animals	71,715,653	15,628,031
Animal products	7,420,496	7,760,733
Leather and boots	18,817,900	6,428,965
Food stuffs, tobacco, spirits, &c.	210,960,071	79,099,660
Chemical and pharmaceutical	20,506,563	6,995,025
Timber	20,453,186	4,336,411
Clocks and watches	1,602,296	85,914,409
Machinery and carriages	20,912,767	26,676,363
Oils and fats	9,327,330	416,360
Agricultural products	6,025,965	409,664
Literature, science, and art	13,315,762	7,212,830
Paper	5,234,429	3,393,239
Glass and pottery	8,383,178	747,681
Manures, &c.	8,805,052	2,447,677
Colours	6,999,056	14,357,049
Various	9,303,451	1,206,185
Total merchandise	791,631,495	611,507,749
Precious metals, not coined	34,251,826	9,691,514
" "	54,962,219	51,805,261
Total	880,845,540	673,004,524

In 1894 wheat was imported to the value of 55,141,217 francs, and flour to the value of 5,961,888 francs; cheese was exported to the value of 37,714,639 francs, and condensed milk to the value of 18,944,779 francs.

In Switzerland, for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a commission of Exports nominated by the Customs department. Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For values of exports declarations are, in general, considered sufficient. Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is no

available, the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as it can be ascertained, the trade between the Confederation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland in 1894 (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs
Germany	242,854,722	157,109,689
France	110,251,969	73,043,608
Italy	143,823,682	37,933,153
Austria-Hungary	80,255,683	39,343,481
Great Britain	43,139,691	117,579,785
Belgium	23,035,085	11,531,055
Russia	55,734,590	22,416,259
Holland	3,025,085	4,142,669
Rest of Europe	18,061,118	31,720,751
Total Europe	720,181,625	494,820,450
Africa	12,280,662	5,511,170
Asia	31,233,296	26,330,363
America	58,126,391	90,545,473
Australia	4,061,347	1,596,493
Not stated	—	2,395,314
Total	825,883,321	621,199,263

Internal Communications.

From official returns, it appears that in January, 1895, 2,267 miles of railway were open for traffic. The cost of construction of the lines, rolling stock, &c., up to the end of 1893 was 1,090,103 050 francs. The receipts in 1893 amounted to 101,482,318 francs, and expenses to 60,190,897 francs.

In 1894 there were in Switzerland 1,491 post-offices and 1,837 letter-boxes; 2,817 higher functionaries, and 4,928 employés (letter carriers, &c.). By the internal service there were forwarded 75,794,326 letters, 15,206,150 post-cards, 24,470,723 packets of printed matter, 86,288,487 newspapers, and 3,226,684 sample and other parcels. In the foreign postal service there were transmitted 14,565,304 letters, 5,174,897 post-cards, and 5,743,218 packets of printed matter. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 424,949,138 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 35,688,926 francs. Receipts, 1894, 25,726,133 francs; expenditure, 24,325,950 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. In 1894 the length of State telegraph lines was 4,473 miles; the total length of wire being 12,477 miles. There were transmitted 1,818,827 inland telegrams, 1,301,376 international, and 526,537 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 1,579. In the telephone service there were 19,814 offices, 4,870 miles of line, and 25,556 miles of wire. The receipts of the telegraph and telephone services amounted to 6,019,352 francs, and the expenses to 5,325,653 francs.

Money and Credit.

From 1850 to 1892 the coins issued by the Swiss Confederation were of the nominal value of 57,083,766 francs, 18,588,000 francs being in twenty-

franc gold pieces. In 1894 the issue was of the nominal value of 5,822,000 francs, 2,412,000 francs being in twenty-franc gold pieces.

On December 31, 1894, there were 34 banks with a paid-up capital of 147,400,000 francs, and note issue of 182,900,000 francs. For 1894 the average of their general monthly balances was:—

Assets	Francs	Liabilities	Francs
Cash and notes	113,663,521	Note issue	180,711,096
Short-dated debts	33,867,370	Short dated debts	115,606,366
Bills of exchange	212,318,856	Bills of exchange	14,840,077
Other debts	721,198,446	Other debts	601,084,813
Investments	12,073,041	Paid-up capital, reserves, &c.	180,878,882
Capital not paid up . . .	11,550,000	Capital not paid up . . .	11,550,000
Total	1,104,671,234	Total	1,104,671,234

Cantonal bank notes are guaranteed by 19 cantons.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is '900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is '900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are '835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8·9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into *decima Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d' Affaires.—Charles D. Bourcart.

Secretary.—F. de Salis.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Fred. R. St. John, appointed January 1, 1893.

Consuls at Berne, Geneva, and Zurich, Vice-Consul at Lausanne.

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TONGA.

King.—**George II.**, born June 18, 1874 ; succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou, in 1893.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every two years, composed one half of hereditary nobles, who hold their office subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

Treaties of friendship and trade have been concluded with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and $23^{\circ} 30'$ south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 374 square miles ; population, 1893, 17,500, including 250 foreigners, mostly British. Capital, Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs and a poll tax on natives, was, in 1892, 127,062 dollars ; expenditure, 120,051 dollars. Imports, 1894, 82,831*l.*, exports, 67,633*l.* The imports are in the following order :—Drapery, meats, timber, breadstuffs, ironmongery, the first being three times the value of any other. The imports are from Auckland, New Zealand (60 per cent.) ; Sydney, New South Wales ; United Kingdom ; Germany ; Samoa ; America ; Melbourne. Nineteen-twentieths of the exports are copra, and the remainder mostly fruits. Tonnage entered, 1894 : 73,632 tons, of which 57,298 tons were British, 13,948 tons Norwegian, and 921 tons German.

Gold and silver coins of Great Britain, United States, and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in dollars, shillings, and pence.

H.B.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.

Deputy-Commissioner and Vice-Consul at Tonga.—R. B. Leefe.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born January 11, 1870. II. *Zekié* Sultana, born January 12, 1871. III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876. IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born February 23, 1878. V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878. VI. *Nailé* Sultana, born January 8, 1884. VII. *Mehemmed Burhan Eddin* Effendi, born December 19, 1885.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born September 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Djémilé* Sultana, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha; widow.

III. *Mehemmed-Reshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

IV. *Senihé* Sultana, born November 21, 1851; married to the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

V. *Medihé* Sultana, born 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.

VI. *Wahid-Uddin* Effendi, born 1860.

VII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his

eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

We first hear of the Turks in the year 844 A.D., when they migrated from Tartary into Armenia, but they only came into prominence about 1030 A.D. Under Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, they, under the name of Othman Turks, made themselves masters of several places in Asia, captured Nicea, and made Broussa their capital (1326).

The first appearance of the Turks in Europe was in 1080, when a body of 2,000 crossed the Bosphorus to assist the Emperor Botoniates against his rival. By the end of the fourteenth century they reduced Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and were acknowledged the rulers of nearly all Western Asia. Constantinople was first besieged by the Turks in 1392, but was not taken till 1453. It has since been the capital of the Turkish Empire.

Mohammed II., its conqueror, then proceeded to subdue Trebizond, Wallachia, Bosnia, Illyria, and the Morea.

Under Bajazet II. and Selim I. Egypt was totally subdued, and Syria, Circassia, and Moldavia passed under Turkish rule. In 1522 Solyman I. subdued Rhodes, and in 1525 invaded Hungary and invested Vienna. This siege had to be raised, and was followed by a series of reverses. The territory under Turkish rule in Europe alone then extended over 230,000 square miles. Ever since, the glory of the empire has waned. In 1595 the Turks were driven out of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, and for a time out of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1769 war broke out against Russia, ending in the expulsion of the Turks from the Crimea, the extension of the Russian frontier to the Bug and Dnieper, the partial independence of the Danubian principalities, and the acquisition by Russia of the right of a free passage for their fleet through the Dardanelles.

In 1806 war with Russia was again resumed, and resulted in the extension of the Russian frontier to the Pruth (1812). The Greek war for independence (1822-28) ended, owing to the interference of the foreign Powers, in the loss of that kingdom. In 1833 Russia was successful in arresting the progress of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, but the hold of Turkey over Egypt was from that time nominal. By the Treaty of 1841, Turkey was virtually placed under the protection of the Great Powers, who guaranteed its integrity and independence. In 1854 war was declared by Russia, but although assisted by England and France, and successful in its warlike operations, Turkey derived no benefit from it. In 1858 Moldavia and Wallachia united to declare what was practically their independence. The war against Russia in 1876 resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, and a strip of Eastern Armenia, also in the entire independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and in the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and of Cyprus by England.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-bolt'	1389	Solyman II.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I.	1617-1618	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I.		Murad V.	
		May 20—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The finances of the civil list have of late been put into order, but are still reported to be insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals. The amount charged to the Budget of 1880 was P. 62,747,116 for the Palace, and P. 23,750,212 for the Crown princes. Total, about 785,000*l*.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Cahon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Sadr-azam, or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam'

presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians, and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the titles of Effendi, Bey, or Pasha.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November, 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Privy Council, which corresponds to the British Cabinet. The Medjliss-i-Hass consists of the following members:—1. The Grand Vizier; 2. The Sheik-ul-Islam; 3. The Minister of the Interior; 4. The Minister of War; 5. The Minister of Evkaf (Worship); 6. The Minister of Public Instruction; 7. The Minister of Public Works; 8. President of Council of State; 9. Minister of Foreign Affairs; 10. Minister of Finance; 11. Minister of Marine; 12. Minister of Justice; 13. Minister of Civil List.

The whole of the empire is divided into thirty-one Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sanjaks, or provinces, Kazas, or districts, Nahiés, or subdistricts, and Kariés, or communities. A Vali, or governor-general, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarifs, Caïmakams, Mudirs and Muktars) under the superintendence of the principal governor. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarifs appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as Mutessarifat. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their respective countries, and are amenable for trial (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned) to a tribunal presided over by their consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in ques-

tions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial be according to the law; the carrying out of the sentence, if against the foreigner, to be through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Grand Vizier.—*Khalil Rifaat* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Sheik-ul-Islam.—*Jemalledin* Effendi, appointed September, 1891.

Minister of Interior.—*Mahmud Jellaleddin* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Tewfik* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Minister of Finance.—*Nazif* Pasha, re-appointed January 29, 1896.

Minister of Justice.—*Abdurrahman* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

President of the Council of State.—*Said* Pasha, appointed November 7, 1895.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Ottoman Empire (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 1,609,240 square miles, and its total population at about 39,212,000, viz. :—

—	Square Miles	Population
Immediate possessions :—		
Europe	61,200	4,780,000
Asia	687,640	21,608,000
Africa	398,738	1,300,000
	1,147,578	27,688,000
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) au- tonomous	37,860	3,154,375
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar— under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,504,091
Samos—tributary principality	232	48,500
Egypt	400,000	6,817,265
	461,662	11,524,131
Total	1,609,240	39,212,131

In the following table the subdivision by Vilayets is given

for the immediate possessions according to the census begun in 1885, but still incomplete for those marked with an asterisk.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population (Census)	Pop. per Sq. Mile
<i>Europe :—</i>			
Constantinople (European and Asiatic)	5,867 ¹	895,470	153
Adrianople	15,015	836,044	56
Salonica	13,684	990,400	72
Monastir	7,643	664,379	87
Servia (Mutessarifat)	2,895	100,000	34
Kossova	9,264	588,282	63
Scutari (Albania)	4,516	202,819	45
Janina	7,025	509,151	72
Total (Europe)	65,909	4,786,545	73
<i>Asia :—</i>			
ASIA MINOR :—			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	4,296	246,824	57
*Broussa	26,248	1,300,000	49
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,895	129,047	44
Archipelago	4,963	325,866	66
*Crete	2,949	294,192	96
Smyrna	17,370	1,390,783	80
*Castamouni	19,300	1,009,460	52
Angora	32,339	892,901	27
Konia	35,373	1,088,100	31
Adana	14,494	402,439	28
*Sivas	32,308	996,120	31
Trebizond	12,082	1,047,700	87
Total (Asia Minor)	204,618	9,123,432	44
ARMENIA AND KHURDISTAN :—			
Erzeroum	29,614	645,702	22
Mamouret-ül-Aziz	14,614	575,314	39
Diarbekir	18,074	471,462	26
*Bitlis	11,522	388,625	34
*Van	15,440	376,297	24
Total (Armenia)	89,264	2,457,400	27
MESOPOTAMIA :—			
Mossul	29,220	300,280	10
Bagdad	54,503	850,000	15
*Bassora	16,482	200,000	12
Total (Mesopotamia)	100,205	1,350,280	13

¹ Of this area, 4,709 square miles are on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population (Census)	Pop. per Sq. Mile
SYRIA :—			
Aleppo	30,304	994,604	32
*Zor	38,600	100,000	3
*Syria	24,009	604,170	25
*Beyrouth	11,773	400,000	34
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	8,222	339,169	41
Lebanon (privileged Province)	2,200	245,000	111
Total (Syria)	115,144	2,676,943	23
ARABIA :—			
Hedjaz (approximate)	96,500	3,500,000	36
Yemen „	77,200	2,500,000	32
Total (Arabia)	173,700	6,000,000 ¹	34
Total (Asia)	682,931	21,608,055	31
Africa :—			
Tripoli (approximate)	398,738	800,000	} 3
Benghazi „		500,000	
Total (Africa)	398,738	1,300,000	3
Total (Turkish Empire).	1,147,578	27,694,600	24

¹ Estimates of the population of Arabia differ widely. In the 'Bevölkerung der Erde' it is put at 1,050,000, and the entire population of Asiatic Turkey at 15,430,000.

Accurate ethnological statistics of the population do not exist. In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races. The following are the returns for Constantinople (1885), arranged in order of religious beliefs, viz. :—

Mussulmans, 384,910; Greeks, 152,741; Armenians, 149,590; Bulgarians, 4,377; Roman Catholics (native), 6,442; Greek Latins, 1,082; Protestants (native), 819; Jews, 44,361; Foreigners, 129,243. Total, 873,565.

The estimated populations of the other largest towns are as follows :—Salonica, 150,000; Adrianople, 70,886; Monastir, 45,000; Scutari, 30,000; Janina, 20,000; Smyrna, 200,000; Damascus, 200,000; Bagdad, 180,000; Aleppo, 120,000; Erzeroum, 60,000; Kaisarieh, 60,000; Mossul, 57,000; Sana, 50,000; Sivas, 48,000; Mecca, 45,000; Trebizond, 45,000; Adana,

45,000 ; Diarbekir, 40,000 ; Broussa, 75,000 ; Angora, 30,000 ; Van, 30,000 ; Jedda, 30,000 ; Jerusalem, 41,000 ; Konieh, 25,000 ; Chios, 25,000 ; Bitlis, 25,000 ; Canea, 15,000 ; Tripoli, 30,000.

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian), and has a special government. Its population is reckoned at 245,000 or about 111 per square mile.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the two great religious creeds of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia, as reduced in its limits by the treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of sixteen millions of Mahometans, and of five millions of Christians. The Mahometans form the vast majority in Asia, but only one-half of the population in Europe. In the Arabian and African Provinces the Mahometans are estimated at about seven millions. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—namely: 1. Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians ; Bulgarians, and others ; 2. Greeks ; 3. Armenians ; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans ; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon ; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians ; 7. Jews. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Bishops and Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the ‘Chacham-Baschi,’ or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The Mahometan clergy are subordinates to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of the word, meaning a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey. Not only may officers of the State be called upon to perform the rites, but any member of the congregation, who has the requisite voice and is of reputable character, may be desired to take the place of the Imam, and either recite verses of the Koran or lead in prayer. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide, of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns; while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (church), previous to the war of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the sheik-ul-Islam 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacouf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacouf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church. The amount paid direct by the State to the Evkaf in 1880 (the last regular budget) was 6,910,240 piastres (57,000*l.*). The budget for the same year shows the following amounts as paid by the State for religious purposes:—Toward the expenses of pilgrimage to Mecca and presents, 13,139,529 piastres (109,000*l.*); for the public reading of the Koran, 12,747,395 piastres (106,000*l.*); subvention to Tekés (monasteries), 776,250 piastres (6,500*l.*).

Finance.

The following table shows the course of Turkish indebtedness:—

Year of Issue	Original Amount	Converted into	Year of Issue	Original Amount	Interest	Purpose
	£			£	Pr. cent.	
1854	5,000,000	1894. 3½ p.c.	1885	930,000	7	Railway
1855	5,000,000		1886	5,909,080	5	Bank Paym.
1858	5,000,000	1881. A.	1888	1,500,000	5	
1860	2,037,220	— B.	1890	7,827,240	4	Conversion
1862	8,000,000	— A.	1890	4,545,000	4	Consolid.
1863-4	6,000,000	— B.	1891	6,816,920	4	Conversion
1865	6,000,000	— C.	1894	900,000	4	Tumbeki Co.
1865	87,200,000 ¹	— D.	1894	8,212,340	3½	Conversion
1869	2,480,000		1894	1,600,000	4	Railway
1869	22,177,220	1881. C.				
1871	5,700,000	1894. 3½ p.c.				
1870-72	32,000,000 ¹	1881. D.				
1872	11,126,200	— B.				
1873	27,777,780	— C				
1877	5,000,000	1891. 4 p.c.				
1878	7,427,260	1890. 4 p.c.				

¹ Approximate.

The loans of 1854, 1871, and 1877 were secured on the Egyptian tribute ; that of 1878 (issued to consolidate advances by Galata bankers) at first on the Customs but afterwards by a first charge on the indirect contributions conceded to the bondholders. The loan of 1855 was guaranteed by France and England, and that of 1869 of 2,480,000*l.* was redeemed by October, 1873. The Ottoman Government being unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881. All the loans then outstanding (with the exceptions mentioned) were with the arrears of interest reduced and converted into the four series denoted by the letters A, B, C, D. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Roumelian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The sum of 536,363*l.* was to be deducted for the service of the debt of 1878, and the balance was to be applied to the service of the four series, four-fifths to interest and one-fifth to amortisation. The interest was never to exceed 4 per cent., and any surplus was to be handed over to the government. The interest paid has only been 1 per cent, but the reserve fund has accumulated to 308,260*l.* The Council of Administration now undertakes the service of all the Turkish loans except those secured on the Egyptian tribute, the guaranteed loan of 1855, the loan of 1886 secured on the Customs, and the Tumbeki loan of 1894 (900,000*l.*).

The net amount of the revenues collected by the Council of Administration has been as follows :—

1885-86	£1,702,938	1890-91	£1,808,294
1886-87	1,604,277	1891-92	1,878,945
1887-88	1,659,889	1892-93	1,989,838
1888-89	1,732,510	1893-94	1,970,456
1889-90	1,860,033	1894-95	1,976,687

The amounts collected during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, were as follows :—

—	1893-94	1894-95	—	1893-94	1894-95
	£	£		£	£
Salt	994,245	984,993	Tobacco Régie	708,375	716,522
Spirits			Eastern Roumelia	136,823	136,823
Stamps			Cyprus	92,336	92,336
Fisheries			Tumbeki duty	45,000	45,000
Silk					
Arrears of tobacco	85,823	92,804	Total	2,062,503	2,068,478
Tobacco tenth			Expenses	92,038	91,790
			Net revenue	1,970,465	1,976,687

The condition the Turkish debt was as follows in the middle of 1895 :—

DEALT IN LONDON.

	£
Series A (in 1881, £7,183,872), outstanding	1,421,762
Series B („ 10,241,048) „	8,460,305
Series C („ 30,832,511) „	29,477,171
Series D („ 43,968,396) „	42,744,465
Five per cent loan of 1888	1,301,318
Conversion loan of 1890	7,417,318
Four per cent loan of 1890 :	4,280,760
„ „ 1891	6,219,920
Three-and-a-half per cent loan of 1894	8,212,340
Paris loan of 1894 (40,000,000 francs)	1,584,000
Total	110,419,359

NOT DEALT IN LONDON.

Lottery bonds	13,325,013
Seven per cent loan of 1885	770,906
Five per cent loan of 1886	5,275,988
Four per cent (Tumbeki) bonds of 1894	886,635
Total	20,258,542

There is in addition the war indemnity to Russia of 32,000,000*l.*, which by negotiation it has been agreed to pay at the rate of 320,000*l.* per annum without interest. The revenues of the Province of Konia have been assigned as guarantee for this annual payment.

The internal debt now consists of £T1,140,000 owing to savings banks, £T500,000 advanced by the Pension Fund Department, £T130,000 by the agricultural banks, £T838,000 in bonds, £T500,000 through old forced loans. Interest on these advances is very irregularly paid.

Defence.

I. FRONTIERS.

Turkey occupies the South-Eastern corner of Europe and the Western portion of Asia.

The boundaries of Turkey have been considerably modified of late years. European Turkey has for frontier States in the north, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. The frontiers are mountainous towards the east, but at many points passage is easy.

The western frontier of European Turkey is formed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Its southern limits are formed by Thessaly, the *Ægean* Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, the shores of which are strongly fortified.

Asiatic Turkey has for its northern boundary the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

The boundaries to the west are the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. Its limits to the south are Central Arabia and the Persian Gulf, those to the east Persia and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), the chief stronghold near the Russian frontier being Erzeroum.

II. ARMY.

In Turkey all Mussûlmans over 20 years of age are liable to military service, and this liability continues for 20 years. Non-Mahometans are not liable, but pay an exemption tax of about six shillings per head, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The army consists of (1) the *Nizam*, or Regular Army, and its reserves; (2) the *Redif* or Landwehr; and (3) the *Mustahfuz* or Landsturm. Conscripts are divided into the first and second levies. The former serve 6 years in the *Nizam*—4 with the colours and 2 in the reserve; 8 years in the *Redif*—4 in the first ban and 4 in the second; and 6 years in the *Mustahfuz*; 20 years in all. The latter consist of those not drawn for the contingent. They form what is called the *Tertib Sani* and the *Mainsiz*; they constitute part of the reserve, undergoing from 6 to 9 months' drill in the first year of service, and 30 days' drill at their homes in subsequent years.

The whole empire is divided into 7 army districts, with which are associated 7 corps d'armée called *Ordus*, with their headquarters respectively at:—1, Constantinople; 2, Adrianople; 3, Monastir; 4, Erzinjan; 5, Damascus; 6, Baghdad; 7, Sanaa (the Yemen). The troops of the 7th district are recruited chiefly from the 4th and 5th districts, while the garrisons of Crete and Tripoli are recruited from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th districts.

The *Nizam* infantry is organised in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions. It contains 66 regiments of the line, each with 4 battalions, except three which have 3 battalions; 2 regiments of Zouaves of 2 battalions each; 1 regiment of firemen of 4 battalions; and 15 battalions of rifles. There are also 12 battalions of Tripolitan militia for local service. Each battalion of the line, Zouaves and rifles, consists of 4 companies. Two line regiments form a brigade, 2 brigades and a rifle battalion form an infantry division, and 2 divisions form an *ordu*. Each line and rifle battalion, on a war footing, has 24 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers, and 836 men, the total being 922 men of all ranks, with 51 horses. The peace strength varies from 250 to 550, according to the locality. The total war establishment of a regiment of 4 battalions is 3,764 men of all ranks, with 207 horses. The infantry are armed with the Martini-Peabody rifle. There are 220,000 Mauser magazine rifles ('37) in store, but none have been issued. A small-bore Mauser ('3) is being supplied.

The *Redif* is organised in two bans. (An enactment for their fusion into one has as yet been only partially applied.) The first ban consists of 48 regiments; 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 6 *ordu* districts. The second ban consists of 40 regiments, 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 5 *ordu* districts. On a war footing the establishments of the *Redif* are intended to be the same as those of the *Nizam*, but battalions are often 1,200 strong.

The *Nizam* cavalry consists of 38 regiments of the line, 2 regiments of the guard, and 2 squadrons of mounted infantry (at Yemen). There is no *Redif* cavalry organised. The line and guard regiments each consist of 5 squadrons, the fifth being a *depôt*. The guard regiments are quartered at Constantinople, and belong to the first *ordu*. Of the line regiments, 36 are formed into 6 cavalry divisions, one to each *ordu*, and 2 other regiments belong to the garrison at Tripoli. There are thus 202 squadrons of cavalry, of which 40 are *depôt* squadrons. The war establishment of a regiment consists of 39 officers and 647 men, 686 in all, or, adding the *depôt* squadrons, 854 of all ranks. Each regiment has 880 horses, inclusive of train. It is proposed to form in the fourth, fifth, and sixth *ordu* districts 48 regiments of militia or *Hamadieh* cavalry, commanded by tribal leaders, and associated with the regular army. The tribes will find the men, horses, and equipment, and the Government the armament. Each regiment will have from 512 to 1,152 men in from 4 to 6 squadrons.

The field artillery is being reorganised in accordance with a scheme sanctioned in 1891, whereby the force will be considerably strengthened. It is intended that each of the first 5 ordus shall have one battalion with 3 batteries of horse artillery, and six regiments of field and mountain artillery, comprising 30 batteries of field and 6 batteries of mountain artillery, each battery having, on war footing, 6 guns. Each of these groups of 6 regiments will form 3 brigades of which one will be attached to the Nizam, another to the first ban, and the third to the second ban of their respective ordus. The sixth ordu will have two regiments of artillery with, altogether, 12 field and 2 mountain batteries. The seventh ordu will have 3 field and 4 mountain batteries. Crete will have 4 mountain batteries, and Tripoli 4 field and 2 mountain batteries. Turkey will thus have, in all, 15 batteries of horse artillery, 169 field and 42 mountain batteries with a total of 1,356 guns. To the first ordu there are two ammunition trains, to the other five only one. The transport consists generally of pack animals. On a war footing, the establishment of a field battery consists of about 137 officers and men with 100 horses. Of fortress artillery there are 38 battalions, of which 18 belong to the ordus, located chiefly at Constantinople and Erzeroum, and 20 to the Ordnance Department. Of these, 12 companies are in the Bosphorus batteries, 8 in the Bulair lines, and the remainder in Mediterranean fortresses.

There are 19 engineer companies (pioneers), and 4 telegraph companies distributed among the 7 ordus, the second ordu having, besides, a pontoon train. There are also 12 engineer companies and 4 torpedo companies belonging to the Ordnance Department. The train service, so far as it exists, consists of 13 companies. The supply service is almost entirely staff; extraneous transport would be required for commissariat supplies. The medical service consists only of medical officers and apothecaries; there are no bearers nor cadres for field hospitals. There are 117 battalions of gendarmerie, a military organisation under civil control in time of peace.

The following is a summary of the effective combatant services of the Turkish Army:—

Infantry	... ..	648 battalions	... ..	583,200 men
Cavalry	... ..	202 squadrons	... ..	55,300 „
Artillery	... ..	1,356 guns	... ..	54,720 „
Engineers	... ..	39 companies	... ..	7,400 „
Total	... ..		... ..	700,620 „

III. NAVY.

A survey of the Turkish navy reveals it as mainly an obsolescent, and in great part already an obsolete fighting force, giving small evidence of renewed vitality. It was weakened at one time by the sale of some of its best ships to other powers, and, until recently, all activity was relaxed. With four exceptions all the armoured vessels at present on the list were acquired abroad, mostly in England. Three ships only can now be counted as sea-going armoured vessels of fighting value, for the rest are all of such small displacement (the latest of these dating from 1875), or were built so long ago (1864–65) as to belong now to the classes of convoying cruisers and local defence vessels.

Information concerning the state of advancement of ships in hand, as generally of the condition of the Turkish navy, is not readily accessible, but the following table of its strength is based upon such information as is available. It excludes transports, training ships, and non-effective vessels. On the whole it errs by giving a picture too favourable. Many of the smaller vessels are probably useless. The table is framed upon the plan uniformly adopted in this book, which is explained in the Introductory Table.

—	Launched Dec. 1895	Build- ing	—	Launched Dec. 1895	Build- ing
Battleship, 1st class .	1	—	Cruisers, 3rd class (a) .	22	8
„ 3rd „ .	1	—	„ „ (b) .	29	—
Port Defence Ships .	7	—	Torpedo craft, 1st class.	19	11
Cruisers, 1st class (a) .	—	1	„ „ 2nd „	7	—
„ „ (b) .	9	—	„ „ 3rd „	—	—
„ 2nd class .	—	2			

The table which follows of the Turkish armourclad fleet is arranged in chronological order (the cruisers following the battleships and port defence vessels), like other similar tables in this book. In the first list the ships named in italics are port defence vessels; the numbers following the names of two other ships indicate the battleship classes to which they have been assigned in the above estimate of strength. In the list of first-class cruisers all are named in italics because armoured, and those in the *b* category are admitted mainly for convoying purposes. Turkey possesses but one vessel having the qualities here taken to be necessary in a first-class cruiser, *a* (*i.e.* displacement of 5,000 tons or more, and presumed speed of at least 17 knots) viz., the unfinished armourclad *Abdul Kader*. Abbreviations:—*a.g.b.* armoured gunboat; *bar.*, barrette; *c.b.*, central battery; *t.*, turret; *Q.F.*, quick-firing. In the column of armaments, light and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displace- ment	Extreme Armouring, Inches.	Armament.	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>a. g. b.</i>	<i>Feth-el-Islam</i> . . .	1864	330	3	2 7in. (Armstrong) . . .	...	290	8·0
<i>a. g. b.</i>	<i>Memdoudiyeh</i> . . .	1864	330	3	Ditto . . .	...	290	8·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Aziziyeh</i> . . .	1864	6,400	5½	2 11in.; 8 5·9in.; 6 3·9in. (Krupp) . . .	2	3,740	12·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Mahmoudiyeh</i> . . .	1864	6,400	5½	Ditto . . .	2	3,740	12·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Osmaniyeh</i> . . .	1864	6,400	5½	Ditto . . .	2	3,740	12·0
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Orkaniyeh</i> . . .	1865	6,400	5½	Ditto . . .	2	3,740	12·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Mesoudiyeh</i> (3) . . .	1874	8,990	12	12 10in. (18-ton, Arm., muz.); 3 5·9in. (Krupp). . .	...	7,800	13·0
<i>a. g. b.</i>	<i>Hisber</i> . . .	1875	400	3	2 5·9in. (Krupp) . . .	...	400	7·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Hamidiyeh</i> (1) . . .	1885	6,700	9	10 10·2in.; 2 6·6in. (Krupp)	2	6,800	13·0
	First-class cruiser <i>a</i> :							
<i>bar.</i>	<i>Abdul Kader</i> . . .	...	8,000	14	4 11in.; 6 5·9in. (Krupp), 10 Q.F. . .	10	11,500	...
	First-class cruisers <i>b</i> :							
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Assar-i-Shefket</i> . . .	1868	2,050	6	1 9in.; 4 7in. (Armstrong) . . .	...	1,750	11·3
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Nedjim-i-Shefket</i> . . .	1868	2,050	6	Ditto . . .	...	1,900	11·3
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Assar-i-Tevfik</i> . . .	1868	4,600	8	8 9·4in.; 2 8·2in. (Krupp) . . .	...	3,560	13·3
<i>t.</i>	<i>Hufzi-i-Rahman</i> . . .	1868	2,500	5½	2 9in.; 2 7in. (Arm.); 1 5in. (Krupp) . . .	...	200 nominal	12·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Avni-illah</i> . . .	1869	2,310	5	4 9in. (Armstrong) . . .	1	2,200	12·2
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Idjlatiyeh</i> . . .	1870	2,240	5	2 9in.; 2 7in. (Arm.); 1 5·9in. (K.) . . .	...	1,800	11·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Feth-i-Boulend</i> . . .	1870	2,720	9	4 9in. (Armstrong) . . .	1	4,200	14·0
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Mouin-i-Zafer</i> . . .	1869	2,330	6	4 9in. (Arm.); 1 4·7in. (Krupp) . . .	...	2,200	12·5
<i>c. b.</i>	<i>Moukadem-i-Häir</i> . . .	1872	2,680	9	Ditto . . .	...	3,000	12·5

The old sister battleships, named above as port-defence vessels, *Aziziyeh*, *Mahmoudiyeh*, *Orkaniyeh*, and *Osmaniye* (6,400 tons), are being, or have been, transformed by having barbette turrets placed at each end of their batteries for the heavy Krupp guns (the hope being to fit them for something more than local defence). An armoured clad of 6,700 tons, the *Hamidiyeh*, was launched at Constantinople in 1885, and is said, after long delays, to have made her trials, but it is believed that not all her guns are even now mounted. This vessel, the *Mesoudiyeh*, and the unfinished armoured barbette cruiser *Abdul Kader*, are the largest ships in the Turkish navy. The *Mesoudiyeh* is 332 feet long, with extreme beam of 59 feet. She is constructed on the central battery principle, resembling our own *Hercules*, and has on the main deck a 12-gun battery of 18-ton muzzle-loading Armstrongs, and side plating 12 inches thick at the water-line. The *Abdul Kader* displaces 8,000 tons, is 340 feet in length, and is to be provided with engines of 11,500 horse-power, which should give a high speed. The chief armament will be 4 11 inch guns. The *Hundevendighiar*, and a sister ship in course of construction, are deck-protected cruisers of 4,050 tons, intended to steam 12 knots, and it is said that two others of the same type are 'contemplated.' Three smaller vessels of like character (1,600 tons) are also in hand, and a composite third class cruiser, the *Loutfi-Humayoun* (1,300 tons), and a 22 knot torpedo-catcher, the *Shahin-i-Deryah*, were launched in 1892. Torpedo craft are being built at Elbing, but the whole torpedo flotilla is of very doubtful value, and the station on the Golden Horn is still uncompleted. The flagship *Assar-i-Tevfik* has been for two years without boilers.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mülk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniorship over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'mulikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mülk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent.

Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mülk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

Only a small proportion of arable land is under cultivation, owing principally to the want of roads and means of conveyance, which preclude the possibility of remunerative exportation.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

The system of agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. Since the ravages produced by the phylloxera in France, Turkish wines have been largely exported to that country; 20,308,521 litres in 1887-88, at an average cost of 31 francs the hectolitre. The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are in European Turkey. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming an important feature. The value of cocoons exported in 1894 was 40,000,000 piastres, and of raw silk exported 103,000,000 piastres. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material.

The mining laws of the empire are restrictive, though the country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, manganese, chrome, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked. A royalty of 20 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes. Concessions have also been granted for glass manufactories, paper mills, and textile looms. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export (about 150,000*l.*), are made on hand-loom, and so also are a number of light materials for dress. The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.* The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Commerce.

All articles of import into Turkey are taxed 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt, which are monopolies; there is also an export duty of 1 per cent. on native produce if sent abroad, but of 8 per cent. if sent from one part of the empire to another. This internal duty it is proposed to remove altogether, and already in 1893 it was removed from wheat and other cereals. Articles destined for schools, churches, embassies, consulates, as well as agricultural machines and the plant for railways are free of duty. The following table gives (100 piastres = £11), according to the Turkish Custom House, the value of the trade of Turkey in 1891-92 and 1892-93 (March 13 to March 12) according to countries:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	1,020,112,896	978,150,804	686,302,331	701,939,222
Austria . .	459,718,130	509,919,664	123,226,997	151,179,883
France . .	302,137,375	296,290,674	450,700,216	380,035,778
Russia . .	186,898,925	128,934,791	25,331,331	32,176,327
Italy . .	57,698,720	58,005,016	54,365,441	78,446,559
Bulgaria . .	94,010,418	124,484,398	40,265,670	42,974,564
Persia . .	65,321,159	55,863,699	1,525,648	2,025,388
Greece . .	42,285,441	37,280,277	54,779,438	41,371,335
Belgium . .	64,676,423	66,790,282	3,110,666	3,882,334
Roumania . .	45,978,431	57,703,222	29,117,886	23,624,886
United States	3,245,392	876,540	23,281,333	16,367,887
Tunis . .	6,129,193	6,172,776	219,973	71,707
Servia . .	7,251,843	7,050,538	5,151,104	4,762,888
Holland . .	12,172,313	12,483,373	23,592,221	42,942,666
Germany . .	18,433,927	27,978,491	13,996,218	31,677,220
Egypt . .	61,714,168	66,426,468	—	—
Sweden . .	6,661,402	8,064,265	555	—
Montenegro . .	832,165	795,554	467,497	268,487
Samos . .	101,737	73,123	286,501	281,875
Denmark . .	13,347	31,610	318,221	682,332
Spain . .	583	7,111	406,333	2,820,111
Japan . .	—	3,316,167	—	—
	2,455,393,988	2,446,698,542	1,537,005,024	1,557,204,200

The total imports in 1891-92 amounted to 2,455,393,988 piastres, and the exports to 1,537,005,024 piastres.

The revenue of the Custom Houses of the Empire for 1892-93 was 195,089,687 piastres, of which for imports 180,827,857 piastres, and for exports 14,261,830 piastres.

Of the Turkish import trade, 39 per cent. is with Great Britain, and of the export trade, 45 per cent.

Tobacco exported abroad is not included in this table; the quantity exported in 1886-87 amounted to 11,688,052 kilos.; in 1887-88, 10,373,217 kilos.; in 1889-90, 10,454,427 kilos.; in 1891-92, 10,237,490,250 kilos.; in 1892-93, 13,826,021 kilos.

The principal imports and exports for 1891-92 were as follows:—

Imports, 1891-92		Exports, 1891-92	
	Piastres		Piastres
T-cloths and Sheet-		Wheat	176,214,230
ing, &c. . . .	227,352,135	Barley	71,664,787
Quilting	135,265,824	Rye	21,534,776
Sugar	129,950,523	Sesame	16,989,125
Cotton yarn	127,997,781	Millet	13,864,625
Coffee	97,726,778	Maize	12,295,680
Rice	87,764,488	Oats	13,450,791
Madapolams	68,322,694	Grains, various . .	19,978,554
Petroleum	65,799,292	Raisins	166,490,941
Flour	64,804,675	Silk	109,120,001
Woollen dress stuffs.	64,232,411	Cocoons	44,429,888
Cloth	44,174,820	Olives	84,059,111

Imports, 1891-92		Exports 1891-92	
	Piastres		Piastres
Iron.	43,906,543	Olive oil	23,548,084
Leather	39,079,753	Figs	43,384,134
Carpets and druggets	39,063,240	Dates	23,732,245
Cashmere	38,372,584	Oranges and citrons.	10,965,049
Wheat	38,365,422	Fruits, various.	5,066,684
Maize, barley, oats .	21,883,451	Nuts	25,716,686
Cottons and woollens	36,326,013	Mohair	54,772,719
Timber	31,966,564	Valonia	52,793,612
Sheep and goats . . .	28,635,142	Coffee	52,251,013
Ready-made clothes .	28,332,124	Wool	46,938,737
Ironmongery	27,819,989	Cotton	41,127,458
Silk goods	26,958,295	Sheep and goat	
Silk	25,522,529	skins	37,185,415
Spirits	25,623,708	Ores	33,073,888
Drugs	24,789,105	Pulse	28,750,651
Sacks	25,036,216	Carpets	22,599,082
Hides	23,854,146	Cured fish	18,286,138
Hats and caps	23,055,441	Horses and mules . .	13,934,337
Paper, various	22,693,709	Wine	13,076,361
Cigarette paper . . .	10,750,500	Hilfé	12,263,653
Coal	22,255,654	Cattle	9,411,493
Butter	22,102,635	Alpiste	9,228,333
Linen goods	18,624,732	Sheep and goats . . .	7,886,513
Thread	18,094,669	Eggs	7,765,722
Half cottons	18,335,208	Fowls	7,625,553
Iron implements . . .	17,629,966	Butter	7,147,210
Copper plates and		Gall nuts	7,049,895
tubes	17,236,764	Sponges	6,876,222
Packing cloth	15,448,050	Gum	5,317,789
Olive oil	15,137,723	Rice	5,437,270
Tobacco (Tumbetti). .	15,148,409	Lulés for pipes. . . .	5,799,445
Cheeses	14,802,174	Carob beans	6,220,555
Cattle	14,517,420		
Indigo	14,227,479		

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia, and Great Britain during the last five years according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	4,816,883	5,442,881	5,551,798	4,978,721	4,899,815
Exports of British produce to Turkey . . .	6,772,061	6,553,878	6,190,114	5,768,747	6,520,151

Among the articles of import into the United Kingdom from Turkey are corn, in 1892, 1,715,085*l.*; 1893, 1,536,104*l.*; 1894, 1,381,242*l.*; wool and goats' hair, 1,020,830*l.* in 1892; 836,096*l.* in 1893; 813,928*l.* in 1894; valonia (dye stuff), 404,934*l.* in 1892; 394,879*l.* in 1893; 291,080*l.* in 1894;

opium, 200,556*l.* in 1891 ; 198,222*l.* in 1892 ; 124,360*l.* in 1893 ; 179,763*l.* in 1894 ; fruit, chiefly raisins and figs, 739,086*l.* in 1892 ; 636,841*l.* in 1893 ; 802,348*l.* in 1894.

The most important article exported from Great Britain to Turkey is manufactured cotton. The exports of cotton goods in 1894 amounted to 4,091,332*l.* ; cotton yarn, 809,312*l.* ; woollens, 428,537*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 91,475*l.* ; copper, wrought and unwrought, 48,195*l.* ; coal, 220,565*l.* ; machinery, 66,245*l.*

The total imports at Trebizond in 1894 amounted to 1,524,890*l.* of which 635,490*l.* was in transit to Persia ; the exports amounted to 660,280*l.*, of which 213,640*l.* was in transit from Persia.

In 1894 the imports into Aleppo amounted to 1,828,667*l.* ; exports, 951,539*l.* ; Jaffa, imports, 273,233*l.* ; exports, 285,604*l.* ; Bussorah, imports, 1,155,697*l.* ; exports, 1,726,156*l.* ; Damascus, imports, 614,490*l.* ; exports, 400,830*l.* ; Jeddah, imports, 771,900*l.* ; exports, 757,470*l.* ; Tripoli, imports, 371,500*l.* ; exports, 392,990*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire, according to Lloyd's Register, in 1894 consisted of 89 steamers (each of 100 tons or upwards) of 71,358 gross tons, and 980 sailing vessels of 194,994 tons. In 1894-95 (March to February) there entered and cleared at all the ports of Turkey 192,269 vessels of 37,618,549 tons. The total shipping entered and cleared at Constantinople in 1894 consisted of 18,572 vessels of 13,559,288 tons. Of this number, 14,679 of 13,383,239 tons were engaged in foreign and the remainder in coasting trade. Of those engaged in foreign trade, 4,289 of 701,786 were sailing vessels, 8,665 of 10,788,379 were steamers, and 1,725 of 1,893,074 were vessels of nine companies regularly visiting the port. The number of British vessels was 6,251 of 8,364,051 tons.

In 1894, 2,393 vessels of 1,779,865 tons (287 of 324,414 tons British) entered at the port of Smyrna, and 3,031 vessels of 795,357 tons (150 of 101,946 tons British) visited the port of Beyrout. At the latter port 2,432 vessels of 140,453 tons entered were Ottoman.

Internal Communications.

Since the summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and from Salonica. From this latter port is now the shortest route to Egypt.

Below is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic on August 13, 1895 :—

Lines of Railway	Miles open.
Constantinople-Andrianople-Moustafa-Pacha	222
Salonica-Uskub-Mitrovitza	227
Dédéagatch-Andrianople	93
Uskub-Zibsfthé	53
Salonica-Dédéagatch with branches	208
Salonica-Monastir	136
Smyrna-Dinar with branches	324
Smyrna-Alla-Chéhir with branches	165
Moudania-Broussa	26
Mersina-Adana	40
Jaffa-Jerusalem	54
Haïdar-Pacha-Angora	360
Beyrout-Damascus-Hauran	132
Eski-Chéhir-Konieh	108

Total 2,148

The railway of 286 miles from Salonica to Dédéagatch will join the main Constantinople-Vienna line at Kouleli Bourgas.

There are 1,442 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1889-90 the inland service transmitted 9,451,000 letters and post-cards, and 540,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 3,715,000 letters and post-cards, and 732,000 samples and printed papers.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 20,380 miles, and the length of wire about 31,890 miles. There are 670 telegraph offices in Europe and Asia. Annual receipts, 51,615,526 piastres; salaries, 17,669,044 piastres.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

On July 31, 1895, the situation of the Imperial Ottoman Bank was as follows:—

Assets	£T	Liabilities	£T
Capital not paid up . . .	5,500,000	Capital	11,000,000
Cash and bills	3,495,288	Note issue	1,085,327
State funds	979,044	Bills payable	3,267,230
Securities	3,714,518	Various current ac- } counts }	10,612,410
Current accounts of } Imperial treasury }	1,593,352	Deposits for fixed term	1,480,757
Various current ac- } counts }	6,674,121	Statutory reserves . . .	578,644
Advances	6,421,778	Dividends due	72,570
Property	131,313	Various	502,346
Various	89,870		
Total.	28,599,284	Total.	28,599,284

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	0	18	0·064
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	0	2·16
„ „ beshlik-altilik and metallic currency averaging 105 to the Lira	0	0	2·06

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes '916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes '830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency—which, however, it is stated, is being gradually withdrawn—to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1881, 600,000,000 piastres of paper money, known as *caimé*; but being refused by the Government, owing to its depreciation, it became in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse. The copper currency was likewise repudiated, owing to its depreciation. The beshlik-altilik and metallic currency was reduced by decree to half its coined value. The former is now being called in (1889). Silver is in excess of the requirements of trade, and is generally at 8 per cent. discount. This depreciation is further accounted for by the fact that the balance of trade is against Turkey, and by the large amounts of gold which have to be yearly exported for the payment of the funded debt and the purchase of warlike ammunition.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams.	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheke</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure).	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Dönüm</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The *kileh* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kilehs* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. *Oke*=kilogramme, *batman*=10 kilogrammes, *cantar*=100 kilogrammes, *tchéki*=1,000 kilogrammes, *shinik*=decalitre, *kileh*=hectolitre (2·75 bushels), *evlek*=are, *djeril*=hectare (2·47 acres), *arshin*=metre, *nul*=kilometre, *farsang*=10 kilometres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. BULGARIA.

Ferdinand, Duke of Saxony, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxony, and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born Feb. 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who abdicated Sept. 7, 1886. The election of Prince Ferdinand has not been confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers. On January 13, 1886, Prince Alexander was appointed Governor of Eastern Roumelia, which was thus united to Bulgaria, though the union has not yet been recognised by the Powers. On April 20, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise (born January 17, 1870), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; issue, Boris, born January 30, 1894; Cyril, born November 17, 1895.

It is enacted by the Constitution of 1879 that 'the Prince must reside permanently in the principality. In case of absence he must appoint a Regent, whose rights and duties must be determined by a special law. The princely title is hereditary. By amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1883, a Regency, if necessary, is provided for, and by a further amendment, May, 1893, the Grand Sobranji confirmed the title of "Royal Highness" to the Prince of Bulgaria and his heir. The Prince retains the Roman Catholic faith, but his heir was on February 14, 1896, received into the Orthodox Greek Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the con-

sent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.' On January 31, 1886, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were united under one government.

Eastern Roumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.' On September 17, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, the Governor deposed and sent out of the Province, and the union of the latter with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by imperial firman, April 6, 1886, recognised the following changes in the state of the province:—The government of Eastern Roumelia to be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria. The Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) to be re-ceded to the Porte. A commission to be named to examine the Organic Statute in order to modify it in accordance with the requirements of the situation and local needs. The interests of the Ottoman Treasury to be considered at the same time. The other stipulations of the Berlin Treaty to remain intact.

In accordance with the above provisions the rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia. Its labours were, however, abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew the Prince on the night of August 20, 1886.

The province has since for all purposes formed part of Bulgaria, and is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the centre of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the National Assembly of Bulgaria. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National assembly sits receive 15 francs (12s.) a day during session; others, 20 francs (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. The duration of the Assembly is five years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. The Assembly in 1883 assented to a proposal for the creation of a second Chamber.

The executive power is vested, under the Prince, in a Council of eight ministers—namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Justice; 6. Minister of War; 7. Minister for Commerce and Agriculture; 8. Minister of Public Works.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,360 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. By a census taken on January 1, 1893, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,309,816; the population of Eastern Roumelia being 992,386. Bulgaria has been redivided into 22 districts (including the six districts of Eastern Roumelia). Of the total population in 1893, 2,504,336 were Bulgars, 569,728 Turks, 60,018 Greeks, 51,754 gipsies, 27,531 Jews, 3,620 Germans, 1,379 Russians. Of the population 2,605,905 belonged to the

Orthodox Greek Church, which is the State religion, 643,242 were Mahometans, 22,617 were Catholics. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 47,000. The other principal towns are Philippopolis (capital of Roumelia), 36,033 ; Varna, with a population of 28,174 ; Shumla, with 23,517 ; Rustchuk, with 28,121 ; Slivno, 23,210 ; Stara-Zagora, 16,039 ; Tatar-Bazarjik, 15,659 ; Sistova, 12,482 ; Plevna, 14,307 ; Silistria, 11,414 ; Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with 11,314 ; and Vidin, with 14,772 inhabitants. The great majority of the population live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds. Marriages (1893), 31,640 ; births, 141,320 ; deaths, 92,100 ; surplus of births, 49,220.

Instruction.

In 1890 Bulgaria had 3,844 elementary schools, with 129,777 boys and 42,206 girls as pupils. The total number of boys of school age, is 275,756 ; of girls, 261,968. For education the State grants a yearly subvention of 2,000,000 lev. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years. About 81 per cent. of the population cannot read or write. There is a university at Sofia, with gymnasia in the principal towns, including four for girls, besides several lower middle-class schools. There is a free public library at Sofia.

Finance.

The budget estimates for 1895 were :—Revenue 89,849,425 levs (francs) ; expenditure, 89,830,969 levs. The chief items of revenue were :—Direct taxes, 35,471,000 levs ; indirect taxes, 35,032,000 levs. The chief items of expenditure were :—Public Debt, 19,220,272 levs ; Finance, 5,260,255 levs ; Interior, 7,960,208 levs ; Public Instruction, 9,349,842 levs ; War, 22,474,708 levs. The public debt consists of 10,000,000 levs ; besides a loan of 46,000,000 levs in 1886 for the purchase of the Varna Rustchuk railway ; a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1889, and a loan of 142,000,000 levs in 1892 (of which 72,000,000 only have yet been paid over).

By the Treaty of Berlin the amount of the annual tribute and the share of the Turkish debt which Bulgaria should pay to Turkey should be fixed by an agreement between the signatory Powers. So far (Dec. 1894) no amount has been fixed upon.

Defence.

The northern frontier of Bulgaria is formed by the Danube, which, except on the east (bordering on the Dobruja), separates it from Roumania ; here are the three important fortresses of Vidin, Rustchuk, and Silistria. Varna is a fortress on the Black Sea, and Shumla westward in the interior. On the west Bulgaria is bordered by Servia, and in the south-west and south by Turkey Proper.

Military service is obligatory. The army, which since the revolution of Philippopolis, in 1885, includes the Eastern Roumelian forces, is composed of 24 regiments of infantry, of 2 battalions and 1 *dépôt* battalion each ; 4 regiments of cavalry, besides the Prince's escort, 6 regiments of artillery, having 4 field-batteries of 4 guns and 120 men (8 guns in time of war), 2 *dépôts* of artillery and 1 battery of siege artillery, 1 regiment of engineers of 3 battalions, 1 company of discipline. In peace time 6 regiments of 6 batteries of 4 guns and 1 division of mountain artillery. Six reserve regiments cadres, *i.e.* in peace, 36 batteries of 144 field guns, 6 mountain divisions of 12 mountain guns, and in war time six reverse cadres of 40 field guns, 6 regiments of 6 batteries of 8 guns = 288 field guns and 6 mountain batteries of 6 guns = 36 mountain guns. The army is divided into 3 divisions, consisting of 2 brigades each. The peace strength is about 39,320 officers and men, and the war strength about 175,000. The infantry

is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle. The floating strength of Bulgaria consists of the Prince's yacht *Alexander I.* (800 tons), the steamships *Asjen* (400 tons), *Krum* (650 tons), and *Simeon Veliky* (600 tons), besides seven very small steamboats. There are two armoured gunboats for the defence of the Danube.

Production and Industry.

The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Wine, tobacco, and silk are also produced, and attar of roses largely manufactured. There are (1892) 5,359,900 acres arable, 770,600 meadow, 237,120 vineyard, 111,120 market garden, &c., woods and forests, 3,291,100. The total cultivated area is 9,770,700 acres; uncultivated but fit for cultivation, 13,651,300; unfit for cultivation, 1,099,150. There are about 400,000 proprietors of land, and the rural population not possessing land numbers about 2,329,900. In 1892 there were in Bulgaria 7,060,300 sheep, 1,453,500 goats, and 441,000 pigs.

The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. The salines near Bourgas yielded 25,000 tons of salt in 1891. About twenty woollen factories are at work.

Commerce.

The principal article of trade is wheat. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron, and coals. The value of the imports of the whole Principality, in 1893, was 90,867,900 levs; exports, 91,463,653 levs.

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1894:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	Levs	Levs		Levs	Levs
United Kingdom .	20,173,236	12,302,795	Belgium .	1,711,080	3,252,209
Austria .	35,105,785	2,881,902	Switzerland .	1,000,878	39,293
Turkey .	12,785,907	26,794,851	Servia .	1,197,014	132,123
France .	3,740,464	8,720,453	United States	200,335	—
Russia .	4,946,722	42,923	Greece .	535,322	165,682
Germany .	12,096,553	11,951,960	Other countries .	212,956	5,290,711
Roumania .	2,828,296	727,374			
Italy .	2,694,645	548,399	Total .	99,229,193	72,850,675

The chief imports in 1894 were textiles, 30,339,975 levs; colonial goods, 10,423,800 levs; metals, 8,322,625 levs; machinery, 5,831,800 levs; leather, 5,562,100 levs; timber and furniture, 5,244,100 levs. The chief articles of export were grain 55,871,300 levs to England, Germany, France, and Turkey; live stock, 6,127,450 levs.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports from Bulgaria into Great Britain in 1894 were valued at 126,102*l.*, and exports from Great Britain of British produce, at 215,721*l.*; the imports into Great Britain were maize 105,005*l.*, and barley 15,681*l.*; and the principal exports from Great Britain to Bulgaria were cottons, valued at 92,316*l.*, iron, copper, and tin, 26,688*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Varna in 1894 was 682 of 388,444 tons (91 of 110,489 tons British), and the same number and tonnage cleared; at Bourgas 590 vessels of 251,594 tons entered (63 of 68,571 tons British).

Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) has 520 miles of railway (1895); in Bulgaria proper 312 miles. Railways have been constructed so as to connect Sofia with Constantinople on the one hand, and Belgrade and the general European system on the other. There were (including Eastern Roumelia) 2,953 miles of State telegraph lines in 1892, and 147 offices; the number of messages (1892) was 1,056,610. There were 123 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried (1893) was 15,219,773. Receipts from posts and telegraphs (1893), 97,958*l.*; expenditure, 103,103*l.*

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna; its capital is 400,000*l.*, provided by the State, a reserve fund of 30,000*l.*, and 16,000*l.* notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis, and in each district there is an agricultural bank under control of the Government. There are nickel and bronze Stotinki (centimes), silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia.—F. E. H. Elliot.

At Sofia there is also a Vice-Consul, and Vice-Consuls at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna.

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II. SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

Area 180 square miles; population (1894) 48,666. There are besides, 13,500 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 614 foreigners, of whom 565 are Greeks. In 1893 there were 226 marriages, 1,577 births, 842 deaths.

The religion is the Greek Orthodox, all, except 36, of the inhabitants professing it.

The estimated revenue for 1894-95 was 3,029,902 piastres, and expenditure the same. There is no public debt.

The exports for 1894 were valued at 26,345,910 piastres, and imports 15,970,593 piastres. The chief exports were wines 18,367,253 piastres, grapes 2,965,918 piastres, hides 1,312,514 piastres, oil 803,241 piastres. The chief imports were spirits, 3,093,147 piastres; maize, 3,263,373 piastres; tissues, 1,577,456 piastres.

In 1894, 4,233 vessels of 575,902 tons entered and cleared the port, 318 of 29,773 tons being British. The vessels belonging to the island were 342 of 7,813 tons.

In 1894, 62,412 letters passed through the Post Office, and 23,937 packets of printed matter. The number of telegraphic despatches was 7,249.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Costaki Effendi Anthopoulos.

Councillor of Embassy.—Morel Bey.

Secretary.—Rifaat Bey.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Ghalib Bey.

Consul-General.—Fered' Oulla Effendi.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places :—

Consuls-General.—Liverpool, Bombay, Cape of Good Hope, Malta.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Birmingham, Dublin, Jersey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Colombo (Ceylon), Gibraltar, St. Louis (Mauritius), Point de Galle, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Philip H. W. Currie, G.C.B. ; Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1889 ; appointed Ambassador to Turkey, January, 1894.

Secretary.—Hon. M. H. Herbert.

Military Attaché.—Colonel H. C. Chermiside, C.B., C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary (Asiatic Turkey).—Edward FitzGerald Law.

Commercial Attaché and Consul.—W. H. Wrench, C.M.G.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places :—

Consuls-General.—Bagdad, Beyrout, Bosna Serai, Salonica, Smyrna, Tripoli.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Benghazi (Tripoli), Adrianople, Bassora, Damascus, Crète (Island), Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzeroum, Samos, Trebizond, Brussa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Candia, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Kharput, Sivas, Monastir, Diarbekir.

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III EGYPT.

(KEMI—MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 7, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem; one daughter Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born October 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadija Hanem, born May 2, 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born Nov. 6, 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of his grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khîdêwi-Misr,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet.	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet.	1813	1854	1848–54
Said, son of Mehemet.	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim.	1830	—	1863–79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail.	1852	1892	1879–92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l.*

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllors-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country

(Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1. President—Interior; 2. Finance; 3. Justice; 4. War; 5. Public Works and Public Instruction; 6. Foreign Affairs.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, based on universal suffrage, with a view to carrying on the government of the country in a more constitutional manner. These institutions included a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and provincial boards.

The Legislative Council is a consultative body in matters of legislation, to which all general laws are submitted for examination; but the Government is not obliged to act on its advice. It consists of 30 members, 15 of whom, residing in Cairo, receive an allowance of 90*l.* a year for carriage expenses, and 15, being delegates from the provinces and provincial towns, receive 250*l.* a year for residential expenses in Cairo, besides travelling expenses to and from Cairo once a month.

The functions of the two other institutions are also of a limited character; but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed without the consent of the General Assembly, which has to be summoned every two years. Members of the General Assembly, when convoked, receive an eight days' allowance at 1*l.* a day, with railway expenses.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships of principal towns, and 14 mudiriehs, or provinces, subdivided into kisms.

Governorships.

1. Suez Canal, with the towns of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailieh.
2. Cairo.
3. Alexandria.
4. Rosetta.
5. Damietta.

Mudiriehs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Lower Egypt:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalioubieh. 2. Menoufieh. 3. Gharbieh. 4. Charkieh. 5. Dakahlieh. 6. Behera. | <p>Upper Egypt:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guizeh. 2. Minieh. 3. Beni Souef. 4. Fayoum. 5. Assiout. 6. Guerga. 7. Kena. 8. El Hedood. |
|---|---|

There are also the governorships of the Red Sea littoral with Suakin, of Kosseir in the Red Sea, El Arish on the frontier of Syria, and the Sinai peninsula under the Governor-General of the Suez Canal.

The governors and moudirs possess very extensive powers.

Area and Population.

Prior to 1884 the sovereign of Egypt claimed rule over territories extending almost to the Equator. As a result of the rebellion of the Sudanese, the Sudan provinces were practically abandoned (though still nominally Egyptian), and Wady Halfa, about 800 miles up the Nile from Cairo, has been (provisionally) agreed upon as the boundary of Egypt to the south (see under BRITISH EAST AFRICA and AFRICA, CENTRAL).

At the present time Egypt Proper extends from Wady Halfa, 21° 40' lat. N., to the Mediterranean. The total area, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, is 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,976 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of May 1882:—

—	Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Density per sq. m.	
		Sedentary	Nomad				
Lower Egypt	<i>Governorats :</i>						
	Cairo	6	352,416	772	21,650	374,838	62,473
	Alexandria	70	181,200	503	49,693	231,896	3,305
	Damietta	4½	43,501	1	114	43,616	9,692
	Rosetta	24½	19,267	—	111	19,378	790
	<i>Mudiriehs :</i>						
	Behera	932	364,050	33,102	1,704	398,856	426
	Charkieh	905	435,380	27,471	1,804	464,655	513
	Dakahlieh	931	578,144	6,213	1,676	586,033	629
	Gharbieh	2,340	908,041	18,900	2,547	929,488	397
	Kalioubieh	352	254,198	16,596	597	271,391	771
	Menoufieh	639	642,609	2,512	892	646,013	1,010
	6,204	3,778,806	106,070	80,788	3,965,664	639	
Isthmus	<i>Governorats :</i>						
	Port Said	10½	14,060	226	7,010	21,296	3,092
	Suez		9,977	8	1,190	11,175	
	10½	24,037	234	8,200	32,471	3,092	
Asia	El-Arish	½	2,629	1,291	3	3,923	19,615

—		Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Density per sq. m.
			Sedentary	Nomad			
Upper Egypt	Kosseir	17	2,190	240	—	2,430	17,010
	<i>Mudiriehs</i> :						
	Assiout	840	549,776	11,906	455	562,137	712
	Beni Souef	501	193,305	26,119	149	219,573	438
	Fayoum	493	200,967	27,328	414	228,709	464
	Guizeh	370	274,406	8,483	194	283,083	765
	Minieh	772	294,655	19,824	339	314,818	407
	Guerga	631	515,972	5,311	130	521,413	826
	Kena	544	383,819	22,877	162	406,858	958
	Esna ¹	332	221,813	16,096	52	237,961	717
	4,483½	2,636,903	138,184	1,895	2,776,982	619	
Oases	—	38,225	—	—	—	—	
Total	10,698	6,480,600	245,779	90,886	6,817,265	638	

¹ A new province, El Hedood, has been formed on the frontier. Esna as a province no longer exists, having been merged into the new province (1888).

Of the total population, 3,401,498 were males and 3,415,767 females.

If we arrange the above figures by administrative divisions we have the following result:—

—	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total
	Sedentary	Nomad		
Governorats	625,240	3,041	79,771	708,052
Mudiriehs	5,817,135	242,738	11,115	6,070,988
Oases	38,225	—	—	38,225
Total	6,480,600	245,779	90,886	6,817,265

The families number 1,178,564, and the houses 1,084,384. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is:—Greeks, 37,301; Italians, 18,665; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,022; English, 6,118; Germans, 948; other foreign nations, 4,116; total, 90,886. Of this total nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.¹

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate)	2,000,000	1872 (De Regny)	5,203,405
1846 (Census)	4,463,244	1875 (Dr. Rossi Bey)	5,251,757
1855 (Colucci Pasha)	4,402,013	1882 (Census)	6,806,381
1865 (Colucci Pasha)	4,841,677		

A comparison of the two official returns, 1846 and 1882, shows an average annual increase in the population of about 1·25 per cent.

¹ These are old statistics, but no new ones have been compiled. The number of resident foreigners has largely increased.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1882, are :—Cairo, 368,108 ; Alexandria, 208,755 ; Damietta, 34,046 ; Tantah, 33,725 ; Mansourah, 26,784 ; Zagazig, 19,046 ; Rosetta, 16,671 ; Port Said, 16,560 ; Suez, 10,913.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is Islamism. The highest religious and judicial authorities are the Sheikh ul Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Oolemas, and the Grand Cadee nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Oolemas of Stamboul. The principal seat of learning is the Mosque and University of El Azhar, founded about a thousand years ago, but the sciences taught and the modes of teaching them have not changed since its foundation.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches ; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and numbering about 800,000 souls ; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartoum ; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. In A.D. 328 the Copts christianised Abyssinia, and pushed Christianity almost to the Equator. The Abyssinian Church is ruled by a metropolitan and bishops chosen from amongst the Egyptian Coptic ecclesiastics, nor can the coronation of the King of Abyssinia take place until he has been anointed by the metropolitan, and this only after authorisation by the Patriarch of Alexandria.

The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

In 1894 there were in all about 9,000 schools with 11,000 teachers and 170,000 pupils. Seven-eighths of these schools are elementary, the education being confined to reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. The Government has 42 primary schools, 3 secondary, 2 girls' schools, and 9 schools for higher education—law, medicine, engineering, agriculture, arts and sciences, midwifery, and a military academy. There are 108 schools attached to various Protestant and Catholic missions, and 43 European private schools. The Mosque of El Azhar has 11 schools with 330 teachers and 12,000 pupils.

The Coptic community support 1,000 schools for elementary education, 22 primary—boys and girls, and one college. The teaching of the Coptic language in the schools is now compulsory ; the subjects taught, and the methods of teaching them, are the same as those in vogue in other countries ; 50 per cent. of the Coptic male community can read and write.

The following statistics of schools in Egypt have been compiled from returns made in accordance with circular issued to Mudiriehs and Governorates by Ministry of Interior, August 29, 1892. The figures have been corrected up to December 31, 1894 :—

Schools	Government Schools 12			Wakf and National Schools 12			Mission Schools			Other Schools			Total		
	Zchs.	Pupils	Staff	Zchs.	Pupils	Staff	Zchs.	Pupils	Staff	Zchs.	Pupils	Staff	Zchs.	Pupils	Staff
Higher	Theological .	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	32	7	13 1	11,766	337	15	11,798	344
	Engineering .	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	10
	Medical .	1	51*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	51	19
	Law .	1	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62	8	2	178	21
	Agricultural .	1	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	10
Secondary	Normal .	3	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	136	25
	Military .	1	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	192	16
	Total .	8	562	—	—	—	2	32	7	14	11,828	345	24	12,422	445
	"Lettres" .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	"Science & Lettres" .	3	622	—	—	—	5	380	13	—	—	—	5	380	13
Primary	Total .	3 4	622	—	—	—	19	3,361	129	1	30	7	23	4,013	196
	Technical .	2	302	—	—	—	24 3	3,741	142	1 5	30	7	28	4,393	209
	"Lettres" .	9	2,334	—	—	—	108	7,133	283	8,612 6	151,383	10,581	2	302	22
	Commercial .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7	26	7	8,762	166,012	11,255
	Total .	11	2,636	—	—	—	108	7,133	283	8,613	151,409	10,588	28	166,340	11,284
Girls	Total .	22	3,820	311	33	5,162	134	10,906	432	8,628	163,267	10,940	8,817	183,155 9	11,938
	Midwifery .	1	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3
	Primary .	2	230	7	—	—	53	9,183	360	40 8	4,030	197	95	13,443	564
	Total .	3	242	10	—	—	53	9,183	360	40	4,030	197	96	13,455 10	5 67
	Total .	25	4,062	321	33	5,162	187	20,089	792	8,668	167,297	11,137	8,913	196,610	12,505 11

1 All Mussulman schools are attached to mosques. One Coptic school is attached to a Coptic church; this school has 7 students of theology, which subject is taught by priests, all other branches being taught by teachers of secondary subjects. 2 One of these has 25 students with 4 professors and belongs to the African Mission; the other belongs to the "American Mission." 3 These schools have primary and secondary departments. Returns by favours of heads of schools. 4 Follow course of "secondary syllabus of study," Egyptian Government. 5 Attached to Coptic church. 6 43 of these schools having 4,869 pupils and 285 teachers are under directions of Europeans of different nationalities. A small number of these give instruction in the Christian religion. 7 Italian; known as Victor Emanuel school. 8 34 of these schools with 3,345 pupils and 170 teachers are under European heads. 9 157 843 Mussulmans; 23,370 Christians; 1,942 Jews. 10 2,867 Mussulmans; 9,162 Christians; 1,426 Jews. 11 Staff (masters and mistresses) 10,491 Mussulmans; 1,943 Christians; 71 Jews. 12 Government schools, Wakf schools and National schools are all under administration of Ministry of Public Instruction—Egypt.

Justice and Crime.

Subsequent to 1882 a body of gendarmerie was formed for the provinces, and a corps of police for the towns of Alexandria and Cairo. On January 1, 1884, a new organisation of police came into force, placing both them and the gaols—hitherto in the hands of the moudirs—under the control of two English officials attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Recently the head quarter staff of the police has been abolished, and an English official has been appointed Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior. Also at the end of February 1884 new criminal codes came into operation, taking away all magisterial power from the hands of the moudirs, and placing it in the hands of delegates appointed by a *Procureur-Général*, working under the Minister of Justice. Within the last five years a series of reforms has been inaugurated under English supervision, and they have resulted in the establishment of new native tribunals, the reform of the prison system, the partial abolition of the *corvée* (forced labour), the reform of the currency, and an improvement in the administration of the Finances and of the Public Works. Litigation between natives and foreigners is conducted before mixed tribunals, established under the auspices of the European Powers, and possessing very extensive jurisdiction. The total strength of the police and the gendarmerie is about 7,000.

Finance.

On April 5, 1880, the Khedive issued a decree appointing an international commission of liquidation to examine the financial situation of Egypt, and to draft a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors, and also between the Daira Sanieh and the Daira Khassa and their creditors. That commission, in concert with the Egyptian Government, estimated the annual income of the country as follows:—

—	1880-81	1882 and after
Revenues assigned to the Debt ²	£E3,463,734	£E3,513,734
„ „ to the Government	4,897,888	4,897,888
Total	8,361,622	8,411,622

² £E equals £1 0s. 6d.

The commissioners assigned (1) to the service of the Privileged Debt the railway and telegraph income and the port dues of Alexandria; and (2) to the service of the Unified Stock the customs revenue and the taxes of four provinces. The charge for the Privileged Debt was a fixed annuity, providing interest at 5 per cent., and sinking fund calculated to extinguish the debt by 1941. Should the revenues assigned to the Privileged Debt prove insufficient to meet the annuity, the deficit was to become a first charge on the revenues assigned to the Unified Debt. The interest of the latter debt was fixed at 4 per cent., guaranteed by the Government in case the assigned revenues were insufficient. The surplus of the revenues assigned to the debt was to go to the redemption of the Unified by purchase of stock in the market. In September 1884 a portion of this surplus was appropriated by the Government.

Their estimate of the liabilities of Egypt was :—

Government :	£E	£E
Tribute	681,486	
Moukabalah annuity	150,000	
Interest to England on Suez Canal shares	193,858	
Daira Khassa	34,000	
Administrative expenses	3,641,544	
Unforeseen expenditure	197,000	
	<hr/>	4,897,888
Debt :		
Privileged Stock	1,157,718	
Unified	2,263,686	
	<hr/>	3,421,404
		8,319,292

The total floating debt at the end of 1884 was about £E8,000,000. In March 1885 the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey signed a Convention according to which they agreed to guarantee a new loan of 9,000,000*l*. This sum was to provide for the settlement of the floating debt and the Alexandria Indemnities, with a surplus of 1,000,000*l*. to be applied to irrigation works. The principal stipulations of the Convention were :—Rate of interest on the guaranteed loan not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; its service to be a fixed annuity of 315,000*l*., which is a first charge on the assigned revenues, and the surplus of the annuity after payment of interest to be used for redemption. The coupons of the other Egyptian loans to be taxed in 1885–86 to the extent of 5 per cent. ; the surplus of revenue over expenditure to be divided between the Government and the sinking fund.

The tax on the coupons was repaid in 1887, the tax discontinued, and a reserve fund established, which at the present time amounts to nearly £E1,736,000. In the early part of 1888—an arrangement having been come to with the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha and certain members of his family for the commutation of their allocations on the civil list for Domains, and it being considered desirable to redeem pensions in a similar manner—a loan of £E2,300,000 was issued in May 1888 to provide for these commutations by paying off the mortgages on the Domains lands required. A fixed annuity of £E130,000 was assigned for the service of the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, but, as an equivalent sum was economized through the reduction of the civil list and of the pension budget, and the considerable diminution in the interest on the Domains Loan, the annual burden on Egypt was not increased by the new issue ; while, as a large sinking fund provides for the rapid extinction of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, a temporary charge has been substituted for a permanent one.

A Khedivial decree was issued on June 6, 1890, with the consent of the Powers, authorizing the conversion of the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, of the Daira Sanieh Loan, and of the Domains Loan, and the reimbursement of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1888. A new privileged loan was issued in which was included the 5 per cent. Privileged Loan, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan, and a sum of 1,333,333*l*. to be employed on irrigation works, and in the exchange of pensions for land. This new privileged loan bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and was issued at 91*l*. per 100*l*. of capital. A new 4 per cent. Daira Sanieh Loan was issued at par. The capital of the old loan was calculated at 85*l*. for 100*l*. of nominal capital in accordance with the decree of June 6, 1890. The new Domains Loan converted at par, 25th March, 1893, bears interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per

cent. The new loans issued enjoy the same privileges and guarantees as the loans for which they were substituted.

Table showing the amount of the Egyptian debt at the end of December, 1895 :—

	£
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	8,699,300
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	29,393,580
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,974,820
Daira Sanieh Loan, 4 per cent.	6,644,360
Domains Loan, 4¼ per cent.	3,924,840
Total	104,636,900

The budgets fixed upon for 1895 and 1896 are set forth in the table below :—

Revenue	1896	1895	Expenditure	1896	1895
£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Land tax, date taxes, &c.	4,870,000	4,870,000	Public debt	3,802,683	3,770,837
Urban taxes, &c.	180,000	180,000	Tribute to Turkey	665,041	665,041
Customs and Tobacco	1,670,000	1,650,000	Civil List of H. H. the Khedive.	100,000	100,000
Octrois	200,000	200,000	Civil Lists, Khedivial family	97,927	97,927
Salt and natron	170,000	170,000	Private Cabinet of H. H. the Khedive	55,934	55,934
Fisheries	90,000	98,000	Public Works Ministry	736,789	775,659
Navigation dues	75,000	78,000	Ministry of Justice.	387,726	380,162
Railways	1,720,000	1,700,000	Administration of Provinces	328,076	320,619
Telegraphs	43,000	42,000	Finance Ministry	86,021	119,715
Port of Alexandria	120,000	130,000	Ministry of Public Instruction	105,180	105,000
Post Office	105,000	100,000	Ministry of Interior	384,322	111,707
Postal Boats Administration	85,000	94,000	Council of Ministers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Legislative Council	23,358	23,930
Lighthouses	70,000	103,000	Customs administration	155,810	149,222
Ministry of Justice.	380,000	380,000	Octrois	34,504	33,327
Exemption from military service	95,000	90,000	Salt and natron	44,726	46,278
Rents on Government property	90,000	86,000	Fisheries dues collection	10,000	9,376
Souakim District	15,000	15,000	Navigation dues collection	3,058	3,058
Pension fund	57,000	55,000	Railways	840,888	831,465
Sundries receipts specified	275,000	269,000	Telegraphs	41,000	40,200
			Port of Alexandria	28,000	23,000
			Post Office	97,525	95,743
			Postal boats administration	85,707	84,657
			Lighthouses	26,934	26,850
			Public security—War, Army of Occupation	481,313	750,843
			Souakim	120,457	119,792
			Pensions	430,000	430,000
			Suppression of Corvée	250,000	250,000
			Sundries specified	5,682	
			Various services of Ministers	131,339	109,658
			Sanitation of Cairo	40,000	40,000
			Unforeseen expenses.	30,000	30,000
	10,260,000	10,260,000		9,630,000	9,600,000

The charges on account of debts of all descriptions in 1896 are estimated at :

	£
Guaranteed Loan : 3% fixed annuity	315,000
Privileged Debt : 3½%	1,029,000
Unified Debt : 4%	2,239,000
Daira Sanieh Loan : 4%	266,000
Domains Loan : 4½%	182,000
Daira Khassa : annual payment to Daira Sanieh Loan Com- missioners	35,000
Moukabalah : annuity till 1930	154,000
Total	4,220,000

The services of the Domains and Daira are guaranteed by the Domains and Daira estates, which are administered for the bondholders by commissioners; should the revenue of these lands prove insufficient to cover the interest of the loans, the Government has to make good the deficits.

The final accounts for the year 1894 showed the financial result of the year to be as follows:—

	£E
Receipts	10,321,523
Expenditure	9,601,258
Surplus	720,265

Of this surplus £E256,947 went to the Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette, £E118 843 to the Egyptian Government Special Reserve Fund, and £E344,475, the amount of the economy from the conversions in deposit, to the Caisse de la Dette.

At the beginning of the year 1895 the Reserve Funds stood as follows:—

	£E
Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette	2,199,740
Egyptian Government Reserve Fund	279,186
Amount of the Economy from the Conversion	1,408,161
Total Reserves	3,887,087

Defence.

ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. There are about 76 English officers serving at present in the Egyptian army. The army has a total strength of 15,153.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in Egypt. Its strength is over 3,000.

Egypt has now no efficient warships.

Production and Industry.

The total area, land and water, of Egypt is about 8,000,000 feddans (1 feddan = 1·03 acre), and of this 5,022,000 have been cultivated in 1891. The agricultural population form 61 per cent. of the total.

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt the irrigation of the land is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction; while in Upper Egypt the basin system of irrigation, *i.e.* the submersion at high Nile of the land to be cultivated, is adhered to.

The following table refers to the cultivation of cotton :—

Year	Area cultivated	Yield	Produce per feddan
	Feddans	Kantars	Kantars
1888	1,021,250	2,900,000	2·84
1889	852,829	3,158,000	3·7
1890	864,400	4,160,000	4·8
1891	851,000	4,765,000	5·5
1892	864,000	4,987,500	5·8

Feddan is equal to 1·03808 acre. Kantar is equal to 99·0492 lbs.

In 1886, 2,444 villages were occupied in the culture of cotton out of a total of 3,781; in 1889 the number was 2,685.

In the following table the agricultural condition of each of the provinces in Lower and Upper Egypt is indicated :—

—	No. of Villages	No. of Feddans cultivated	No. of Farm Animals	No. of Sheep and Goats	No. of Fruit Trees	No. of Date Trees
			Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans	Per 100 feddans
Lower Egypt :						
Behera .	403	467,662	12	13	23	22
Charkieh .	451	434,982	12	9	24	116
Dakahlieh .	449	462,367	11	13	13	27
Gharbieh .	552	840,089	17	16	16	25
Kalioubieh .	166	187,180	17	19	325	70
Menoufieh .	338	351,710	33	18	43	8
	2,359	2,743,990	17	14	42	40
Upper Egypt :						
Assiout .	292	419,100	10	30	21	84
Beni Souef .	174	231,610	15	16	8	46
Fayoum .	87	231,045	8	13	54	105
Guizeh .	168	181,176	19	36	9	195
Minia .	268	397,240	6	9	17	54
Esna .	195	150,459	18	11	7	348
Guerga .	110	325,915	16	51	9	96
Kena .	126	280,927	10	34	10	92
	1,420	2,217,472	13	25	17	106
Total, Egypt .	3,779	4,961,462	14	20	13	69

The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,668,860.

The following table shows (in feddans) the area of the several crops in 1890 and 1891:—

—	1890	1891	—	1890	1891
	Feddans	Feddans		Feddans	Feddans
Wheat	1,165,676	1,215,841	Water - melons,		
Maize and durrah	1,559,906	1,530,983	melons,	44,012	43,180
Clover	875,761	820,263	Lupins, smut	13,141	17,355
Cotton	864,302	871,241	Tobacco	860	—
Beans	628,211	643,751	Peas, &c.	8,819	7,169
Barley	456,075	460,330	Flax, henna, indigo	6,050	5,829
Lentils	77,216	75,756	Castor plant, sesame	14,133	9,664
Rice	148,095	167,164			
'Helbe' (Fenugreek)	133,484	139,560			
Vegetables, potatoes	37,244	34,542	Total crops	6,130,701	6,145,849
Sugar-cane	65,505	64,539	Area cultivated	5,022,701	—
'Guilbane' (Chickling vetch)	32,211	38,702			
			Double cultivation	1,108,000	—

In Lower Egypt the soil yields four crops in three years ; in Upper Egypt seven crops in six years.

Commerce.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Totals
	£E	£E	£E
1890	8,081,297	11,876,087	19,957,384
1891	9,201,390	13,878,638	23,080,028
1892	9,091,481	13,341,318	22,432,799
1893	8,718,735	12,789,687	21,508,422
1894	9,266,116	11,892,875	21,158,991

The movement of specie during the same period has been—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E
1890	2,971,461	2,085,455
1891	2,824,861	1,523,950
1892	3,826,393	2,048,474
1893	2,946,674	3,517,152
1894	1,995,676	1,816,256

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries for three years :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain . . .	3,061,426	2,685,546	3,183,231	7,843,938	7,242,455	6,517,946
British Colonies in the Mediterranean . . .	139,212	126,676	113,358	23,557	13,236	12,090
British Colonies in the Extreme East . . .	609,974	597,535	498,939	24,938	52,693	53,070
Germany	179,858	188,293	230,942	312,970	399,791	257,852
America	35,092	37,598	49,970	168,255	247,034	327,981
Austria-Hungary . . .	784,588	723,051	747,353	562,515	467,033	496,292
Belgium	358,972	230,557	375,201	132,095	85,064	113,365
China & Extreme East .	83,621	84,797	87,949	708	1,210	17,060
France	855,335	896,926	886,352	1,079,407	876,504	889,205
French Colonies, Mediterranean	22,843	30,533	32,072	17,288	24,560	21,181
Greece	34,604	51,137	58,998	10,581	10,370	7,725
Italy	277,031	331,460	337,967	611,746	584,289	587,145
Morocco	40,478	37,383	37,124	1,746	1,219	1,166
Persia	54,899	45,903	74,176	—	—	—
Russia	347,346	337,038	373,022	1,735,486	1,786,602	1,823,676
Turkey	1,900,621	1,917,102	1,812,837	468,150	451,838	342,391
Spain	—	—	—	157,300	238,805	248,485
Other countries . . .	305,581	347,200	371,625	190,638	306,984	176,245
Total	9,091,481	8,718,735	9,266,116	13,341,318	12,789,687	11,892,875

The proportion per 1,000 of Egyptian intercourse with various countries for the last three years was as follows :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1892	1893	1894	1892	1893	1894
Great Britain . . .	337	308	344	588	566	548
British Colonies in the Mediterranean . . .	15	15	12	2	1	1
British Colonies in the Extreme East . . .	67	69	53	2	4	4
Germany	20	21	25	23	31	22
America	4	4	5	13	19	27
Austria-Hungary . . .	86	83	81	42	36	42
Belgium	39	26	40	10	7	10
China & Extreme East .	9	10	9	—	—	1
France	94	103	96	81	69	75
French Colonies, Mediterranean	2	4	4	1	2	2
Greece	4	6	6	1	1	1
Italy	30	38	36	46	46	49
Morocco	4	4	4	—	—	—
Persia	6	5	8	—	—	—
Russia	38	44	40	130	140	153
Turkey	209	220	196	35	35	29
Spain	—	—	—	12	19	21
Other countries . . .	34	40	41	14	24	15

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Exports				Imports			
—	1892	1893	1894	—	1892	1893	1894
	£E	£E	£E		£E	£E	£E
Cotton . . .	8,888,034	8,525,974	8,181,170	Cotton goods . .	1,541,600	1,320,888	1,484,665
Cotton seed . .	1,923,700	1,840,357	1,457,729	Silks, wool- lens, linen, hemp, & other woven goods . .	1,303,700	1,150,125	1,177,098
Sugar . . .	686,500	760,793	629,293	Coal . . .	617,500	404,847	492,103
Beans . . .	693,000	687,958	681,046	Hosiery, cloth- ing, &c. . .	376,500	356,903	371,861
Wheat . . .	238,900	83,952	110,936	Timber . . .	688,300	439,482	507,763
Rice . . .	137,100	171,387	96,307	Coffee . . .	286,150	293,418	273,462
Indian corn (maize) . . .	119,000	5,827	66,046	Wine, beer, & spirits . . .	293,850	209,697	283,232
Hides & skins . .	89,100	93,743	82,526	Tobacco and cigars . . .	349,500	424,177	498,883
Onions . . .	114,150	146,068	160,668	Petroleum & oils . . .	324,250	264,364	289,960
Wool . . .	34,150	48,150	47,845	Machinery . .	272,500	152,065	287,258
Flour and bran . . .	13,700	2,290	8,244	Iron and steel goods . . .	637,500	342,907	462,941
Lentils . . .	43,400	23,726	17,595	Indigo . . .	249,900	208,427	200,959
Gum arabic . .	566	117	2,018	Fruits, fresh & preserved . .	273,000	242,010	241,234
				Animals . . .	241,600	187,696	180,915
				Wheat & flour .	204,600	337,815	178,195
				Rice . . .	152,116	124,525	102,697
				Refined sugar .	30,600	25,623	28,597

The receipts from tobacco were: in 1892, £E655,297; in 1893, £E788,660; and in 1894, £E932,749.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value either according to the purchase price in their original country as indicated on the invoices, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c., or according to the wholesale price at the port of disembarkation, minus a discount of 10 per cent. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for such articles of importation as cotton-goods, indigo, coal, petroleum, rice, flour, metals, sugar, &c. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated monthly for some of them, quarterly for others, in the same manner as the tariffs of imports are established.

The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

The statistics of the Customs only give general commerce. In order to know the amount of special trade deduction must be made from the total of imports of the value of goods re-exported, which, however, has only an inconsiderable importance. In fact the value of these goods amounts to about three or four hundred thousand pounds, one half of which is due to tobacco re-exported in the form of cigarettes. The transit trade is of no importance. At the utmost its value amounts to 600,000*l.* per annum, nine-tenths of which represents the value of coal imported at Port Said to be re-exported on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. Goods temporarily deposited or re-shipped are not included in the "transit."

From the efforts made by the Customs authorities to ensure accuracy, and from the method of valuation employed, the commercial statistics of Egypt may be regarded as comparatively exact.

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Egypt, in five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	8,368,851	10,658,288	10,525,230	8,845,426	9,284,801
Exports of British produce to Egypt	3,381,830	3,789,238	3,192,592	3,363,745	3,995,390

The following table shows the values of the principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and of the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt :—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Sugar	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	5,316,936	1,605,801	104,990	599,876	1,530,576	1,038,523	152,712	118,282
1891	6,468,985	1,883,268	158,674	800,874	1,745,669	1,074,238	216,920	134,296
1892	6,700,240	2,109,786	201,540	664,763	1,349,993	952,577	177,034	118,642
1893	5,364,817	2,043,725	255,381	571,007	1,569,176	755,237	174,303	141,880
1894	5,785,538	1,832,725	190,382	749,928	1,743,409	945,854	161,034	158,167

The imports of wheat from Egypt, 352,005*l.* in 1891, amounted to only 40*l.* in 1894.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tables show the nationality and tonnage of vessels arriving and clearing at Alexandria. Great facilities have been afforded to steamers since the completion of the docks, wharfs, and quays ; and in order to still further facilitate navigation the Government have constructed a new pass, 300 feet wide, to enable vessels, which have often been delayed off the port during stormy weather, to make a direct run into harbour. The new pass, 26 feet deep, was opened to navigation in July 1894.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria in five years :—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1890	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,613,800
1891	2,163	1,807,717	2,158	1,765,716
1892	2,312	2,116,123	2,291	2,072,212
1893	2,271	2,033,060	2,233	2,025,433
1894	2,375	2,221,145	2,397	2,201,885

The following table shows the nationality of commercial vessels arrived and cleared in 1894 :—

Nationality	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	698	988,850	699	998,485
French	141	292,236	140	290,487
Austrian	139	196,302	133	193,949
Ottoman	913	230,512	982	235,438
Russian	84	155,286	78	143,127
Italian	137	220,275	133	211,345
Greek	153	32,314	136	29,412
Swedish and Norwegian .	42	59,036	39	52,884
German	23	33,475	23	33,475
Spanish	1	901	1	901
Belgian	—	—	—	—
Danish	5	6,937	5	6,937
Dutch	1	1,221	1	1,221
Portuguese	—	—	—	—
Jerusalem (flag)	5	213	4	176
Samioite	29	2,713	16	2,325
Montenegrin	4	874	7	1,723
Total for 1894	2,375	2,221,145	2,397	2,201,885

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of the leading nationalities that passed through the canal in 1894 :—

Country	No.	Gross Tonnage	Country	No.	Gross Tonnage
Great Britain	2,386	8,326,826	Russia	35	119,363
Germany	296	887,363	Turkey	33	57,038
France	185	710,990	Greece	—	—
Holland	191	484,570	Belgium	—	—
Italy	63	181,149	Japan	6	17,148
Austria	78	278,799	China	—	—
Spain	28	118,233	Egypt	2	3,175
Norway	41	92,323	Siam	—	—
Portugal	2	1,202	America	5	5,436

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years :—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1889	3,425	9,605,745	2,735,678	1892	3,559	10,866,401	2,978,097
1890	3,389	9,749,129	2,679,360	1893	3,341	10,753,798	2,826,694
1891	4,207	12,217,986	3,336,884	1894	3,352	11,283,855	2,951,073

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1894 was 165,968.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The state of the capital account as regards bonds in circulation and redeemed was as follows, on December 31, 1894 :—

		Francs	Francs
Capital, 400,000 shares at 500 francs . . .	{ 392,317 in circulation	196,158,500	200,000,000
	{ 7,683 redeemed . . .	3,841,500	
Consolidation of unpaid coupons, 400,000 bonds at 85 francs . . .	{ 395,833 in circulation	33,645,805	34,000,000
	{ 4,167 redeemed . . .	354,195	
Loan (1867-68), 333,333 obligations at 300 francs . . .	{ 250,064 in circulation	75,019,200	99,999,900
	{ 83,269 redeemed . . .	24,980,700	
Loan (1871), 120,000 30-year bonds at 100 francs . . .	{ 50,652 in circulation	5,065,200	12,000,000
	{ 69,348 redeemed . . .	6,934,800	
Loan (1880), 73,026 3 per cent. obligations, various prices . . .	2,407 redeemed . . .	—	26,999,962
Loan (1887), 195,000 3 per cent. obligations . . .	883 redeemed . . .	—	85,127,820
			458,127,682

There were besides, 100,000 founders' shares, with right to participate in surplus profit under certain conditions. In 1894 the founders' share of surplus profits was 4,036,732 francs.

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l*. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and the Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' received were, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by the end of the year 1894.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows :—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 „ to the founders' shares.
3. 2 „ for the employés of the company.
4. 71 „ as dividend on the 394,677 shares.
5. 2 „ to the managing directors.

The net profits in 1894 were 40,367,324 francs.

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1895, there were in Egypt 1,098 miles of railways belonging to and worked by the State, and 72 miles of companies' railways: in all 1,170 miles; 809 miles being in the Delta, and 361 miles in Upper Egypt. 137 miles were under construction.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, and the net receipts:—

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	£E
1890	961	4,696,286	1,721,492	798,418
1891	992	5,612,562	2,147,258	925,009
1892	999	7,047,295	2,256,556	951,922
1893	1,080	9,301,081	2,113,002	918,587
1894	1,087	9,827,813	2,391,868	1,007,070

The working expenses, £E.776,753 in 1894, represent an average of about 43 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E.1,773,823 in 1894.

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1894, of a total length of 2,269 miles, the length of the wire being 7,164 miles. The Government have given concessions to a telephone company for urban telephone lines. The Eastern Telegraph Company, also by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams, 1,988,765, in 1894, as against 1,721,874, in the previous year, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There are 252 post-offices in the towns of Egypt, 54 travelling offices, and 383 localities where the rural post has been established. The Egyptian post-office now transacts all the services which exist in the post-offices of other countries forming the Postal Union.

The following table gives the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c. which passed through the Egyptian Post Office in the year 1894:—

	Inland	Foreign	Total
Letters and Post-Cards	10,060,000	4,106,500	14,166,500
Newspapers, &c. . . .	4,490,000	2,413,500	6,903,500
Total	14,550,000	6,520,000	21,070,000

Post office orders and remittances through the post office numbered 424,700 and amounted to the value of £E14,200,000.

Thirty-one per cent. of the total foreign correspondence was with Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

10 <i>Milliemes</i>	=	Piastre Tarif (written P.T.).
1,000 <i>Milliemes</i> or 100 P.T.	=	£1 Egyptian.
£1 sterling	=	97½ P.T.
<i>Napoleon</i> , gold piece of 20 francs	=	77½ P.T.

The Egyptian pound weighs 8·5 grammes '875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 12·5 grammes '900 fine, and therefore contains 11·25 grammes of fine silver.

A thorough reform was effected of the Egyptian silver coinage during 1885 and 1886. Previously the coins of nearly all the countries of Europe were freely used, but now foreign silver cannot be passed except at a heavy discount.

By a decree of the Khedive, dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

DRY MEASURE.

The *Ardeb* is used as the unit in all transactions in grain, &c., and is equal to 5·44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rattles; beans, 320 rattles; barley, 250 rattles; maize, 315 rattles; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Okieh</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·3206 ounce.
<i>Rottle</i>	.	.	.	.	=	·99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·7513 lbs.
<i>Cantar</i>	{	or 100 Rottles or	}	=	99·0492 lbs.	
		36 Okes				

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8350
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5281
<i>Kassabah</i>	= 139·7663

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, is equal to 1·03808 acre.

Square Pic.—This measure is generally used for the measuring of building sites, gardens, and other small plots of ground, and is equal to about 6 square feet and 7 inches.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretaries.—Rennell Rodd, C.M.G.; Count de Salis; A. Mitchell Innes; Hon. Arthur Stanley.

Consul-General and Judge at Alexandria.—Sir Charles Cookson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Consul in Cairo.—Ralph Borg, C.M.G.

There are also Consular representatives at Tantah, Zagazig, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Suakin.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;’ and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of

the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the States on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President-elect assumes office.

President of the United States.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, New Jersey; admitted to the bar at Buffalo, New York, 1859; Assistant District Attorney, 1863-66; Sheriff of Erie County, 1870; Mayor of Buffalo, 1881; Governor of New York State, 1883-85; President of the Republic, 1885-89; re-entered on Presidency March 4, 1893.

Vice-President.—Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Illinois, born October 23, 1835, in Kentucky; was admitted to the bar, 1857; Member of Congress, 1875-77, 1879-81, and 1883-85; Assistant Postmaster-General, 1885.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, and the Vice-President 8,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	March-Apr. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield . . .	Ohio . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1885-1889	1837	—
Benjamin Harrison . . .	Indiana . . .	1889-1893	1833	—
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1893	1837	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . .	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama . .	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . .	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . .	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . .	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . .	New York . .	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks . .	Indiana . .	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton . . .	New York . .	1889-1893	—	—
Adlai E. Stevenson . .	.....	1893	1835	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in their order, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by eight chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (Jan. 1893):—

1. *Secretary of State*.—Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, born in Massachusetts, 1835; admitted to the bar, 1861; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1874; Attorney General of the United States, 1893. Present appointment, June 7, 1895.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, born in Kentucky, 1835; admitted to the bar, 1858; Member of

Kentucky House of Representatives, 1859, and of State Senate, 1866; Lieut.-Governor of Kentucky, 1871; Member of Congress, 1878-90; Speaker, 1883-89; Senator, 1890. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Daniel S. *Lamont*, of New York, born in New York, 1851; Private Secretary to Governor and President Cleveland, 1882-89. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Hilary A. *Herbert*, of Alabama, born in S. Carolina; served in Confederate army; Member of Congress, 1877-93. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Hoke *Smith*, of Georgia, born in North Carolina, 1855; appointed, March 5, 1893.

6. *Postmaster-General*.—William L. *Wilson*, of West Virginia, born in West Virginia, 1843; served in the Confederate army; Professor of Latin, Columbia College, District of Columbia, 1865-71; Member of Congress, 1883-95. Present appointment, March 1, 1895.

7. *Attorney-General*.—Judson *Harmon*, of Ohio, born in Ohio, 1846; admitted to the bar, 1869; Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878-87. Present appointment, June 7, 1895.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—Julius S. *Morton*, of Nebraska, born in New York, 1832; Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska, 1858. Present appointment, March 5, 1893.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not abso-

lutely universal ; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters ; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English, and in Mississippi and S. Carolina there are also educational restrictions. Wyoming admits women to the franchise on equal terms with men. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1890, the number of representatives was 357, distributed as follows :—

Alabama	9	Maine	4	Ohio	21
Arkansas	6	Maryland	6	Oregon	2
California	7	Massachusetts	13	Pennsylvania	30
Colorado	2	Michigan	12	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4	Minnesota	7	South Carolina	7
Delaware	1	Mississippi	7	South Dakota	2
Florida	2	Missouri	15	Tennessee	10
Georgia	11	Montana	1	Texas	13
Idaho	1	Nebraska	6	Utah	1
Illinois	22	Nevada	1	Vermont	2
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Iowa	11	New Jersey	8	Washington	2
Kansas	8	New York	34	West Virginia	4
Kentucky	11	North Carolina	9	Wisconsin	10
Louisiana	6	North Dakota	1	Wyoming	1
				Total	357

On the basis of the last census there is one representative to every 173,900 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1892 was about 12,100,000, or somewhat under one in five of the entire population. In 1890 there were in the United States 16,940,311 males of voting age—21 years and over.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars per annum, with

travelling expenses calculated at the rate of 20 cents per mile, by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. There is also an annual allowance of 125 dollars for stationery, &c., for each member. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, under the same Act of Congress, 8,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1893, until noon, March 4, 1895, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 53rd Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences.

The Federal Government has authority in matters of Federal taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been organised as Territories dependent on the Union, and 25 States which had been Territories. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the population of the State. In the case of the original States the colonial charters were adopted, with more or less modification, as State constitutions; the other States, before entering the Union, had constitutions already made. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senate is usually only partially renewed at each election, while (the electoral districts being larger) its members are chosen for a longer term, and are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the

Governor having power to summon in extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and elections of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The State Legislatures are much concerned with local and special measures, such as the incorporation and regulation of cities or of water, railway or other companies; and this work is done largely through committees usually chosen by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In all but four of the States the Governor has a veto, which may however be overridden by a two-thirds majority. In most of the States there is a tendency to limit the powers of the Legislature by direct enactments of the people embodied in the constitution.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from one year (in 2 States), to 4 years (in 19 States), and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In many States an important function is the exercise of his veto.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In 3 of the 5 Territories there are local legislatures, the form of which has been prescribed by the Federal Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Federal statutes. The Governor of each of the Territories is appointed for 4 years by the Federal President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges.

Alaska and Indian Territory have no power of self-government. Alaska is governed like a British crown colony, by a Governor who is not assisted by a legislature.

In Indian Territory the native tribes are under the direct control of the Department of the Interior, but the civilised tribes, with the support of the national Government, maintain local governments of their own with elective legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of their own citizens (Indians).

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens

have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the total white and coloured population of the United States, at each of the eleven censuses from 1790 to 1890 :—

Year	White	Free Coloured	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,862,166	233,634	1,538,022	9,633,822	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·36
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	54,983,890	7,470,040	—	62,622,250	2·49

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians ; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese and 25,731 Indians ; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians ; for 1890, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 Indians.

The following table shows the population at the censuses of 1880 and 1890, and the area and population per square mile in 1890 of the States and Territories arranged by geographical divisions. The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States and the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union :—

States and Territories	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1890	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>North Atlantic Division :</i>				
Maine (1820) . . .	29,895	648,936	661,086	22·1
New Hampshire (1788) . . .	9,005	346,991	376,530	41·8
Vermont (1791) . . .	9,135	332,286	332,422	36·4
Massachusetts (1788) . . .	8,040	1,783,085	2,238,943	278·5
Rhode Island (1790) . . .	1,085	276,531	345,506	318·4
Connecticut (1788) . . .	4,845	622,700	746,258	154·0
New York (1788) . . .	47,620	5,082,871	5,997,853	126·0
New Jersey (1787) . . .	7,455	1,131,116	1,444,933	193·8
Pennsylvania (1787) . . .	44,985	4,282,891	5,258,014	116·9
Total . . .	162,065	14,507,407	17,401,545	107·4
<i>South Atlantic Division :</i>				
Delaware (1787) . . .	1,960	146,608	168,493	86·0
Maryland (1788) . . .	9,860	934,943	1,042,390	105·7
D. of Columbia (1791) . . .	60	177,624	230,392	3839·9
Virginia (1788) . . .	40,125	1,512,565	1,655,980	41·3
West Virginia (1863) . . .	24,645	618,457	762,794	31·0
North Carolina (1789) . . .	48,580	1,399,750	1,617,947	33·3
South Carolina (1788) . . .	30,170	995,577	1,151,149	38·2
Georgia (1788) . . .	58,980	1,542,180	1,837,353	31·2
Florida (1845) . . .	54,240	269,493	391,422	7·2
Total . . .	268,620	7,597,197	8,857,920	33·0
<i>North Central Division :</i>				
Ohio (1802) . . .	40,760	3,198,062	3,672,316	90·1
Indiana (1816) . . .	35,910	1,978,301	2,192,404	61·1
Illinois (1818) . . .	56,000	3,077,871	3,826,351	68·3
Michigan (1837) . . .	57,430	1,636,937	2,093,889	36·5
Wisconsin (1848) . . .	54,450	1,315,497	1,686,880	31·0
Minnesota (1858) . . .	79,205	780,773	1,301,826	16·4
Iowa (1845) . . .	55,475	1,624,615	1,911,896	34·5
Missouri (1821) . . .	68,735	2,168,380	2,679,184	39·0
North Dakota (1889) . . .	70,195	36,909	182,719	2·6
South Dakota (1889) . . .	76,850	98,268	328,808	4·3
Nebraska (1867) . . .	76,840	452,402	1,058,910	13·8
Kansas (1861) . . .	81,700	996,096	1,427,096	17·5
Total . . .	753,550	17,364,111	22,362,279	29·7
<i>South Central Division :</i>				
Kentucky (1792) . . .	40,000	1,648,690	1,858,635	46·5
Tennessee (1796) . . .	41,750	1,542,359	1,767,518	42·3
Alabama (1819) . . .	51,540	1,262,505	1,513,017	29·4
Mississippi (1817) . . .	46,340	1,131,597	1,289,600	27·8
Louisiana (1812) . . .	45,420	939,946	1,118,587	24·6
Texas (1845) . . .	262,290	1,591,749	2,235,523	8·5
Oklahoma (Ter.) (1890) . . .	38,830	—	61,834	1·6
Arkansas (1836) . . .	53,045	802,525	1,128,179	21·3
Total . . .	579,215	8,919,371	10,972,893	18·9

States and Territories	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1890	Population in 1880	Population in 1890	Pop. per sq. mile, 1890
<i>Western Division :</i>				
Montana (1889) . . .	145,310	39,159	132,159	0·9
Wyoming (1890) . . .	97,575	20,789	60,705	0·6
Colorado (1875) . . .	103,645	194,327	412,198	4·0
New Mexico (Ter.) (1850)	122,460	119,565	153,593	1·3
Arizona (Ter.) (1863) .	112,920	40,440	59,620	0·5
Utah (1896) . . .	82,190	143,963	207,905	2·5
Nevada (1864) . . .	109,740	62,266	45,761	0·4
Idaho (1890) . . .	84,290	32,610	84,385	1·0
Washington (1889) . .	66,880	75,116	349,390	5·2
Oregon (1859) . . .	94,560	174,768	313,767	3·3
California 1850 . . .	155,980	864,694	1,208,130	7·8
Total	1,175,550	1,767,697	3,027,613	2·6
Totals	2,939,000	50,155,783	62,622,250	21·3
Indian Territory (1854) .	31,000			
Alaska (Ter.) (1868) . .	531,000			
Grand Totals	3,501,000			

In addition to the general enumeration of population for the organised States and Territories in 1880 and 1890, there were returned for Alaska 33,426 persons in 1880, and 32,052 persons in 1890 ; while for the Indian territory and Indian reservations there were returned in 1890 a total of 325,464 persons, subdivided as follows :—

<i>Indian Territory :</i>		<i>Indian Reservations :</i>	
Indians	51,279	Indians	138,168
Whites	110,254	Whites, employes, and others .	7,114
Persons of negro descent, &c. .	18,649		
Total for Indian Territory . .	180,182	Total on Indian Reservations, &c.	145,282
		Grand Total	325,464

In 1880 no return of population was made for Indian Territory and Indian Reservations.

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1890 comprised 32,067,880 males, and 30,554,370 females.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 13 States and 4 Territories, the largest of the States, as then constituted, being Virginia, with a population of 747,610. In 1800 there were 16 States and 4 Territories, Virginia having then a population of 880,200. In 1810 the same State, with a population of 974,600, took the lead of 17 States and 7 Territories. In 1820 there were 23 States and 3 Territories, New York standing first with a population of 1,372,111. In 1830 there were 24 States and 3 Territories ; in 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories ; in 1850, 30 States and 5 Territories ; in 1860, 33 States and 8 Territories ; in 1870, 37 States and 9 Territories ; in 1880, 38 States and 8 Territories ; in 1890, 44 States and 4 Territories (including Oklahoma), neither Alaska, the District of Columbia nor the Indian Territory being included in these numbers.

Of a total population in 1880 of 36,761,607 over ten years of age, 17,392,099 were engaged in the various professional and industrial occupa-

tions, and of these 2,647,157 were females. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,075,983	594,510	7,670,493
Professional and personal services . .	2,712,943	1,361,295	4,074,238
Trade and transportation	1,750,892	59,364	1,810,256
Manufactures, mechanical and min- ing industries	3,205,124	631,988	3,837,112

Of those engaged in agriculture, 4,225,945 were returned as farmers and planters, and 3,323,876 as agricultural labourers. Of the 'professional and personal' class, 1,859,223 were labourers, and 1,075,655 domestic servants, 67,081 Government officials, 85,671 physicians and surgeons, 64,698 clergymen, and 64,137 lawyers. Of those engaged in trade and transportation, over 480,000 (481,450) were 'traders and dealers.' Of the last class 234,228 are returned as miners; 114,539 as engaged in iron and steel works; 169,771 cotton-mill operatives; saw-mill operatives, 77,050; silk-mill operatives, 18,071; woollen-mill operatives, 88,010.

AREA OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS, POPULATION, AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS
OF INDIANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894:—

States and Territories	Area of Indian Reservations		Population on Reservations (Indians)	Vital (statistics defective)	
	Acres	Square Miles		Births	Deaths
Arizona	6,400,037	10,000	36,813	256	183
California	438,868	686	12,251	97	111
Colorado	1,094,400	1,710	1,016	23	16
Florida	—	—	450	—	—
Idaho	2,079,131	3,249	4,164	37	79
Indian Territory	19,879,573	31,062	71,834	43	39
Iowa	2,900	4	392	14	15
Kansas	73,796	115	1,140	22	44
Michigan	5,944	9	7,428	—	—
Minnesota	2,243,753	3,506	7,132	208	190
Montana	9,382,400	14,660	10,652	324	333
Nebraska	127,433	199	3,835	125	145
Nevada	954,135	1,491	8,518	35	27
New Mexico	9,495,645	14,837	9,832	52	45
New York	87,677	137	5,235	135	158
North Carolina	65,211	102	2,885	56	19
North Dakota	3,812,833	5,958	8,244	303	257
Oklahoma	7,208,738	11,236	12,551	344	388
Oregon	1,803,495	2,818	4,572	94	152
South Dakota	10,168,842	15,889	18,662	701	756
Texas	—	—	290	—	—
Utah	3,972,480	6,207	2,233	33	76
Washington	4,046,564	6,323	9,480	289	267
Wisconsin	427,027	667	9,805	269	203
Wyoming	1,810,000	2,828	1,765	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	728	—	—
Total, 1894	85,580,832	133,720	251,907	3,460	3,503
Total, 1880	154,741,349	241,800	255,827	3,430	2,729

In 1895 the United States spent 9,939,754 dollars on the Indians. There are 56 agencies throughout the States.

Of the population of the States and Territories in 1890, 53,372,703 (or 85·23 per cent.) were natives, and 9,249,547 (or 14·77 per cent.) foreign-born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 natives and 6,679,943 foreign-born (13·32 per cent.). In 1870 the population was 14·44 per cent. foreign-born; in 1860, 13·16 per cent.; in 1850, 9·68 per cent.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population at the census of 1890 :—

England ¹	909,092	Bohemia	118,106
Wales	100,079	France	113,174
Scotland	242,231	China	106,688
Ireland	1,871,509	Switzerland	104,069
		Holland	81,828
Total United Kingdom	3,122,911	Mexico	77,853
Germany	2,784,894	Cuba and West Indies	23,256
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	Hungary	62,435
Sweden	478,041	Belgium	22,639
Norway	322,665	Portugal	15,996
Russia	182,644	Spain	6,185
Italy	182,580	South America	5,006
Poland	147,440	Other foreign countries	54,385
Denmark	132,543		
Austria	123,271	Total	9,249,547

¹ Includes Great Britain, not specified.

Thus of the foreign-born population 33·76 per cent. were from the United Kingdom (20·23 per cent. from Ireland, 10·91 per cent. from England and Wales, and 2·62 per cent. from Scotland); 30·11 per cent. were from Germany; 10·61 per cent. from Canada; 10·09 per cent. from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; 1·22 per cent. from France; and 14·21 per cent. from other countries.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There is no systematic registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States as a whole. The birth rate computed for 1890 by the Census Office was 26·68 per 1,000 of population; but this is acknowledged to be too low. Death-rates are computed from returns for certain areas, where local registration records are kept. These areas are the New England States (except Maine), New Jersey, New York, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and the principal cities in the remaining States, furnishing for 1890 a total of 409,125 deaths out of 875,521 for the whole country. The highest death rate among whites in these areas was 23·19 per 1,000; the lowest, 15·60; among coloured persons, highest 34·14; lowest, 18·78 per 1,000.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. Prior to 1820 no official record of arrivals was kept, but it is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to that year, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1894 (June 30) was 17,386,825. The following statement, in which, from July 1, 1885, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included, shows the number arrived in the United States from the leading

foreign countries during the decade ending June 30, 1894, with the total number of immigrants in each year during that period :—

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria- Hungary	Italy	Russia	France	Total Im- migrants
1886	112,548	84,403	46,735	28,680	21,315	21,739	3,318	334,203
1887	161,748	106,865	67,629	40,265	47,622	36,894	5,034	490,109
1888	182,205	109,717	81,924	45,811	51,075	39,313	6,454	546,889
1889	153,549	99,538	57,504	34,174	24,848	31,889	5,918	444,427
1890	122,754	92,427	50,368	56,199	51,799	33,147	6,585	455,302
1891	122,311	113,554	60,107	71,042	76,065	47,426	6,770	560,319
1892	117,514	130,758	68,302	80,136	62,137	79,294	6,521	623,084
1893	109,086	96,361	62,935	59,633	72,916	37,177	5,358	502,917
1894	71,871	59,386	33,056	37,505	43,967	35,694	3,662	314,467
1895	87,724	36,351	27,300	33,462	36,937	34,490	3,702	279,948

Thus the total for the last ten years, including other countries besides those mentioned, was 4,551,665. Of the total immigrants in 1894, 186,247 ; in 1895, 120,024 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1885 was 274,399. The total number of Chinese reported in the census of 1880 was 105,465, in 1890, 107,475. By the law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration was practically prohibited.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during the last five decades by reproduction and by immigration :—

Year	Population	Decade total Increase	Decade Increase by Immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immi- gration	By Repro- duction
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	599,125	32.67	4.66	28.01
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251	35.87	10.04	25.83
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,579,580	35.58	11.12	24.46
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,278,425	22.63	7.25	15.38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30.08	7.29	22.79
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	5,246,613	24.86	10.46	14.40

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

In 1880 there were 45, and in 1890, 74 cities with upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. Of the entire population in 1890, 18,284,385, or 29.20 per cent. (in 1880, 22.57 per cent.) lived in 448 towns (in 1880, 286 towns) of over 8,000 inhabitants. Of these towns, 283 had each from 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; 91 from 20,000 to 40,000; 35 from 40,000 to 75,000; 14 from 75,000 to 125,000; 14 from 125,000 to 250,000; 7 from 250,000 to 500,000; 1 from 500,000 to 1,000,000; and 3 over 1,000,000.

The following table shows the fifty principal cities of the United States, giving the population in 1880 and 1890 :—

Cities	Population		Cities	Population	
	1880	1890		1880	1890
New York .	1,206,299	1,515,301	Denver .	35,629	106,713
Chicago .	503,185	1,099,850	Indianapolis .	75,056	105,436
Philadelphia .	847,170	1,046,964	Allegheny .	78,682	105,287
Brooklyn .	566,663	806,343	Albany .	90,758	94,923
Saint Louis .	350,518	451,770	Columbus .	51,647	88,150
Boston .	362,839	448,477	Syracuse .	51,792	88,143
Baltimore .	332,313	434,439	Worcester .	58,291	84,655
San Francisco .	233,959	298,997	Toledo .	50,137	81,434
Cincinnati .	255,139	296,908	Richmond .	63,600	81,388
Cleveland .	160,146	261,353	New Haven .	62,882	81,298
Buffalo .	155,134	255,664	Paterson .	51,031	78,347
New Orleans .	216,090	242,039	Lowell .	59,475	77,696
Pittsburg .	156,389	238,617	Nashville .	43,350	76,168
Washington .	177,624	230,392	Scranton .	45,850	75,215
Detroit .	116,340	205,876	Fall River .	48,961	74,398
Milwaukee .	115,587	204,468	Cambridge .	52,669	70,028
Newark .	136,508	181,830	Atlanta .	37,409	65,533
Minneapolis .	46,887	164,738	Memphis .	33,592	64,495
Jersey City .	120,722	163,003	Wilmington .	42,478	61,431
Louisville .	123,758	161,129	Dayton .	38,678	61,220
Omaha .	30,518	140,452	Troy .	56,747	60,956
Rochester .	89,366	133,896	Grand Rapids .	32,016	60,278
Saint Paul .	41,473	133,156	Reading .	43,278	58,661
Kansas City .	55,785	132,716	Camden .	41,659	58,313
Providence .	104,857	132,146	Trenton .	29,910	57,458

Religion.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the free exercise of religious profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-four States. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches: 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,975,260 'members,' or communicants; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,062, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880.

In 1890 the membership of the most important bodies, as compiled from the census reports was as follows:—Roman

Catholics, 6,257,871; Methodists of various sects, 4,589,284; Baptists of various sects, 3,712,468; Presbyterians, 1,278,332; Lutherans, 1,231,072; Congregational, 512,771; Episcopal, 540,509; Reformed Church (German and Dutch), 309,458; Friends, 107,208; Mormons, 166,125; Jews, 130,496; Disciples of Christ, 641,051; Christians, 103,722; Evangelical Association, 133,313; German Evangelical Synod, 187,432; United Brethren, 225,281; all others, 486,413; total number, communicants or members, 20,612,806.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1880, in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 4,923,451 (13·4 per cent.) were returned as unable to read, and 6,239,958 (17 per cent.) as unable to write.

The figures of the eleventh census taken in 1890, show that the rate of illiteracy was reduced during the decade to 13·3 per cent. of the entire population ten years of age and over. The following table gives the total population of the United States, the number and per cent. of each element going to make up this population, the population of each ten years of age and over, the number and per cent. of illiterates to each:—

—	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Illiterates	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	45,862,023	73·2	33,144,187	2,065,003	6·2
Foreign Whites	9,121,867	14·6	8,786,887	1,147,571	13·1
Coloured .	7,638,360	12·2	5,482,485	3,112,128	56·8
Total . .	62,622,250	—	47,413,559	6,324,702	13·3

The United States Government makes no direct appropriation of moneys for the support of the elementary public schools, but has set aside for that purpose in each of the newer States a certain portion of the public domain, two 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes about five per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1893-94 the amount expended on elementary public schools was 170,639,081 dollars. In 1893-94 the universities and colleges had an income of 5,277,052 dollars from productive funds, 5,856,505 dollars from fees, 2,610,856 dollars from United States Government, State, or Municipal appropriations; total income 15,365,612 dollars.

The following table refers to the public schools and colleges in 1893-94 :—

State	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	PUPILS		Teachers	Average number of School days	Total expenditure	Number of Institutions	Instructors	Students
	Enrolled	Average daily attendance						
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>					Dollars.			
Maine . . .	135,815	90,115	7,421	123	1,557,862	3	56	715
New Hampshire . . .	62,437	42,030	3,187	124.75	920,803	1	48	494
Vermont . . .	65,548	40,120	3,728	155.45	783,805	2	55	537
Massachusetts . . .	400,609	299,069	11,714	175	9,968,227	9	614	6,244
Rhode Island . . .	55,671	38,587	1,554	189	1,478,841	1	64	664
Connecticut . . .	136,049	91,471	6,822	182.92	2,642,628	3	245	2,596
New York . . .	1,124,998	721,063	32,929	183	19,563,479	23	1,013	11,615
New Jersey ¹ . . .	249,588	151,273	4,868	190	3,894,103	4	135	1,738
Pennsylvania . . .	1,062,999	759,560	26,241	160	18,586,751	30	783	9,048
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>								
Delaware . . .	83,174	22,693	840	160	275,000	1	13	80
Maryland . . .	204,846	116,542	4,318	188	2,301,118	10	217	2,064
District of Columbia . . .	40,678	31,348	942	184	930,524	4	244	2,330
Virginia . . .	352,710	203,874	8,213	120	1,825,433	9	152	1,971
West Virginia . . .	218,815	135,381	6,115	100	1,611,642	4	35	601
North Carolina . . .	370,890	230,301	8,360	68.1	783,405	13	165	2,860
South Carolina . . .	226,766	165,115	4,594	86	532,767	9	89	1,571
Georgia . . .	436,682	262,040	9,033	110.5	1,683,006	10	126	2,252
Florida . . .	96,775	64,138	2,923	97.4	647,175	5	53	599
<i>South Central Division.</i>								
Kentucky . . .	467,451	268,464	9,808	115	3,315,024	15	180	3,554
Tennessee ¹ . . .	463,461	330,978	8,812	86	1,647,799	23	418	6,227
Alabama . . .	306,014	185,100	6,608	73	663,359	9	96	1,652
Mississippi . . .	345,584	206,247	7,577	112.1	1,225,146	5	48	1,020
Louisiana ¹ . . .	155,470	107,370	3,244	105	992,000	9	182	2,904
Texas . . .	598,608	418,069	12,462	100	3,675,501	13	196	3,839
Arkansas . . .	285,159	166,544	6,286	73	1,244,818	9	71	1,348
Oklahoma . . .	31,048	16,900	827	77	202,158	1	6	163
<i>North Central Division.</i>								
Ind. Territory . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	70
Ohio . . .	809,780	583,599	24,904	160	12,524,444	40	905	12,086
Indiana . . .	541,570	392,689	14,071	132	5,669,655	15	328	4,020
Illinois . . .	855,938	565,107	22,857	148	15,897,450	31	958	13,252
Michigan . . .	468,979	286,077	16,190	145	5,978,366	11	300	5,979
Wisconsin . . .	385,620	253,352	12,581	160	4,801,390	10	205	3,023
Minnesota . . .	337,861	209,307	10,322	154.8	5,020,882	11	272	3,525
Iowa . . .	522,731	331,408	28,063	158	7,840,098	23	413	6,665
Missouri . . .	657,505	469,846	14,521	121	5,816,634	30	528	7,219
North Dakota . . .	47,361	32,305	2,700	120	1,081,609	3	37	429
South Dakota . . .	88,026	54,400	4,816	136	1,687,918	6	70	1,032
Nebraska . . .	273,052	171,198	9,473	129	4,165,087	10	296	3,455
Kansas . . .	398,840	252,215	11,903	125	4,438,450	18	297	4,659

^a In 1892.

^c Approximately.

^d In 1890.

¹ 1893.

State	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	PUPILS		Teachers	Average number of School days	Total expenditure	Number of Institutions	Instructors	Students
	Enrolled	Average daily attendance						
<i>Western Division.</i>					Dollars.			
Montana	25,720	16,423	880	144.5	643,749	1	16	97
Wyoming	10,310	6,598	407	142.9	203,181	1	14	108
Colorado	84,448	53,127	2,895	150.1	1,981,635	4	143	713
New Mexico	21,471	16,987	546	85	137,905	1	7	144
Arizona	11,320	6,921	283	124	216,779	1	12	58
Utah	57,908	39,821	1,115	152	963,151	1	18	385
Nevada	6,827	5,047	279	150.4	203,140	1	17	192
Idaho	24,266	16,030	712	109.4	346,332	1	13	232
Washington	86,720	58,399	3,168	102.4	1,525,948	7	67	1,066
Oregon	77,941	58,984	3,162	109	1,238,111	8	158	1,486
California	243,249	164,664	6,257	159	5,424,793	16	512	5,051
North Atlantic Division	3,293,714	2,233,288	95,464	172.5	59,336,499	76	3,013	33,651
South Atlantic Division	1,981,336	1,231,432	45,338	108.2	10,590,070	65	1,094	14,328
South Central Division	2,652,795	1,699,672	55,624	99.9	12,965,805	85	1,204	20,777
North Central Division	5,882,263	3,601,503	172,401	147.4	74,861,983	208	4,609	65,344
Western Division	650,180	443,001	19,704	138.3	12,884,724	42	977	9,532
UNITED STATES	13,960,288	9,208,896	388,531	139	170,639,081	476	10,897	143,632

^a In 1892.^b In 1893.^c Approximately.

Of the public school teachers in 1893-94, 125,317 were male, and 263,214 female.

The following table shows the numbers of the educational institutions of all kinds in the United States in 1893-94 :—

Institutions	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students enrolled
Kindergartens (1892)	1,311	2,535	65,296
Public Common Schools	236,529	388,531	13,960,288
Private Elementary Schools (estimated)	—	—	1,200,155
City School systems (554 cities)	7,743	62,999	3,126,659
Public High Schools	3,964	12,120	289,274
Private High Schools	1,982	8,009	118,645
Public Normal Schools	160	1,561	37,899
Private Normal Schools	238	1,086	27,995
Manual Training Schools	24	—	3,418
Business Colleges	518	2,350	128,000
Universities & Colleges (in all departments)	476	10,897	143,632
Colleges for Women („ „ „)	166	2,460	23,707
Schools of Sciences and Technology	52	1,180	20,781

Institutions	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students enrolled
Theological Schools	147	963	7,658
Law Schools	67	621	7,311
Medical-Regular	109	3,077	17,601
Medical-Homœopathic	19	478	1,666
Medical-Eclectic	9	161	803
Dental Schools	35	794	4,152
Schools of Pharmacy	35	233	3,658
Nurse Training Schools	66	—	2,710
Veterinary Schools	8	118	554
Schools for the Deaf (1893)	80	758	9,304
Schools for the Blind (1893)	35	348	3,498
Schools for the Feeble-Minded (1893)	27	207	16,336
Reform Schools (1893)	85	1,521	23,011

There were in 1893 275 Indian schools, with an average attendance of 16,303, costing the United States \$2,315,612.

The Bureau of Education, in a circular issued in 1893, gives statistics of 3,804 public libraries, each containing over 1,000 volumes, the total being 31,167,354 volumes. Of those libraries 2,630 contain between 1,000 and 5,000 volumes each ; 565 between 5,000 and 10,000 each ; 383 between 10,000 and 25,000 each ; 128 between 25,000 and 50,000 each ; 68 between 50,000 and 100,000 each ; 26 between 100,000 and 300,000 each ; 1 between 300,000 and 500,000 ; and 3 over 500,000 each. The increase in the number of libraries in six years, from 1885 to 1891, was 27·35 per cent., and the increase in the number of volumes, over 66 per cent. for the same time. The number of volumes in the libraries is 50 for every 100 of the population of the United States, an increase of 16 per cent. greater than the increase of population in six years.

In 1894 there were in the United States 1,853 daily newspapers, with a total circulation of 7,690,000 ; 14,077 weeklies, with a total circulation of 26,640,000 ; 2,501 monthlies, with a circulation of 11,740,000 ; and 871 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 19,302 ; in 1880 the total number was 11,403.

Justice and Crime.

Each State has its own judicial system, and the Federal Government also maintains a system of courts for the trial of persons accused of crime against the United States.

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities, by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who go from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council ; they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

Of the Federal Courts the lowest are those of the districts, of which there are about 60, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Above these are nine Circuit Courts, each with a Circuit Judge, with or without the

local District Judge ; but one or two District Judges may by themselves hold a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court Judges appoint commissioners, whose duty it is to arrest, examine, and commit persons accused of crime against the United States, and to assist the Circuit and District Judges in taking evidence for the trial of such persons. These duties may, however, be performed by a judge or magistrate of either a State or the Federal Government. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits at least once every two years, and with each may be associated the Circuit or District Judge. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 10,500 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 10,000 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

In 1890 there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States, of whom 75,924 were men and 6,405 women. Of the total, 57,310 were white and 25,019 coloured. Of the white, 40,471 were native, and 15,932 were foreign-born. Of the coloured, 24,277 were negroes, 407 Chinese, 322 Indians, and 13 Japanese. In 1890 there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

In 1880 there were 35,538 convicts in penitentiaries ; in 1890, 45,233. Of the total in 1890, 30,546 were white and 14,687 coloured ; of the total white, 12,842 were born of native parents, 8,331 of (one or both) foreign parents, and 7,267 were foreign born. Of the total, 1,791 were women. In 1880, there were 11,468 inmates of juvenile reformatories ; in 1890, 14,846.

Pauperism.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in 1880 was 66,203 ; in 1890 the number was 73,045, of whom 40,741 were males and 32,304 females. Of the total in 1890, 66,578 were white, and 6,467 coloured ; of the white, 36,656 were native, and 27,648 were foreign-born. Of the coloured 6,418 were negroes, 36 Indians, and 13 Chinese. The number of out-door paupers reported in 1890 was 24,220—probably far below the truth. The expense of the alms-houses is given at 2,409,445 dollars.

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in the ten fiscal years, ended June 30, 1895 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1886	336,439,727	242,483,138	1891	392,612,447	355,372,685
1887	371,403,277	267,932,180	1892	354,937,784	345,023,331
1888	379,266,074	259,653,958	1893	385,819,629	383,477,955
1889	387,050,058	281,996,615	1894	297,722,019	367,525,280
1890	403,080,982	297,736,486	1895	313,390,075	356,095,298

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1896 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1895	<i>Expenditure</i>	1895
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs taxes . . .	152,158,617	Civil Establishment :	
Internal revenue . .	143,421,672	Legislative . . .	9,971,171
Coinage, &c. . . .	1,640,580	Executive	185,193
Sales of public lands .	1,103,347	Dept. of State . .	1,845,046
Consular, land, and patent fees	2,655,299	Treasury Dept. :	
Pacific railways, sink- ing fund	1,735,887	Salaries	6,835,557
National Bank tax . .	1,712,551	Collecting Customs	6,736,691
Customs fees	640,966	Sugar bounty . . .	966,154
Pacific railways, in- terest	982,411	Public buildings . .	3,599,614
Sales of Indian lands	554,670	Various	20,856,961
Immigrant fund . . .	305,225	WarDept., Salaries, &c.	2,093,611
Sales of Government property	178,124	Navy	410,274
Surveying public lands	162,607	Interior	8,667,759
Soldiers' Home per- manent fund	212,465	Post Office Dept. :	
Navy pensions and hospital funds . . .	1,009,537	Deficiency in rev. .	11,016,542
Revenues of District of Columbia	3,658,048	Various	2,544,653
All other sources . .	1,258,069	Agricultural Dept., Sa- laries & Miscellaneous	2,604,551
		Labour	168,758
		Justice and Judicial.	8,600,304
		Columbia	6,176,891
		Total Civil	93,279,730
Total ordinary receipts	313,390,075	Military Estab. :	
		Pay Dept.	13,684,705
		Quartermaster's Dept.	7,301,807
		Ordnance	3,989,169
		Improving harbours and rivers	19,897,553
		Various	6,931,525
		Total Military . . .	51,804,759
		Naval Estab. :	
		Increase of Navy . .	13,182,134
		Pay of Navy	7,517,636
		Various	8,098,026
		Total Naval	28,797,796
		Indian service . . .	9,939,754
		Pensions	141,395,229
		Interest on debt . .	30,978,030
		Total expenditure . .	356,195,298

<i>Revenue</i>	1896	<i>Expenditure</i>	1896
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	172,000,000	Civil expenses	92,000,000
Internal revenue	158,000,000	Indians	12,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,000,000	Pensions	141,000,000
Postal service	86,907,407	Military Estab.	55,000,000
		Naval Estab.	28,000,000
		Interest on debt	34,000,000
		Postal Service	86,907,407
Total ordinary receipts	481,907,407	Total ordinary expenditure	448,907,407

The receipts for 1895-96 are partly actual and partly estimated, and show an expected deficit of 17,000,000 dollars. For 1896-97 the estimated revenue is 464,793,121, and the expenditure 457,884,194 dollars, giving an estimated surplus of 6,908,927 dollars.

The surpluses are all available for reducing the public debt. In addition to the ordinary resources in 1895, the cash in the Treasury was increased by 58,538,500 dollars from the sale of 5 per cent. ten-year bonds; by 65,116,245 dollars by the purchase of gold coin at a cost of 62,315,400 dollars in 4 per cent. 30-year bonds; and by 2,470 dollars from issue of 4 per cent. bonds: total, 123,657,215 dollars. The securities redeemed during the year amounted to 1,136,366 dollars.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860:—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1860	64,842,287	1891	1,545,996,592
1866	2,773,236,173	1892	1,588,464,145
1877	2,205,301,392	1893	1,545,985,686
1880	2,120,415,370	1894	1,632,253,637
1890	1,552,140,205	1895	1,676,120,983

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 865,059,297 dollars on June 30, 1895. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but less than five hundred and sixty millions of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2 and 5 per cent.

At the close of the census period 1890 the total *assessed* value of real and personal property taxed was 25,473,173,418 dollars, of which amount 18,956,556,675 dollars represented real estate and improvements thereon, and 6,516,616,743 dollars personal property. The corresponding total for 1880 was 17,139,903,495 dollars.

The *true* valuation of property for 1890 is given as follows:—

	Dollars
Live stock on farms and ranges, farm implements and machinery	39,544,544,333
Real estate, with improvements thereon	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries, including product on hand	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,158,774,948
Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured	3,058,593,441
Railroads and equipments, including 283,898,519 dol- lars street railroads	8,685,407,323
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals	701,755,712
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821
Total	65,037,091,197

The estimated true value in 1880 was 43,642,000,000 dollars.

II. STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

According to census returns of 1890 the total assessed value of property taxed was 25,473,173,418 dollars, and the *ad valorem* taxation in 1890 amounted to 470,651,927 dollars, as follows:—

	Dollars
For General Purposes :	
State	48,556,597
County	94,629,410
Minor divisions	202,297,786
For Schools :	
State	22,079,350
Counties and minor divisions	103,088,784
Total	470,651,927

The total State, county, municipal and school district indebtedness, less the sinking fund in each case, in 1880 and 1890, were:—

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Municipal Debt	School District Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1880	297,244,094	124,105,027	684,348,843	17,580,682	1,123,278,646	22.40
1890	228,997,385	145,198,955	724,453,583	36,701,948	1,135,351,871	18.13

The annual interest charge on the State and local bonded debt combined was, in 1890, 65,541,776 dollars; in 1880 it was 68,935,807 dollars.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time, exclusive of the hospital corps, the strength of which is 742 enlisted men. The actual commissioned and enlisted strength of the army varies very little from that authorised, and is organised as follows:—

	Officers	Men
General and General Staff	373	—
Ordnance Department	57	595
Engineer Department	116	500
10 Regiments of Cavalry	432	6,050
5 Regiments of Artillery	280	3,975
25 Regiments of Infantry	877	12,925
Non-commissioned staff, enlisted men not attached to regiments, Indian scouts, &c.	—	955
Total	2,135	25,000

Of the officers of the regular army there are 20 general officers, 71 colonels, 91 lieutenant colonels, 210 majors, 642 captains.

The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but with white officers.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia in which all men from 18 to 44 (inclusive) capable of bearing arms ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The organised militia numbers 9,505 officers and 107,394 men. The number of citizens who in case of war might be enrolled in the militia is 9,582,806. In 1890 the males of all classes of the militia age numbered 13,230,168. Of these, 10,424,086 were native born, and 2,806,082 foreign born; 11,803,964 were white, and 1,426,204 coloured; 9,086,066 were native white.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into eight departments, named respectively the Department of the East, of the Missouri, of Texas, of California, of Dakota, of the Platte, of the Colorado, of the Columbia. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

II. NAVY.

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are: yards and docks, equipment, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Virginia; Pensacola, Florida; and Mare Island, California; and the naval stations are at New London, Connecticut; Port Royal, S.C.; Key West, Florida; and Puget Sound, Washington.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material.

The personnel provided for is as follows:—

Officers—Military branch, including 6 rear admirals and 10 commodores	727
Civil branch	509
Warrant officers and cadets	248
Petty officers and enlisted men	9,250
Apprentices	750
Marines—Officers	75
Non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians	2,100
Total	13,659

The following statement of the strength of the United States navy has been formed according to the system of classification adopted for purposes of comparison throughout this book, which is fully explained in the Introductory Table. Vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, are not included:—

	Launched Dec. 1895	Building
Battleships, 1st class	5	4
„ 2nd and 3rd classes	<i>nil</i>	—
Port defence ships	19	—
Cruisers, 1st class <i>a</i>	4	1
„ „ <i>b</i>	2	—
„ 2nd class	13	—
„ 3rd class <i>a</i>	9	4
„ „ <i>b</i>	19	3
Torpedo-craft, 1st class	2	16
„ 3rd class	1	—

A table follows of the United States armour-clad fleet and of first and second-class cruisers. All the battle-ships are of the first class according to the system of classification here adopted. Only the recent port defence vessels are given (names in *italics*), there being in addition 14 monitors (1,880 and 2,100 tons), built 1863–65, and carrying severally 2 15-inch 19-ton guns. In the cruiser list those named in *italics* are armoured, the others being either

wholly or partially deck-protected. The first-class cruisers are divided into the *a* and *b* categories, these letters being given in the first column. The *a* ships are of more than 5,000 tons and exceed 17 knots in speed; the two first-class cruisers *b*, though known as port defence vessels, are admitted as first-class cruisers because of their better speed and sea-going qualities. Abbreviations: *t* turret; Q.F., quick-firing. In the armament column, light and machine guns are not given.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knot
Battleships:								
<i>t.</i>	<i>Maine</i>	90	6,648	12	4 10in.; 6 6in.; 8 6 pr. Q.F.	7	9,000	17·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Texas</i>	92	6,300	12	2 12in.; 6 6in.; 12 6 pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	17·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Oregon</i>	92	10,200	17	{ 4 13 in.; 8 8in.; 4 6in.; 20 { 6 pr. Q.F. {	7	9,000	15·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	92	10,200	17		7	9,000	15·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Indiana</i>	93	10,200	17		7	9,000	15·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Iowa</i>		11,296	15				
<i>t.</i>	<i>No. 5</i>		11,500		4 12in.; 8 8 in.; 6 4in.; 20	7	11,000	16·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>No. 6</i>		11,500		6 pr. Q.F.			
Port defence ships:								
<i>t.</i>	<i>Amphitrite</i>	83	3,990	11½	4 10in.; 2 4in.; 2 6 pr. Q.F.	—	1,600	12·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Miantonomoh</i>	83	3,990	11½	} 4 10in.; 2 6 pr. Q.F. {	—	1,426	10·5
<i>t.</i>	<i>Terror</i>	83	3,900	11½		—	1,600	12·0
<i>t.</i>	<i>Puritan</i>	83	6,160	14	4 12in.; 6 4in.; 2 6 pr. Q.F.	—	3,700	12·4
<i>ram.</i>	<i>Katahdin</i>	93	2,183	6	4 6 pr. Q.F.	—	4,800	17·0
First-class cruisers:								
<i>a.</i>	<i>New York</i>	91	8,150	10	6 8in.; 12 4in.; 12 smaller Q.F.	4	16,500	20·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Olympia</i>	92	5,500	—	4 8in.; 4 6in.; 10 5in.; 20 smaller Q.F.	6	13,500	20·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Columbia</i>	92	7,500	—	} 1 8in.; 2 6 in.; 8 4in.; 16 { smaller Q.F.	5	20,000	21·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Minneapolis</i>	93	7,500	—		5	20,000	21·0
<i>a.</i>	<i>Brooklyn</i>	95	9,150	8	8 8in.; 12 5in.; 16 smaller Q.F.	5	16,500	20·0
<i>b.</i>	<i>Monadnock</i>	83	3,900	11½	4 10in.; 2 4in.; 2 6 pr. Q.F.	—	3,000	14·5
<i>b.</i>	<i>Monterey</i>	91	4,048	14	2 12in.; 2 10in.; 6 6 pr. Q.F.	—	5,400	16·0
Second-class cruisers:								
	<i>Atlanta</i>	84	3,189		} 2 8in.; 6 6in.; 6 6 pr. and { smaller Q.F.	—	4,030	15·6
	<i>Boston</i>	84	3,189			—	4,030	15·6
	<i>Chicago</i>	85	4,500		4 8in.; 8 6in.; 2 5 in.; 4 Q.F.	—	5,084	15·3
	<i>Baltimore</i>	88	4,600		4 8in.; 6 6in.; 8 6 pr. and smaller Q.F.	5	10,064	19·6
	<i>Charleston</i>	88	4,040		2 8in.; 6 6in.; 8 6 pr., and smaller Q.F.	4	6,666	18·2
	<i>Newark</i>	90	4,083		} 12 6in.; 4 6 pr. and 6 smaller { Q.F.	8	8,869	19·0
	<i>Philadelphia</i>	90	4,324			5	8,815	19·7
	<i>San Francisco</i>	90	4,083		} 1 6in.; 10 5in.; 8 6 pr.; 4 { smaller; all Q.F.	6	10,400	20·2
	<i>Cincinnati</i>	92	3,183			6	10,000	19·0
	<i>Raleigh</i>	92	3,183		} 2 6in.; 8 5in.; 6 6 pr.; 2 { smaller; all Q.F.	6	5,400	17·0
	<i>Detroit</i>	92	2,000			6	5,400	17·0
	<i>Montgomery</i>	92	2,000			6	5,400	17·0
	<i>Marblehead</i>	93	2,000			6	5,400	17·0

The battleships *Maine* and *Texas* are built upon plans differing slightly from each other. With the view of making their heavy gun-fire very powerful for their small displacement, the turrets are placed *en échelon*, so as to admit of the guns being trained fore and aft. In the *Maine* the four 10-inch guns are coupled in turrets inclosed in oval barbettes, and a narrow superstructure (which carries the secondary armament) running from end to end, is broken abeam of each turret, so as to give each a range of fire on its opposite beam. In the *Texas* the guns are mounted singly in two turrets, which are sheltered within an oblique redoubt, as in the *Italia* and other

Italian ships. The *Oregon*, *Massachusetts*, and *Indiana* are practically identical. They have a partial belt of 18-inch armour, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, extending over 56 per cent. of the whole length. This belt rises 3 feet above the water-line, and extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below ; it is capped by a fore and aft-armoured deck. At either end of the 18-inch belt are armoured redoubts 17 inches thick rising to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the protective deck ; these redoubts protect the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The tubes through which the ammunition is hoisted are also armoured. Above the belt, and extending from one redoubt to the other, the side is protected by 5 inches of armour. The main armament consists of four 13-inch 35-calibre guns mounted in pairs in two turrets, one forward, one aft, protected with 17-inch armour, placed on an incline, with a horizontal cover of 20-inch thickness ; and eight 8-inch guns mounted in four turrets, formed of inclined armour from $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 6 inches thick, and placed at the four corners of a deck on a level with the top of the larger turrets. The length at the water-line is 348 feet, beam 62 feet 3 inches, and draught 24 feet. The *Iowa*, which is in an earlier stage of construction, is of similar design. The United States battleships are to carry small torpedo boats on their decks.

Among the coast defence vessels the ram *Katahdin* deserves to be noted. She was designed by Admiral Ammen, and, beyond a small secondary battery, depends for offensive force upon her ability to ram a foe ; to accomplish this purpose she can be submerged until only her turtle back, funnel, and ventilating shafts, all of which are armoured, remain above water. Her dimensions are 251 ft. by $42\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 15 ft. normal draught, and 2,183 tons displacement.

The *New York*, and the *Brooklyn* are the largest cruisers in the United States navy, both armoured and designed on the same lines. The dimensions of the former are : length 380 ft. 6 in., beam 65 ft., draught 23 ft. 3 in. She has a heavily armoured steel deck, in conjunction with light side plating, besides a cellulose belt. Two 8-inch guns are mounted forward and two aft in turrets, and one on either beam slightly sponsoned out. The 4-inch guns are carried on the deck below, and so placed as to fire fore and aft.

Special interest attaches to the commerce destroyers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* which, on their official trials over the course (88 nautical miles) off the coast of Massachusetts, made respectively an average speed of 22·81 and 23·07 knots per hour. The vessels are sister ships, and the following description of the *Columbia* will therefore serve for both. Her principal dimensions, &c., are : Length, 412 ft. ; beam, 58 ft. : mean draught, 23 ft. ; displacement, 7,500 tons ; indicated horse power, 20,000, with a maximum of 23,000 ; coal supply, 750 tons ; maximum coal stowage, 2,000. She has a double bottom, and a protective deck, which rises from $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line at the sides to 1 foot above amidships, except at the bow and stern, where it slopes down below the water-line. The protective deck is 4 inches thick on the slopes and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick elsewhere. There will be also a wall of patent fuel 5 feet thick opposite the boilers. The motive power consists of three sets of triple expansion vertical inverted direct-acting engines, each placed in a separate water-tight compartment. Each set of engines drives its own screw. One screw is placed amidships at the extreme stern just above the keel ; other two are set one on each quarter considerably forward and outboard of the midship screw and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above it. For long distance economical cruising the midship screw alone will be used, the other two being uncoupled ; for medium speed the twin screws under each counter will be worked, the midship screw being uncoupled ; for full speed all three screws will be driven at their highest power. Her nominal cruising radius is 26,240 miles.

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

The immense extent of land, forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 27 States and 4 Territories. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to 80 acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the Timber-Culture Acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an 80-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of 160 acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years instead of five. In November of 1893 there were (including Alaska) 1,815,424,388 acres of public lands in the States and Territories, of which 1,003,904,151 had been surveyed. Of the public lands in 1893, 369,529,600 acres were in Alaska unsurveyed. Upwards of 100 million acres of land are settled under the Homestead and Timber-Culture Acts. In 1894 there were 8,046,967 acres taken up under the Homestead Act, while 10,377,225 acres were disposed of for cash, under the Homestead Acts, under the Timber-Culture Acts, located with Agricultural College and other kinds of scrip, and located with Military Bounty-land warrants and selected by States and Railroads in the several States and Territories. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

At the census of 1880 there were 536,081,835 acres taken up in farms, being less than 30 per cent. of the total area, excluding Alaska and the Indian Territory; in 1870 the farm acreage was 407,735,041. Of this area 284,771,042 acres, or a little more than one-half, were returned as improved. The following table shows the number of farms of different sizes in 1870 and 1880:—

Acres			1870	1880
Under 3 acres	.	.	6,875	4,352
3 and under	10	.	172,021	134,889
10	"	20	294,607	254,749
20	"	50	847,614	781,474
50	"	100	754,221	1,032,910
100	"	500	565,054	1,695,983
500	"	1,000	15,873	75,972
1,000 and over	.	.	3,720	28,578
Total			2,659,985	4,008,907

In 1890 there were 4,767,179 families occupying farms. Of these, 3,142,746 families occupied farms which they owned (2,255,789 farms being free, and 886,957 encumbered), while 1,624,433 families occupied hired farms.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1893			1894			1895		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	72,036	1,619,496	22.5	62,582	1,212,770	19.4	82,076	2,151,139	26.2
Wheat	34,629	396,132	11.4	34,882	460,267	13.2	34,047	467,103	13.7
Oats	27,273	688,855	23.4	27,024	662,037	24.5	27,878	824,444	29.6
Total	133,938	2,654,483	—	124,488	2,335,074	—	144,001	3,442,686	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1894) were: Kansas, 3,395,698 acres, yielding 35,315,259 bushels; North Dakota, 2,850,500 acres, 33,635,900 bushels; Minnesota, 2,796,478 acres, 37,752,453 bushels; California, 2,688,204 acres, 30,376,705 bushels; Ohio, 2,549,709 acres, 48,444,471 bushels; South Dakota, 2,414,281 acres, 15,934,255 bushels; Indiana, 2,371,960 acres, 43,644,064 bushels; Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Kentucky.

Other crops in 1894 and 1895 were:—

Crops	1894			1895		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	1,944,780	26,727,615	13.7	1,890,345	27,210,000	14.4
Barley	3,170,602	61,400,465	19.3	3,299,973	87,573,000	26.4
Buckwheat	789,232	12,663,200	16.1	763,277	15,341,000	20.1
Potatoes	2,737,973	170,787,838	62.3	2,954,952	297,237,000	100.6

Sugar is produced from cane chiefly in Louisiana and Texas, from beet in

California, from sorghum in Kansas, and from maple-sap in the North-Eastern States. In the year 1893-94 the cane-sugar produce of Louisiana and other Southern States was 272,913 tons, besides 26,908,726 gallons of molasses. In 1894 the produce from cane was 283,713 tons; from maple, 5,000 tons; from beet, 20,000 tons; from sorghum, &c., 300 tons.

The total area under cotton in 1894 was 23,687,950 acres, and the crop consisted of 9,476,435 bales, valued at 259,164,640 dollars. The chief cotton-growing States (1894) were: Texas, 6,854,621 acres, yielding 3,073,821 bales; Georgia, 3,610,968 acres, 1,183,924 bales; Mississippi, 2,826,272 acres, 1,167,881 bales; Alabama, 2,664,861 acres, 854,122 bales; South Carolina, 2,160,391 acres, 818,330 bales; Arkansas, 1,483,319 acres, 709,722 bales; Louisiana, 1,313,296 acres, 721,591 bales; North Carolina, 1,296,522 acres, 454,920 bales.

In 1894 523,103 acres were under tobacco; the crop weighed 406,678,385 lbs., and was valued at 27,760,739 dollars. The chief tobacco-growing States are Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock in 1895 and at the census years 1870, 1880, and 1890, the numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine for 1890, and all the numbers for 1895, being estimates:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1895
Horses . . .	8,248,800	11,201,800	14,976,017	15,893,318
Mules . . .	1,179,500	1,729,500	2,246,936	2,333,108
Cattle of all kinds	25,484,100	33,258,000	52,801,907	50,868,845
Sheep . . .	40,853,000	40,765,900	44,336,072	42,294,064
Swine . . .	26,751,400	34,034,100	51,602,780	44,165,716

The total value of farm animals in the United States in 1895 was 1,819,446,306 dollars. The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle measures 1,365,000 square miles. In 1894 the estimated wool clip was 278,210,712 pounds.

Viticulture is extending. The produce of wine in the San Francisco district was 21,000,000 gallons in 1893; 12,600,000 gallons in 1894. The plum crop in 1894 was about 36,000,000 lbs.; raisins 3,500,000 boxes (of 20 lbs.).

II. FORESTRY.

In connection with the great forests of the country, the preparation of lumber or timber is important. There were 25,708 establishments for this purpose in 1880, with a capital of 36,237,224*l.*, employing 146,880 hands, using materials valued at 29,231,077*l.*, the value of the produce being 46,653,745*l.* For 1888 the total product of lumber was estimated at 30,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at 120,000,000*l.*

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1894 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.):—

Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Pig iron, value at Philadelphia . long tons	6,657,388	65,007,247
Silver, coining value (\$1.2929 per oz.) troy oz.	49,501,122	64,000,000
Gold, coining value (\$20.6718 ,,) ,,	1,910,816	39,500,000
Copper, ¹ value at New York City . pounds	360,844,218	38,141,142
Lead ,, ,, ,, short tons	159,331	9,942,254
Zinc ,, ,, ,, ,,	75,328	5,288,026
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco flasks ³	30,416	934,000
Nickel, ² value at Philadelphia . pounds	9,616	3,269
Aluminium, value at Pittsburg . ,,	550,000	316,250
Tin	—	—
Antimony, value at San Francisco . short tons	200	36,000
Platinum, value (crude) at San Francisco troy oz.	100	600
Total value 1894	—	218,168,788
Total value 1893	—	249,981,866

¹ Including copper made from imported pyrites.

² Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and metal.

³ Of 76.5 lbs. av. net.

The following are statistics of non-metallic minerals for 1894 :—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Bituminous coal long tons	118,820,405	107,653,501
Pennsylvania anthracite ,,	46,358,144	78,488,063
Building stone	—	37,377,816
Petroleum barrels ¹	49,344,526	35,522,095
Natural gas	—	13,954,400
Cement barrels ²	8,362,245	5,030,081
Salt ,, ³	12,967,417	4,739,285
Limestone for iron flux long tons	3,698,550	1,849,275
Phosphate rock ,,	976,059	3,395,988
Zinc-white short tons	21,443	1,500,975
Mineral waters gallons sold	21,569,608	3,741,846
Borax lbs.	14,680,130	974,445
All others	—	14,259,004
Total, 1894	—	308,486,774
Total, 1893	—	323,219,941

¹ Of 42 gal.

² Of 300 lbs. for natural cement, and 400 lbs. for artificial Portland.

³ Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the specified mineral products in 1894 was thus 526,655,562 dollars, the corresponding value for 1893 being 573,201,807 dollars. To each of these sums the official statement adds 1,000,000 dollars as the estimated value of unspecified mineral products.

The following statement, taken from a census bulletin, shows the condition of the iron ore mining industry in 1889, as compared with that in 1880 :—

	Production	Value at Mines	Capital Employed	Persons Employed
	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	
1880	7,120,362	23,156,957	61,782,287 ¹	31,668 ¹
1889	14,518,041	33,351,978	109,766,199	38,227

¹ In regular establishments.

Of the iron ore produced in 1889, 5,856,169 long tons were from Michigan ; 1,570,319 long tons from Alabama ; 1,560,234 long tons from Pennsylvania. In the same year 853,573 long tons of iron ore were imported, and the total consumption was 15,733,465 long tons.

The total production of gold and silver (coining value) in the country was as follows during each of the years from 1890 to 1894 :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1890	32,845,000	70,464,645	103,309,645
1891	33,175,000	75,416,565	108,591,565
1892	33,000,000	82,099,150	115,099,150
1893	35,950,000	77,575,757	113,525,757
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000

The precious metals are raised mainly in California for gold, and Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Montana for silver. The coining value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1894 is estimated at 2,013,331,769 dollars, and of the silver at 1,289,737,222 dollars.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States in 1870, 1880, and 1890. The figures for 1890 include petroleum-refining and gas manufacture, with certain minor industries such as bottling, dressmaking, cotton cleaning and ginning, drug-grinding, &c., none of which are included in the figures for 1870 and 1880. The generation of electricity for lighting and power is only partially included in the numbers for 1890 :—

Year	No. of Establishments Reporting.	Capital	Hands employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	252,148	1,694,568,000	2,053,996	1,990,742,000	3,385,861,000
1880	253,852	2,790,272,606	2,732,595	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1890	355,415	6,525,156,486	4,712,622	5,162,044,076	9,372,437,283

More than one-half of the establishments and of the capital in 1890 were in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The manufacture of cotton in the United States has been rapidly growing in recent years. In 1890 the number of establishments for the preparation and manufacture of cotton and cotton goods, reporting to the census authorities, was 2,641, and the capital employed was 365,957,804 dollars. For the manufacture of cotton goods alone (apart from mixed goods) there were 905 establishments with an aggregate capital of 354,020,843 dollars, employing, on an average, 221,585 persons. The annual cost of materials used was 154,912,979 dollars, and the value of the products 267,981,724 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Exports	Retained for Home Consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	953,049,105
1889	3,439,934,799	7,973,039	2,385,004,628	1,062,903,210
1890	3,627,366,183	28,606,049	2,472,047,957	1,163,924,275
1891	4,316,043,982	20,908,817	2,907,806,589	1,429,146,210
1892	4,506,575,984	48,663,769	2,935,352,588	1,599,887,165
1893	3,352,658,458	3,367,952	2,212,115,126	1,183,550,452
1894	3,769,381,478	27,705,949	2,684,312,261	1,112,775,166
1895	5,036,964,409	49,332,022	3,518,304,723	1,567,991,708

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 11,836,591 dollars in 1885, 9,999,277 dollars in 1890, 11,809,355 dollars in 1893, 14,340,886 dollars in 1894, and 13,789,810 dollars in 1895.

In 1890 there were 2,489 manufactories of woollen goods employing 219,132 hands, the value of goods manufactured being 337,768,524 dollars.

Another industry of great importance is that connected with iron and steel. On June 30, 1890, there were in the United States 559 completed furnace stacks (in 1880, 681) for the production of pig-iron, and during the year ended at that date 9,906,607 tons of pig-iron were produced (in 1880, 3,781,021). Of the furnaces, 221 were in Pennsylvania, where the production was 49·13 per cent. of the whole. Included in the total was 4,233,372 tons of Bessemer pig-iron, of which 60·6 per cent. was produced in Pennsylvania. Of the total of pig-iron, Ohio produced 13·6 per cent., Alabama 9·3 per cent., Illinois 7 per cent., and New York 3·48 per cent.

At the same date there were in all 158 (in 1880, 73) steel works (Pennsylvania 79), and during the year 4,671,649 (in 1880, 1,145,711) short tons of steel ingots and castings (including 4,051,262 tons of Bessemer and Clapp-Griffiths steel) were produced. Of the total, Pennsylvania produced 63·53 per cent., Illinois 18·69 per cent., and Ohio 9·48 per cent. The production of Bessemer steel rails was 2,076,325 tons (Pennsylvania 1,436,265 tons).

The production of pig-iron in 1885 was 4,416,412 tons; 1890, 9,811,624 tons; 1891, 8,876,203 tons; 1892, 9,663,116 tons; 1893, 7,786,570 tons; 1894, 7,255,076 tons. The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of 1885 was 276; 1890, 311; 1891, 313; 1892, 253; 1893, 137; 1894, 185. The total quantity of pig-iron consumed in 1885 was 4,044,526 tons; in 1894, 7,124,502 tons. The production of rolled iron in 1890 was 2,820,377 short tons. In 1887 the Bessemer steel ingots produced amounted to 3,288,537 short tons; 2,812,500 tons in 1888; 3,281,829 tons in 1889; 4,131,535 short tons in 1890; 3,511,313 long tons in 1894; and Bessemer steel rails, 2,013,188 short tons in 1890; 1,016,013 long tons in 1894. Open-hearth

steel ingots in 1886, 245,250 short tons; in 1887, 360,717 tons; in 1888, 352,036 tons; in 1889, 419,488 tons; in 1890, 564,873 short tons; 784,936 long tons in 1894.

V. FISHERIES.

The following statistics regarding the fisheries of the United States have been supplied by the U.S. Fish Commission:—

—	Vessels employed		Persons employed	Capital invested	Products
	No.	Tons		Dollars	Dollars
South Atlantic States (1890)	169	2,162	16,001	1,688,286	1,571,100
Gulf States (1890)	404	4,732	11,752	2,978,292	2,438,675
Middle Atlantic States (1891)	3,927	68,714	90,923	19,318,664	19,023,474
New England States (1892)	1,500	74,887	37,025	19,859,508	12,445,569
Great Lakes (1893)	197	3,499	10,054	5,779,342	2,229,042
Pacific Coast (1892)	199	14,510	16,929	9,002,314	6,245,192
Interior Waters ¹ (1894)	—	—	9,300	547,000	1,600,000

¹ Approximate figures.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30:—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1879	445,777,775	698,340,790	1893	866,400,922	831,030,785
1890	789,310,409	845,293,828	1894	654,994,622	869,204,937
1892	827,402,462	1,015,732,011	1895	731,969,965	793,392,599

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporters at the port of shipment. The quantities are determined by declarations.

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in years ended June 30:—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1890	12,943,342	21,032,984	33,976,326	17,274,491	34,873,928	52,148,420
1892	49,699,454	19,955,086	69,654,540	50,195,327	32,810,559	83,005,886
1893	21,174,381	23,193,252	44,367,633	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163
1894	72,449,119	13,286,552	85,735,671	76,978,061	50,451,265	127,429,326
1895	35,146,734	9,552,520	44,699,254	66,131,183	47,227,317	113,358,500

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Imports	1893-94	1894-95	Exports	1893-94	1894-95
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Food and animals	278,338,429	235,740,629	Unmanufactured :		
Raw materials .	137,027,024	191,119,810	Agriculture .	628,363,038	553,210,026
Articles wholly or partially manufactured .	67,510,926	73,656,655	Mines .	20,449,598	18,509,814
Manufactured and ready for consumption .	92,719,494	138,197,141	Forests .	28,010,953	28,576,235
Luxuries, &c. .	79,398,749	93,255,730	Fisheries .	4,261,920	5,328,807
			All others .	4,400,944	4,171,974
			Total .	685,486,453	609,796,856
			Manufactures .	183,718,484	183,595,743
Total .	654,994,622	731,969,965	Aggregate .	869,204,937	793,392,599

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1895 :—

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Breadstuffs . .	114,604,780	Vegetable oils . .	7,342,112
Cotton, unmanufactured	204,900,990	Furs, hides, and skins	6,233,453
Provisions, including meat and dairy products . .	133,634,379	Fish	4,501,830
Mineral oils . .	46,660,082	Glucose, sugar, and molasses	4,559,712
Animals	35,754,045	Paraffin & paraffine wax	3,569,614
Iron and steel, and manufactures of .	32,000,989	Agricultural implements	5,413,075
Wood, and manufactures of	27,115,907	Fertilizers	5,741,262
Tobacco, and manufactures of	29,752,133	Hops	1,872,597
Copper, manufactures of, and ore . .	15,573,218	Spirits, distilled . .	2,991,686
Cotton, manufactures of	13,789,810	Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of .	1,722,559
Leather, and manufactures of	15,614,407	Carriages, and horse cars, and parts of .	1,514,336
Oil cake and meal .	7,165,587	Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter	2,316,217
Coal	11,098,627	Vegetables	1,543,458
Naval stores (resin, tar, turpentine, pitch, and spirits of turpentine)	7,419,773	India-rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures of	1,505,142
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines . .	8,189,142	Scientific instruments .	1,912,771
Fruits, including nuts	4,971,791	Paper, and manufactures of	2,185,257
Seeds	2,849,145	Railway cars	868,378
		Clocks and watches, and parts of	1,204,005

The leading imports into the United States were in 1894-95 :—

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Coffee	96,130,717	Distilled spirits	2,730,741
Sugar, molasses and confectionery	77,788,727	Wines	7,183,537
Silk, raw	22,626,056	Precious stones, not set	7,426,178
Silk goods	31,206,002	Leather, and manufactures of	13,819,038
Wools	25,556,421	Tobacco, and manufactures of	16,888,612
Woollen goods	38,538,890	Glass and glassware	6,627,473
Chemicals, &c.	43,567,609	Earthenware, &c.	8,956,106
Textile fibres, & manufactures of	39,573,075	Tin, in bars, &c.	6,787,424
Cotton, and manufactures of	38,011,008	Metals, metal compositions, &c.	4,228,046
Iron and steel, ore and manufactures	23,428,197	Feathers (ornamental), flowers (artificial), perfumery and cosmetics	4,482,925
Hides and skins, and furs	36,445,099	Paper stock, crude	3,786,026
Fruits and nuts	17,239,923	Breadstuffs and farinaceous foods	2,859,813
India-rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures of	18,925,595	Fish	5,756,164
Wood, and manufactures of	17,814,119	Coal, bituminous	3,848,365
Tea	13,171,379	Animals	2,737,078

The customs duties on merchandise amounted in 1893-94 to 129,558,892 dollars, and in 1894-95 to 149,450,608 dollars. The following table shows for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 the values of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the United States returns:—

Countries	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	423,968,879	384,132,970	107,372,995	159,083,243
Germany	90,065,108	90,615,551	69,387,905	81,014,065
France	52,888,224	44,009,786	47,549,974	61,580,509
Belgium	26,928,669	24,880,835	8,609,819	10,141,485
Netherlands	43,087,706	30,256,108	10,690,979	15,182,581
Italy	13,808,241	16,241,595	18,006,075	20,851,761
Spain	13,114,076	10,916,632	4,255,875	3,574,126
Switzerland	17,124	17,578	11,450,270	14,988,954
Sweden & Norway	4,355,777	4,648,086	3,112,066	2,531,327
Austria Hungary	526,721	2,059,742	6,896,341	6,510,319
Russia	6,826,000	5,946,267	2,851,000	3,575,388
All other Europe	11,339,809	7,240,104	4,894,566	4,612,055
British North American possessions	51,681,889	50,100,680	31,326,731	37,653,679
Mexico	12,441,805	14,582,484	28,727,006	15,635,788

Countries	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1893-94	1894-95	1893-94	1894-95
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
West Indies . . .	41,004,108	30,724,823	96,464,964	68,860,152
Central American States . . .	4,982,492	6,372,827	9,769,049	11,580,761
All other N. America . . .	1,366,295	167,496	674,809	185,302
Brazil . . .	13,827,914	15,135,125	79,360,159	78,831,476
Venezuela . . .	4,089,732	3,706,978	3,464,481	10,073,951
Argentine Republic . . .	4,593,418	4,399,216	3,497,030	7,675,270
Colombia . . .	2,702,106	2,498,856	2,234,887	3,713,682
Chile . . .	2,262,011	2,789,286	3,536,197	4,465,561
Guianas . . .	2,841,416	2,106,534	5,325,911	3,402,277
All other S. America . . .	2,327,853	2,612,236	2,728,442	4,004,903
British East Indies . . .	4,328,757	2,851,835	14,829,661	21,266,013
Japan . . .	3,981,377	4,559,242	19,426,522	23,695,957
China . . .	5,858,488	3,602,741	17,135,028	20,545,829
Dutch East Indies . . .	1,722,442	1,147,019	11,278,725	7,727,282
Hongkong . . .	4,208,128	4,244,895	892,511	776,476
Turkey in Asia . . .	106,963	130,236	2,204,973	3,089,951
All other Asia . . .	654,532	699,883	418,977	524,856
British Australasia . . .	8,055,032	8,938,760	4,017,025	4,620,828
Hawaiian Islands . . .	3,217,713	3,648,472	10,065,317	7,888,961
All other Oceanica . . .	462,257	352,416	7,375,581	4,941,137
British Africa . . .	3,972,982	5,196,877	464,087	776,114
Turkey in Africa . . .	181,252	137,630	2,208,029	3,719,328
All other Africa . . .	755,164	1,025,243	807,222	1,213,817
British Possessions, all other . . .	595,087	636,887	1,660,639	1,382,673
All other Countries . . .	57,390	58,688	22,794	72,218
Total . . .	869,204,937	793,392,599	654,994,622	731,969,965

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1895, 48 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to Great Britain alone, while 20 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The following is the trade of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1880	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from the United States . . .	107,081,260	97,283,349	104,400,050	108,186,317	91,783,847	89,607,392
Exports of British produce . . .	30,855,871	32,068,128	27,544,553	26,547,234	23,957,352	18,799,485

The value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States was, in 1890, 46,340,012*l.* ; in 1891, 41,066,147*l.* ; in 1892, 41,412,006*l.* ; in 1893, 35,715,274*l.* ; in 1894, 30,775,466*l.*

The total quantity and value of the grain and flour imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1890	56,668,226	19,890,486
1891	47,448,115	22,442,546
1892	75,294,781	30,366,571
1893	62,719,007	22,326,099
1894	52,261,627	16,280,279

The most valuable of the corn imports is that of wheat and wheat flour, which amounted to 13,628,815*l.* in 1890 ; 19,316,433*l.* in 1891 ; 23,937,833*l.* in 1892 ; 19,010,766*l.* in 1893 ; 13,384,843*l.* in 1894. The value of the maize imports into Great Britain was, in 1890, 5,153,537*l.* ; in 1891, 2,241,926*l.* ; in 1892, 4,635,268*l.* ; in 1893, 2,221,722*l.* ; in 1894, 2,172,024*l.*

The imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland from the United States were of the following quantities and value in each of the last five years :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Quantities .	11,756,758	14,442,328	12,549,359	9,427,280	12,438,295
	£	£	£	£	£
Value	31,395,055	36,578,788	29,190,392	22,524,826	24,716,678

Other considerable imports into Great Britain were, in 1894 —bacon and hams, 7,714,223*l.* ; cheese, 1,608,405*l.* ; lard, 2,706,653*l.* ; petroleum, 2,096,170*l.* ; oil-cake, 802,543*l.* ; oxen and bulls, 6,758,843*l.* ; fresh beef, 3,726,337*l.* ; tobacco, 2,618,850*l.* ; leather, 2,564,020*l.* ; sugar, molasses, &c., 704,589*l.* in 1894.

The following table gives the total value of the leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States in the last five years :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1890	6,410,757	2,735,070	2,920,198	5,147,832
1891	6,198,354	2,351,706	2,400,971	3,178,093
1892	4,735,842	2,611,121	2,695,800	3,681,761
1893	4,315,286	2,528,829	2,404,982	2,736,341
1894	3,442,000	1,950,145	2,190,340	1,687,398

Other exports from the United Kingdom to the United States are alkali, 764,940*l.*; silk manufactures, 208,073*l.*; jute manufactures and yarn, 877,577*l.*; machinery, 323,868*l.* in 1894.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1894-95 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total:—

Atlantic Coast	Gulf Coast	Pacific Coast	North Boundary	Interior Ports
78·21	9·69	5·03	6·56	0·51

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows:—

New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Baltimore	New Orleans	San Francisco
52·18	9·90	5·45	4·82	5·34	3·97

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1894:—Sailing vessels, 17,060 of 2,494,599 tons; steam vessels, 6,526 of 2,189,430 tons; total, 23,586 vessels of 4,684,029 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate burthen was in 1894, 899,698 tons, showing an increase of 16,499 tons on 1893; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade the total burthen in 1894 was 3,696,276 tons, or 158,417 tons less than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1894):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts	12,874	1,464,350	3,126	958,842	359	40,400	1,109	249,350	17,468	2,712,943
Pacific Coast	930	255,544	582	196,206	—	—	8	4,608	1,520	456,358
Northern Lakes	1,139	302,985	1,731	843,239	386	41,961	85	39,214	3,841	1,227,400
Western Rivers.	2	18	1,087	191,441	—	—	168	96,164	1,257	287,325
Totals, 1894	14,945	2,022,898	6,526	2,189,430	745	82,361	1,370	389,338	23,586	4,684,028
„ 1893	15,350	2,118,196	6,561	2,183,272	1,184	126,279	1,417	397,323	24,512	4,825,070

During the year 1893-94 there were built:—Sailing vessels, 545 of 47,475 tons; steam vessels, 293 of 83,720 tons; of which were canal boats, 14 of 1,522 tons; barges, 54 of 8,126 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1893, was 2,189,430 steam and 2,494,599 other than steam.

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the last three fiscal years was as follows:—

—	1892		1893		1894	
Entered:—	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American . .	10,912	4,469,955	10,678	4,358,686	10,772	4,654,489
Foreign . .	22,232	16,543,469	21,077	15,223,130	19,274	15,334,984
Total . .	33,144	21,013,424	31,755	19,581,816	30,046	19,989,473
Cleared:—						
American . .	11,085	4,536,151	10,463	4,403,362	10,895	4,739,918
Foreign . .	22,300	16,624,882	21,172	15,357,384	19,354	15,525,950
Total . .	33,385	21,161,033	31,635	19,760,746	30,249	20,275,868

In 1893-94 31 vessels of 53,912 tons cleared from Atlantic for Pacific ports of the United States, and 14 vessels of 25,857 tons cleared from Pacific for Atlantic ports, *via* Cape Horn.

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1894, only 13·3 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to the United States. The proportion has steadily decreased since 1859, when it was 66·9 per cent.

Internal Communications.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,626 miles in 1860; to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 93,296 miles in 1880; to 166,691 miles in 1890; to 177,458 miles in 1893; and to 179,279 miles in 1894. The railways are divided as follows for 1894, among the great groups of States, the statistics overlapping to some extent:—New England States, 7,131 miles; Middle Atlantic, 21,495 miles; Central Northern, 39,036 miles; South Atlantic, 19,660 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 14,343 miles; South-Western, 34,478 miles; North-Western, 29,417 miles; Pacific, 13,719 miles.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1894 was 11,124,930,551 dollars. For 1893 the gross earnings were 1,080,305,015 dollars, and the net earnings, 322,539,276 dollars. In the 56 principal cities of the United States in 1888-89 there were altogether 3,151

miles of street railway, 2,351 miles being worked by animal power, 260 miles by electricity, 256 miles by cable, and 283 miles by steam.

The telegraphs of the United States are almost entirely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had in 1894 190,303 miles of line, 790,792 miles of wire, and 21,166 offices; the number of messages sent in 1894 was 58,632,237; the receipts, 21,852,655 dollars; expenses, 16,060,170 dollars; and profits, 5,792,485 dollars. Including minor companies, there were altogether over 190,303 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1894. In 1894 there were 353,480 miles of telephone wire belonging to one company, with 566,491 telephones, and 838 telephone exchanges. The length of wires for telephone use is estimated at 507,600 miles.

The postal business of the United States for five fiscal years was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled	Registered Packages	Through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled	Total
1891	8,546,370,090	16,671,914	1,210,559	8,564,252,563
1892	9,227,816,090	16,879,160	1,299,525	9,245,994,775
1893	9,772,075,810	16,487,241	1,302,466	9,789,865,517
1894	10,033,973,790	15,253,586	1,333,454	10,050,560,830
1895	10,377,875,040	14,720,002	1,357,723	10,393,952,765

Money orders issued (1894-95):—

		Dollars
Domestic	22,031,120 amounting to	156,709,089.77
International	909,278 „	12,906,485.67
Postal notes. Issue ceased June 30, 1894.		
Total	22,940,398 „	169,615,575.44

There are (1895) 70,064 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1894-95 was 86,790,172.82 dollars; total receipts, 76,983,128.19 dollars; excess of expenditure 9,807,044.63 dollars.

Money and Credit.

The monetary system is theoretically bimetallic, gold being legal tender, and also silver dollars. In 1853 the fractional silver pieces were reduced to token money. In 1873 the silver dollar was omitted from the list of coins to be struck, but in 1878 it was restored by the Bland Act, which required its coinage to the extent of from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars per month. In July 1890 the Sherman Act was passed, whereby silver was to be purchased, and silver certificates issued to the amount of 4,500,000 dollars per month. The silver purchase clauses were, however, repealed October 30, 1893. The amount of silver purchased under this Act (July 14, 1890, to November 1, 1893) was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars. The total amount of silver purchased by the Government from February 12, 1873, to November 1, 1893, was 496,984,889 fine ounces, costing 508,933,975 dollars. Legal tender notes are issued by the Treasury, and silver certificates, being received in payment of taxes, circulate freely.

The metallic and paper money in the United States (including bullion in the Treasury) was as follows on November 1, 1895:—

Moneys	In Treasury	Outside of Treasury	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold bullion	53,945,262	—	53,945,262
Silver bullion	124,921,500	157,108	125,078,608
Gold coin	88,951,327	475,181,593	564,132,920
Silver dollars	364,935,217	58,354,092	423,289,309
Subsidiary silver coin	13,426,421	63,832,759	77,259,180
Total (Metallic)	646,179,727	597,525,552	1,243,705,279
Legal-tender notes (old issue)	107,694,736	238,986,280	346,681,016
Legal-tender notes (Act, July 14, 1890)	26,565,611	114,526,669	141,092,280
Gold certificates	168,230	50,417,659	50,585,889
Silver certificates	8,953,268	333,456,236	342,409,504
National bank notes	6,523,602	207,364,028	213,887,630
Currency certificates	275,000	56,740,000	57,015,000
Total (Paper)	150,180,447	1,001,490,872	1,151,671,319

The coinage in six years was as follows, in dollars :—

—	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Gold	25,543,910	22,021,748	24,172,202	35,506,988	30,038,140	99,474,912.50
Silver	34,515,546	36,815,837	33,272,020	14,989,279	12,560,935	6,024,898.30
Minor	906,473	1,416,852	1,166,936	1,296,710	1,086,103	716,919.26
Total	60,965,929	60,254,437	63,611,158	51,792,977	43,685,178	106,216,730.06

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law more than covered by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on June 30, 1895, 207,680,800 dollars, while the bonds held for other purposes amounted to 27,801,100 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 3,712 in number, on September 28, 1895, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts	2,041,846,233	Capital stock paid in	657,135,498
Overdrafts	17,562,169	Surplus fund	246,448,426
U. S. bonds	234,801,115	Undivided profits, less ex- penses and taxes paid	90,439,924
Premiums on U. S. bonds	16,469,110	National bank notes out- standing	182,481,610
Stock, securities, &c.	195,028,085	State bank notes out- standing	66,134
Real estate, &c.	103,771,877	Due to other national banks	320,228,677
Due from banks	154,351,570	Due to state banks and bankers	174,708,673
Due from reserve agents	222,287,251	Dividends unpaid	1,670,928
Checks and other cash items	13,056,425	Individual deposits	1,701,653,521
Exchanges for clearing house	57,506,788	U. S. deposits	9,114,373
Bills of other national banks	15,537,100	Deposits of U. S. disburs- ing officers	4,426,967
Lawful money reserve in bank	340,103,996	Notes and bills redis- counted	13,396,108
Other resources	11,307,624	Bills payable	17,813,360
		Liabilities other than those above stated	4,045,144
Total	3,423,629,343	Total	3,423,629,343

The following statement regarding other banks refers to the year 1894-95:—

	3774 State Banks	232 Loan & Trust Companies	1017 Savings Banks	1070 Private Banks
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Loans	697,688,068	433,508,516	1,035,597,142	85,489,066
U. S. bonds	883,885	39,607,593	123,196,914	1,497,310
Other bonds	91,104,811	137,478,962	718,610,785	5,778,849
Capital	250,341,295	108,963,905	29,465,573	33,281,845
Surplus and profits	101,042,346	84,801,698	174,109,899	10,443,060
Deposits	712,410,423	546,652,657	1,844,357,798	81,824,932
Resources	1,147,545,818	807,063,041	2,053,764,328	130,617,342

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 cents is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·866 dollars to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *eagles* and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·729 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·0561 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 345·6 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine Gallon = 0·83333 gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1·01695 „

Bushel . . = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Secretary.—James R. Roosevelt.

Military Attaché.—Colonel William Ludlow.

Naval Attaché.—Lieutenant-Commander William S. Cowles.

Consul-General (London).—P. A. Collins.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Tunstall, Antigua, Auckland (N.Z.), Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Ceylon, Halifax (N.S.), Hobart, Melbourne, Montreal, Quebec, St. John's (N.F.), Singapore, Sydney, Amherstburg, Antigua, Auckland (N.Z.), Barbados, Belize, Belville (Ont.), Bombay, Brockville (Ont.), Calcutta, Cape Town, Ceylon, Charlottetown (P.E.I.), Chatham (Ont.), Clifton (Ont.), Cooticook (Que.), Demerara (B. Gui.), Dunmore Town (Bahamas), Fort Erie (Ont.), Gaspé Basin (Que.), Guelph (Ont.), Halifax (N.S.), Hamilton (Ont.), Hobart, Kingston, Jamaica, Kingston (Ont.), London (Ont.), Melbourne, Montreal, Nassau (Bahamas), Pieton (N.S.), Port Sarnia (Ont.), Port Stanley and St. Thomas (Ont.), Prescott (Ont.), St. Helena, St. John (N.B.), St. Johns (Que.), St. Stephen (N.B.), Sherbrook (Que.), Singapore, Stratford (Ont.), Sydney, Three Rivers (Que.), Toronto (Ont.), Trinidad (W.I.), Turks Island, Victoria (B.C.), Windsor (N.S.), Windsor (Ont.), Winnipeg (Man.), Woodstock (N.B.), Yarmouth (N.S.).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Appointed 1889.

Secretary.—Viscount Gough.

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, New York (C. G.), Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Spain, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are (1893) 69 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—*J. Idiarte Borda*, for the term from March, 1894, to 1898.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, and Instruction and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,110 English square miles, with a population, in 1894, of 776,314, which, it is stated, to allow for omissions, should be increased by 6 per cent., the total estimated population being thus 822,892. The estimated population in 1879 was 438,245. No regular census has ever been taken. The country is divided into 19 departments, of which 6 have been formed since 1880.

The following table shows the estimated area and population of the various provinces on December 31, 1894 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Estimated Population 1894	Population per square mile
Montevideo	256	255,225	996·9
Canelones	1,833	70,538	38·4
Colonia	2,192	38,380	17·5
Soriano	3,560	34,383	9·6
San José	2,687	31,701	11·8
Flores	1,744	14,468	8·3
Florida	4,673	33,190	7·1
Rocha	4,280	23,889	5·5
Maldonado	1,584	21,165	13·4
Cerro-Largo	5,753	27,809	4·8
Minas	4,844	25,732	5·3
Treinta y Tres	3,686	18,637	5·1
Salto	4,863	35,165	7·2
Artigas	4,392	19,544	4·4
Durazno	5,525	28,115	5·1
Paysandú	5,115	34,368	6·7
Río Negro	3,269	19,168	5·8
Tacuarembó	8,074	27,508	3·4
Rivera	3,790	17,309	4·6
Total	72,110	776,314	10·7

On July 31, 1895, the population was 830,980.

Of the population 52 per cent. are male, and 48 per cent. female. Seventy per cent. of the population is native-born. Of the remainder the greater number are Spaniards, Italians, French, Brazilians, and Argentines. The number of English and Germans is small. The Spaniards and French are mostly Basques.

The city of Montevideo, in December, 1893, had 225,662 inhabitants.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Years	Total Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1890	28,600	701	4,082	14,473	13,426
1891	29,423	727	3,524	12,419	16,277
1892	28,743	659	3,390	12,663	15,421
1893	28,119	731	3,394	13,282	14,837
1894	29,292	806	3,852	14,649	14,642

Of the total births in 1894, 23 per cent. were illegitimate. In the department of Montevideo 13·7 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

In 1873 the number of immigrants was 243,391. For five years the arrivals and departures at Montevideo were :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Immigrants .	24,117	11,916	11,871	9,543	11,875
Emigrants .	19,852	19,809	8,827	6,339	6,106

Of the immigrants landing at Montevideo in 1894, 4,255 were Italian; 2,031 Spanish; 2,305 Brazilian; 460 French; 244 German; and 216 English.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In November, 1889 (census), there were in the Department of Montevideo 179,468 Catholics, 10,982 Protestants, and 23,911 not declared, &c.

Primary education is obligatory. There were in 1893 494 public elementary schools, with 917 teachers, of whom 666 were female, and 46,124 enrolled pupils. The number of private schools was 394, with 969 teachers and 29,745 pupils. The cost of primary education defrayed by the State is about 650,000 dollars. There are at Montevideo a university and other establishments for secondary and higher education. In 1893 the university had 76 professors and 617 students. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 157 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 37 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

The national library contains over 22,000 volumes and more than 2,500 manuscripts, maps, &c. There is also a national museum, with more than 33,490 objects. Seventy-three newspapers and periodicals are published, 68 in Spanish, 3 in English, 1 in Italian, and 1 in French.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were :—

—	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	17,415,154	14,925,363	14,035,821	17,348,130	14,570,555
Expenditure	—	—	—	15,024,334	—

The chief source of revenue in 1893-94 was customs duties, the receipts from which amounted to 10,256,902 dollars. From property tax the revenue was 1,820,824 dollars, and from licenses and stamps, 1,419,434 dollars. The chief items of expenditure are the cost of the public debt, administration, and public force. The budget proposed by the Budget Committee for 1895-96 estimates the expenditure at 14,357,078 dollars, of which 7,223,226 dollars is for the national obligations, 2,385,346 dollars for the Interior, 1,883,140 dollars for War and Marine, 1,079,377 dollars for Industry and Public Works, 961,818 dollars for Finance. The municipality of the capital, which has its own budget, is not included in these estimates.

The public debt on July 1, 1895, was stated to be as follows :

	Dollars
Consolidated	89,414,962
International	1,417,375
Internal, unified	7,119,450
Guarantee and Railway debts	3,969,678
Brazilian Loan	3,482,500
Total	105,403,965

The total debt of the Republic is (at 4·7 dollars = 1*l*.) equivalent to 22,426,370*l*., and the service of the debt costs 4,917,800 dollars, or 1,046,340*l*. annually.

The total value of the real property of the Republic in 1893 was 266,932,866 dollars. Of this the department of Montevideo is credited with 124,207,235 dollars, the next richest provinces being Paysandu and Salto with 14,445,156 and 12,606,315 dollars respectively.

The revenue of the municipality of Montevideo for 1893-94 was estimated at 894,680 dollars, and expenditure at 931,587 dollars.

Defence.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 214 officers and 2,826 men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 of artillery. The soldiers are armed with Remington rifles, and there are 67 pieces of artillery. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men, and an active civilian force of 3,264. The national guard numbers about 20,000. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. Uruguay has three gunboats and six small steamers, with a complement of 184 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of Uruguay. The pastoral establishments in 1893, according to declarations made for fiscal purposes, contained 5,496,975 head of cattle, 398,475 horses, 10,643 mules, and 12,249,787 sheep. The total value of the flocks and herds in Uruguay is estimated at 73,038,000 dollars. In 1894 975,000 head of cattle were slaughtered. In 1894 86,322,000 lbs. of wool were exported. Agricultural industries are said to have advanced recently, in 1892 691,600 acres, and in 1893 910,000 acres being under cultivation; wheat and maize are the chief products, the wheat yield for 1893 being estimated at 146,000 tons. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated. The acquisition of land is facilitated by public companies. There are 41,335 landowners, of whom 21,423 are Uruguayans, and 19,912 foreigners, the value of the real estate belonging to Uruguayans being 69,876,000 dollars, and of that belonging to foreigners, 72,849,400 dollars. In the northern Departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. In the department of Rivera, during the ten years 1885-94, the gold yield was 1,057,094 grammes; in 1894, 34,511 grammes.

Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows in dollars gold :—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports .	32,364,627	18,978,417	18,404,296	19,672,000	23,800,370
Exports .	29,085,519	26,998,268	25,951,819	27,682,000	33,479,511

The following table shows the value of the trade of Uruguay in 1893 and 1894, with the countries with which she mainly deals :—

Country	1893		1894	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain . . .	6,406,000	3,256,000	8,020,919	3,966,634
France	1,953,000	5,627,000	2,386,989	5,425,980
Germany	2,146,000	1,564,000	2,699,809	1,452,607
Spain	1,844,000	378,000	1,920,596	871,297
Italy	1,995,000	526,000	2,100,656	560,351
Brazil	1,599,000	5,496,000	1,943,852	8,036,124
United States . . .	1,108,000	1,432,000	1,687,848	1,900,241
Belgium	1,084,000	3,530,000	1,284,124	4,407,861
Argentina	1,195,000	4,780,000	1,369,952	5,990,003

The following are the various classes of imports for three years :—

—	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foods and drinks	6,878,138	6,805,800	6,855,751
Tobacco	330,601	270,146	254,646
Textiles	3,113,255	3,893,314	5,014,993
Apparel and haberdashery . . .	1,136,368	1,198,696	1,527,065
Raw materials and machinery .	4,396,940	4,560,822	6,193,138
Various	2,548,994	2,942,858	3,954,777
Total	18,404,296	19,671,636	23,800,370

The following are the various classes of exports for three years :—

—	1892	1893	1894
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Living animals	1,114,926	710,382	871,398
Animal products	24,337,741	25,776,952	28,189,911
Agricultural products	136,752	767,971	3,946,625
Other products	362,400	426,064	471,577
Totals	25,951,819	27,681,369	33,479,511

The following table gives the principal exports for three years :—

Year	Jerked Beef	Extract of Beef	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1892	4,071,176	1,839,979	7,899,962	1,361,135	7,420,295
1893	4,826,319	1,706,000	8,530,000	1,563,000	7,678,000
1894	5,719,029	2,271,059	7,996,000	1,871,880	9,061,000

The imports of coin in 1894 amounted to 6,021,228 dollars, and exports to 2,223,413 dollars.

Of the total imports in 1894, 21,596,203 dollars passed through Montevideo, and 21,250,896 dollars exports.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the last five years :—

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Imports into U. K. from Uruguay	£ 341,208	£ 374,261	£ 288,307	£ 131,362	£ 267,101
Exports of British produce to Uruguay	2,043,106	1,165,052	1,280,629	1,499,030	1,488,433

The chief articles of import from Uruguay into the United Kingdom in 1894 were hides, of the value of 22,994*l.*; tallow, 13,690*l.*; preserved meat, 27,048*l.*; drugs, 5,919*l.*; wheat, 82,360*l.*; wool, 33,390*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom into Uruguay were cotton goods, value 564,322*l.*; woollens, 198,655*l.*; coal, 183,336*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 84,887*l.*; and machinery, 74,377*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1894 Uruguay had 24 steamers of a total gross tonnage of 17,056 tons, and 18 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 3,270 tons.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1894 from abroad 1,237 sea-going vessels of 1,724,907 tons, and cleared 970 vessels of 1,491,754 tons. In the river and coasting trade there entered 3,059 vessels of 1,584,897 tons, and cleared 3,319 vessels of 1,794,933 tons.

There are (1894) 995 English miles of railway open for traffic, and 190 miles under construction. There are 89 miles of tramway in operation. The principal telegraph lines in operation in 1894 were of a total length of 3,904 miles, of which 974 miles belonged to the railways. There were 83 offices (in 1893), and 269,454 telegrams were conveyed.

In 1894 the post office transmitted 8,000,595 letters, 125,486 post-cards, and 19,053,983 printed papers and other packets. There were 530 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

Consequent on free financial speculation in the years 1887-1889, when banking, building, tramway, agricultural, and other companies were multiplied and extravagant schemes undertaken, a commercial crisis followed. In 1890 the National Bank was closed and the Public Works Company was ruined. In 1891 the English Bank of the River Plate collapsed and other banks went into liquidation. In July, 1892, the paper money in circulation was 2,388,000 dollars; the metallic reserves declared by the banks were 7,579,782 dollars; the monetary circulation was estimated to be under 5,000,000 dollars; while the whole stock of metallic and paper money in the Republic was estimated at about 20,000,000 dollars. In 1892 the coinage of 3,000,000 dollars in silver was authorised by law.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The silver *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas. Approximate value, 4s. 3d. ; £1=4·72 dollars. There is about 2,000,000 pesos in silver in circulation, coined in Buenos Aires. The circulation of foreign silver money is now prohibited, but the only gold coins that have legal currency are foreign.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	30 gallons.
„ <i>Lineal league</i>	=	5·64 English yards.
„ <i>Cuadra</i> of land	=	·73 hectare = 1·8 English acre.
„ <i>Square league</i>	=	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ English square miles.

The metric system has been officially adopted, but is not in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Dr. Alberto Nin.

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires (ad int.).—Alfonso de Zumaran.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister and Resident Consul-General.—Walter Baring, appointed June, 1893.

Consul.—Alfred Grenfell.

Vice-Consuls at Colonia, Maldonado, Paysandu, and Salto.

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VENEZUELA.

(ETADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April 1881, is designed on the model of the Constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. At the head of the central executive government is the President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of 19 members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council from its own members, choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. Neither the President nor members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole Republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected for four years by the Legislature of each State, and the Representatives for a like period by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. There are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives. A revised Constitution has been presented, June 1891, by the two Chambers to the Legislative Assemblies of the States for their consideration.

President of the Republic.—General Crespo.

The provinces, or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judicial officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of the territories and colonies is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

Area and Population.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the Federal District, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the new States and territories according to the census of 1891:—

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Federal District	45	89,133	1,980·7
Miranda	33,969	484,509	14·2
Carabobo	2,984	198,021	60·6
Bermudez	32,243	300,597	9·3
Zamora	25,212	246,676	9·6
Lara	9,296	246,760	26·5
Los Andes	14,719	336,146	22·8
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	224,566	6·2
Bolivar	88,701	50,289	0·6

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Territories :			
Goajira	3,608	65,990	18·3
Alto Orinoco	119,780	45,197	0·2
Amazónas	90,928		
Colon	166	129	0·1
Yuruari ¹	81,123	22,392	0·2
Caura	22,564	In adjoining States	—
Armisticio	7,046		
Delta	25,347		
Total	593,943	2,323,527	3·9

¹ Reincorporated with the State of Bolivar in 1891.

The area and population of Venezuela here stated are those officially put forth in Venezuelan statistics, but of the Delta Territory about one-third, and of the Yuruari Territory more than half are claimed by Great Britain as forming part of the Colony of British Guiana. The British claim was taken over from the Dutch when the colony was ceded by them in 1814, and the Venezuelans on securing their independence in 1821 succeeded to the territorial claims put forth by Spain. In 1839 Sir R. H. (then Mr.) Schomburgk made a report to the Governor of British Guiana, showing the points on the south and west to which the Dutch occupation had extended, and, in 1841, with the authority of the British Government, he marked out the line which, in his opinion, should be accepted as the western boundary of British Guiana. (See map at the beginning of this book.) This frontier line was not meant to be regarded as the utmost limit to which the British were entitled to press their claims, it being his opinion that the whole country traversed by the western tributaries of the Essequibo had belonged to the Dutch, but he recommended that the line he indicated should be taken as a reasonable basis for a compromise. The suggestion, however, was not accepted by the Venezuelans, and in 1844 the British Government offered a further concession of territory by way of compromise which also was declined. In 1850 it was agreed that the disputed territory should remain unoccupied, but the agreement was not respected. In 1876 the Venezuelans were willing to accept the compromise of 1844, but to this the British refused to accede, as their claims on the Yuruari were ignored, and a modified Schomburgk Line, including country to the west of the original line, was drawn as the basis of British claims. In consequence of concessions of rights over land granted by the Venezuelan Government in the disputed region, diplomatic relations between the two countries were, in 1887, suspended, and, in 1890, the British Government intimated that the whole country east of the modified Schomburgk line should be held to be British beyond dispute.

The population in 1891 consisted of 1,137,139 males and 1,186,388 females. According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873, of 291,051. The native Indian population in 1890 numbered 326,000, of whom 66,000 independent, 20,000 submitted, 240,000 civilized. In 1889 the number of marriages was 6,705; of births 76,187; of deaths, 55,218. The immigration (1,555 in 1890) and emigration nearly balance each other. Several contracts made for the introduction of immigrants have not been carried out.

Immigrants who have arrived from the Canary Islands have settled in the towns, and there is scarcity of agricultural labourers.

The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1888 was 70,466 (72,429 in 1891), Valencia 38,654, Maracaibo 34,284, Barquisimeto 31,476, Ciudad de Cura 12,198, Barcelone 12,785, Ciudad Bolívar 11,686, Guanare 10,880.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations.

In 1870 education was made free and compulsory; at that time only 10 per cent. of the adult population were able to read and write. In 1891 there were, for primary instruction, 1,415 Federal and 151 State schools. The number of pupils receiving elementary instruction in 1889 was 100,026. The sum expended in 1890 on Federal schools was 2,503,797 bolivars. Besides these there are 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools, and one school of arts and trades. Higher education is given in 2 universities, 22 Federal colleges, 11 national colleges for girls, 1 school for fine arts, others for music, 1 polytechnic school, 26 private colleges and 1 nautical school. These institutions have 436 professors and 4,882 students. The cost of the Federal schools (primary and higher) to the nation in 1890 was 3,345,720 bolivars.

In Carácas is the national library, with 32,000 volumes, and the national museum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges.

Finance.

In the year 1889-90 the revenue amounted to 45,031,225 bolivars (import duties, 33,457,477 bolivars); in 1892-93, revenue 36,724,973 bolivars (import duties, 28,358,210 bolivars); in 1893-94, 51,421,875 bolivars (import duties, 37,354,031 bolivars). The estimated revenue for 1894-95 was 37,120,000 bolivars, and the expenditure the same. The chief source of revenue is customs, 25,000,000 bolivars; and the chief items of expenditure: Interior, 9,771,488 bolivars; Finance, 4,539,566 bolivars; Public Works, 3,394,080 bolivars; War and Marine, 5,534,255 bolivars; Public Instruction, 3,232,514 bolivars.

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the old Columbian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396*l.*, and 906,400*l.* arrears of interest; total, 2,794,796*l.* Various settlements and arrangements were made from time to time with little success. The arrangement at present in force was adopted in 1881, when new consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 2,750,000*l.* for the conversion of the external debt.

On March 1, 1895, the outstanding amount was 2,652,150*l.*, and arrears, 57,285*l.*; total, 2,709,435*l.* The outstanding internal debt in August, 1894 (including the loan of 20,009,089 bolivars contracted in July, 1894), amounted to 66,663,477 bolivars.

The following is a summary of the Venezuelan debt, August, 1894, from the Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Appendix for 1894:—

	Bolivars		Bolivars
External debt—Principal .	66,993,300	Annual service . . .	2,083,125
Internal „ „ .	66,663,477	„ „ . . .	6,245,300
Total . . .	133,656,777	Total . . .	8,328,425

Defence.

In 1893 the army numbered 7,280 officers and men, dispersed in 20 towns of the Republic, and in Federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. In times of civil war this force has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service according to law was 250,000 in 1889.

Venezuela has one iron steamer, the *Augusta*, built in 1884, and three sailing vessels.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tona beans, copaiha, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and about 49,000 tons of coffee are annually shipped abroad. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands, and are managed by the Federal executive, who, under certain regulations, have power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purpose of agricultural or mining settlements or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of 2½ acres to every member of the family.

The following table shows the extent, in square miles, of the public and private land in 1891:—

Zone	Public Land	Private Land	Total
Agricultural	87,236	47,626	134,862
Pastoral	57,900	98,430	156,330
Forest	298,273	4,700	302,973
Total	443,409	150,756	594,165

The chief products in the year 1893-94 were coffee, 57,571,538 kilogrammes; cocoa, 7,352,240 kilogrammes; hides, 2,311,190 kilogrammes; timber and dye-woods, 8,982,970 kilogrammes; dividivi, 1,946,047 kilogrammes; cattle exported to the number of 11,026.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1888 there were stated to be in Venezuela 8,476,300 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,929,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses. The generally accepted estimate of the number of cattle (1895) is from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885 172,037 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; and in 1888, 71,594 oz.; in 1889, 88,834 oz.; in 1890, 85,531 oz.; in 1891, 49,050 oz.; in 1892, 46,560 oz.; in 1893, 47,950 oz.; in 1894, 52,925 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. In 1890, copper to the value of 97,990% was exported; in 1894 none was exported. The salt mines in various States, under Government administration, produced in 1893-94 a revenue of 1,727,490 bolivars. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation.

Commerce.

Nearly six-sevenths in value of the imports are subject to duty. The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce in bolivars:—

—	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1892-93	1893-94
Imports . .	78,963,288	81,372,256	83,614,411	—	—
Exports . .	90,210,000	97,271,306	100,917,938	86,420,015	107,655,694

The trade of Venezuela is mostly with Great Britain and the West Indies, the United States, France, Germany, and Colombia. In the year 1893-94 the chief exports were coffee, 84,769,091 bolivars; cocoa, 9,651,231 bolivars; hides and skins, 2,849,423 bolivars; while other exports were cattle, caoutchouc, timber, cocoa-nuts. Gold in bars was exported to the value of 4,132,615 bolivars, and gold and silver coin amounting to 2,849,423 bolivars.

From La Guaira in 1894 the total exports amounted to 1,018,166*l.*, of which the value of 691,393*l.* went to France, 106,250*l.* to Germany, 82,841*l.* to Italy, and 64,198*l.* to the United States. Chief exports, coffee, 13,057,550 kilogrammes; cocoa, 3,206,110 kilogrammes. The imports at Puerto Cabello in 1894 amounted to 1,047,255*l.*, of which the value of 294,824*l.* came from England, 223,318*l.* from Germany, 124,216*l.* from France, and 229,956*l.* from the United States. In 1894 the exports from Ciudad Bolivar amounted to 9,680,607 bolivars, the chief articles being cattle, 1,091,178 bolivars; coffee, 1,118,578; tonca beans, 824,049; hides, 637,712; caoutchouc, 160,473; heron feathers, 354,917; gold (52,925 oz.), 4,985,789 bolivars; gold and silver coin, 279,571 bolivars. From Maracaibo, in 1894, the chief exports to foreign countries were: coffee, 24,379,281 kilogrammes; Peruvian bark, 13,483 kilogrammes; copaiba, 12,651; raw sugar, 215,506.

The value of the trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was:—

—	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Venezuela .	308,550	290,997	256,739	89,684	145,212
Exports of British produce to Venezuela . .	828,978	821,326	368,915	919,261	679,043

The chief article of import from Venezuela into Great Britain in 1894 was copper ore and regulus, of the value of 109,711*l.* In 1880 the cocoa imported into Great Britain was valued at 20,739*l.*; in 1892, 5,576*l.*; in 1893, 686*l.*; in 1894, 1,528*l.*; coffee in 1880 was 15,553*l.*; in 1892, 2,471*l.*; in 1893, 4,399*l.*; in 1894, 22*l.*; furniture wood, in 1893, 6,645*l.*; in 1894, 9,129*l.* The exports from Great Britain to Venezuela comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 427,621*l.*, and the latter of 38,956*l.*, in the year 1894; besides woollens, 40,431*l.*; jute goods, 29,771*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 36,614*l.*; machinery, 10,543*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1893, 63 vessels of 21,791 tons (5 of 4,140 tons British) entered, and 72 of 24,125 tons (5 of 4,140 tons British) cleared at the port of Ciudad Bolivar. In 1894, 262 steamers and 16 sailing-vessels entered at Puerto Cabello; 43 steamers and 78 sailing-vessels at Maracaibo.

Venezuela had in 1894 8 steamers, with total gross tonnage of 2,439 tons, and 6 sailing vessels, with total net tonnage of 847 tons.

There are (1895) 406 miles of railway in operation, and 1,000 miles under consideration. Several of the railway companies have a Government guarantee of seven per cent., and as their revenues are insufficient to support the undertakings the Government is called upon to meet its guarantees. In 1893 there were 179 post-offices. In 1893 there were 3,833 miles of telegraph lines and 113 telegraph offices; 206,921 telegrams were sent in 1893; expenses, 1,054,163 bolivars. There are two telephone companies.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Bolivar* approximately equals to 1 fr.

The old Spanish weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Dr. Elias Rodriguez.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Nottingham, Swansea, Cape Town, Jamaica, Melbourne, Montreal.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—[Diplomatic relations suspended December 1887.]

Consul at Caracas.—H. L. Boulton.

There are vice-consuls at Barcelona, Bolivar, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.

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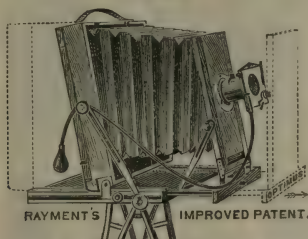
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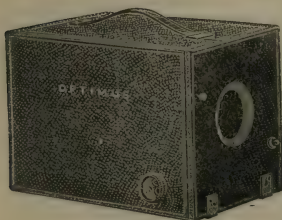


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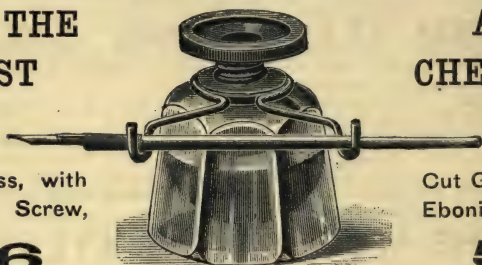
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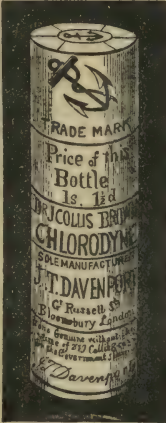
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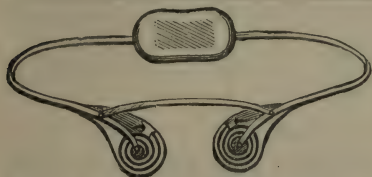
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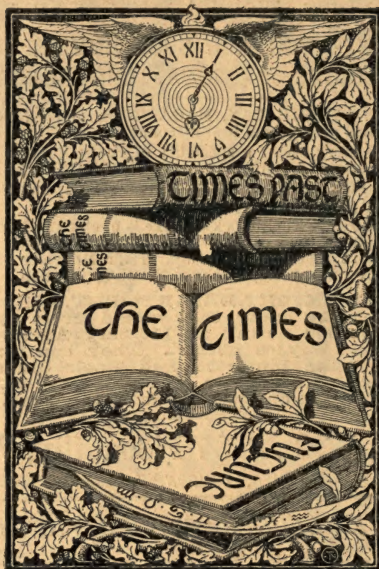
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